DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 109 426 CE 004 271

TITLE	Manpower Report of the President; Including Reports by the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Transmitted to the Congress April 1975.
INSTITUTION	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.; Manpower Administration (DOL), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Apr 75
NOTE	332p.; For 1974 report, see ED 097 436
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 ($4.20)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.76 HC-$17.13 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	Annual Reports; Economic Change; Employment; Employment Opportunities; *Employment Statistics; *Employment Trends; Federal Legislation; *Federal Programs; Government Employees; Human Resources; Labor Economics; Labor Force; Manpower Development; *Manpower Utilization; Population Trends; Statistical Analysis; Tables (Data); *Unemployment; Veterans; Working Women
IDENTIFIERS	CETA; Comprehensive Employment and Training Act; Manpower Policy; *Manpower Programs; UI; Unemployment Insurance System; WIN; Work Incentive Program

ABSTRACT

The 13th annual manpower report reviews economic trends, manpower program resources, and new legislative developments dealing with unemployment and recessionary trends. Chapter 1 discusses the major economic developments during the year and the impact of unemployment on the labor force. Chapter 2 explores the role of public sector jobs in reducing the social and economic costs of unemployment. Chapter 3 focuses on recent demographic and social changes either reinforcing or discouraging women's labor force participation, sex/race discrimination, and special problems. Chapter 4 describes the prime sponsor activity in providing comprehensive manpower programs, in particular CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) and current and projected activities at the national level. Chapter 5 reviews the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system, Work Incentive Program (WIN), the employment services. Chapter 6 offers an interim report of recent research efforts measuring the employment impact of changes in government policy and expenditure levels. The subsequent section stresses the economic vulnerability of portions of the Vietnam-era veteran population (black, disabled). A report on facilities utilization and manpower program coordination under CETA concludes the document. Supporting statistical data comprise 150 pages of the appendix. (Author/JB)

MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

INCLUDING REPORTS BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS
APRIL 1975

ED109426

CE 004 271

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration, in cooperation with the other bureaus and offices of the Department, and by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Human Development. The *1975 Manpower Report of the President* includes both the Department of Labor's annual report on manpower requirements, resources, utilization, and training, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's annual report on facilities utilization and manpower program coordination, as required by sections 705(a) and 705(b), respectively, of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, as amended. Additional items featured in this volume are the following: Reports required by CETA sections 209 and 413(a), which are incorporated in the section 705(a) report; reports required by CETA sections 312(f) and 705(d), which are presented as appendixes B and C; and a report on veterans services, as required by section 2007(b) of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared most of the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record and provided much of the statistical material used elsewhere in the report. Many of the Department of Labor's other bureaus and offices made substantial contributions, particularly the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, the Women's Bureau, and the Solicitor's Office.

Staff members of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and several other agencies and advisory committees reviewed the text and contributed helpful advice.

The Department of Labor's Office of Information, Publications, and Reports designed the book's cover and prepared the graphic material.

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TRANSMITTAL LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I am sending to Congress the 13th annual *Manpower Report of the President.*

This report, as required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended, reviews many of the recent economic developments impacting on employment and unemployment levels. Policies addressed to the loss of income by many workers were the keystone to my proposals of October 1974. The Administration and the Congress agreed on several components of such a policy, which are now in operation.

For example, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act has made supplementary unemployment compensation available to experienced workers who have exhausted unemployment insurance benefits. The Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act has made special unemployment assistance available to many workers not covered by the unemployment insurance system. In addition, over 300,000 public service jobs are being funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, as amended.

The passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act in December 1973 was a landmark development in the decentralization of manpower program design and operation responsibilities to State and local government units. This report reviews implementation activities by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare in 1974. It also reviews some preliminary findings about the operation of this important work.

The report also analyzes the rapidly changing employment situation of women workers, exploring the significant economic role of women in recent years in an expanding number of occupations. The proclamation of 1975 as International Women's Year makes this a particularly appropriate time to encourage members of the legislative and executive branches of Government as well as the general public to study the role of women in the labor force.

Among other important questions explored in this year's *Manpower Report* is the relative efficiency of public service employment programs as a means of countering cycles of high unemployment. While there is some evidence that programs providing public sector jobs can relieve individual hardships and offer some short-term relief to areas experiencing substantial unemployment, it is considerably less certain that such programs can exert significant positive impact on national unemployment levels.

On the other hand, the size, skills, and employment levels of the Nation's work force are affected by changes in programs, policies, and procurement at all levels of government. This year's *Manpower Report*, therefore, includes an interim review of some recent research findings on the development of methods to determine the manpower impact of Government program and policy changes both at the national level and in areas where local firms have received important procurement contracts.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE
April 1975.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Following a period of employment stability in the first half of 1974, the Nation's labor force bore the brunt of the disquieting economic trends that surfaced in the late summer and accelerated in the fall and winter. This 13th annual *Manpower Report of the President* reviews these trends and describes their interaction with the existing structure of manpower program resources, as well as with several new legislative developments designed to ease the plight of the jobless.

The report's opening chapter, *The Employment and Unemployment Record*, assesses the consequences for the Nation's labor force of the disappointing economic developments of 1974—consequences that were all too visible in the steep rise in unemployment rates that began in the closing months of the year and continued into early 1975. Recession, inflation, and energy dependency together contributed to declines for the year as a whole in real national output, real disposable income, output per man-hour, and real weekly and hourly compensation. These downward movements were matched or exceeded by fourth quarter declines in personal consumption expenditures (particularly for durable goods and energy) and in residential construction outlays, as many consumers boosted their personal savings rate or invested more of their resources in food purchases. Simultaneously, the inflationary trend continued, as the 1974 Consumer Price Index rose 11.0 percent over 1973 levels.

After experiencing relatively little change in the first two quarters of 1974, the labor force reacted quickly to the general slowdown in economic activity. Total employment dropped by about 440,000 jobs between December 1973 and December 1974, with the losses concentrated in the goods-producing sector, especially in automobile manufacturing and construction. The labor force continued to grow, but at a slower and more uncertain pace than that achieved in previous years.

Most significantly, the deteriorating employment situation boosted the unemployment rate from 5.2 percent, where it had remained for most of the first half of the year, to 7.2 percent in December and to 8.2 percent in January 1975. Unemployment rose in 1974 among most major labor force groups, but increases were particularly sharp among blue-collar workers, blacks, adult women, teenagers, and younger veterans. As the year drew to a close, unemployment rates among adult men also began to surge upward, reaching 5.3 percent in December and 6.0 percent in January 1975 (a level still substantially short of the postwar high of 7.9 percent reached in October 1949, however). On the other hand, the fourth quarter unemployment rate for male household heads was 3.7 percent, in contrast to a rate of 6.6 percent for female household heads.

The rise in joblessness has prompted much reanalysis of the respective merits of several policy instruments—for example, public service employment, unemployment compensation, and fiscal stimulation—which have been used to counter earlier cycles of high unemployment and declining output. The second chapter, *Public Service Employment: Achievements and Open Issues*, therefore explores the role, actual and potential, of one such instrument—provision of public sector jobs—in reducing the social and economic costs of unemployment. Beginning with the large-scale approaches developed during the New Deal, the chapter assesses the value of public service employment programs undertaken in the past 40 years in terms of their impact on aggregate unemployment levels, their role in providing tide-over income to experienced workers suffering temporary hardships, and their effectiveness in enhancing the job experience of the disadvantaged.

The chapter draws an important distinction between work-support programs (like those of the depression years, whose major goal was the provision of income maintenance to job losers) and work-experience efforts (like the public service components of many social programs undertaken in the 1960's, which were aimed at improving the job skills of those with employment handicaps). It notes that programs undertaken in the 1970's under the Emergency Employment Act (EEA) of 1971 and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 have tended to combine these once-distinct approaches. The Public Employment Program, which began under EEA in 1971, and the public service employment efforts now funded under titles I, II, III, and VI of CETA (title VI as a result of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974) have made resources available for public sector jobs that provide needed earnings to unemployed workers during periods of high unemployment, while emphasizing preferential consideration for members of special target groups (veterans, minorities, and the disadvantaged, for example) according to their representation among the unemployed.

A disputed issue explored in some detail in this chapter is that of budget substitution—that is, the degree to which State and local government units use Federal manpower funds to employ workers they would have hired in any event. The available evidence indicates that such budgetary "leakage" tends to grow with the duration of the program; for maximum countercyclical impact, therefore, public employment programs should be capable of rapid startup and phasedown.

While the chapter makes it clear that public service employment programs have so far failed to exert a significant impact on national unemployment rates, there is little doubt of their value in easing individual hardships and local dislocations. Nonetheless, these positive effects raise, in their turn, some still-unanswered questions concerning the basic equity of rationing a limited number of public jobs among those eligible for such employment, especially while cash transfers in the form of unemployment compensation benefits (which did not exist when public service employment was launched in the 1930's) are now available to a large and growing proportion of the jobless.

Reflecting the fact that women workers account for a substantially larger proportion of those currently unemployed than was the case in earlier recessions, the third chapter, *The Changing Economic Role of Women*, focuses on recent demographic and social changes affecting women's work lives and explores some of the special problems that still inhibit the full integration of work and home responsibilities by many members of this large segment of the labor force.

The steep rise in women's labor force participation rates over the past 25 years is explained in terms of a number of converging influences: The substantial increase in the proportion of 25- to 34-year-old women who are working despite the presence of school-age or preschool children at home; a marked reduction in childbearing expectations among younger women and the declining impact of marital status itself upon women's decision to work; rising levels of educational attainment and "career commitment"; the expanding range of occupations now open to women; and changes in legislation and policy that have begun to eliminate many traditional limitations on women's work force activity.

On the other hand, a large wage differential between male and female workers persists (although earnings for both sexes have risen substantially in the past two decades), and women still remain concentrated in a limited number of occupations, most of them relatively low paying. Moreover, the difficulty of scheduling home and work activities confines many women to part-time work or prevents their employment altogether—and among those who do find full-time work, a substantial proportion have lost seniority and promotion opportunities because of intermittent labor force participation associated with childbearing or with their husbands' job relocations. Finally, the problem of poverty and economic insecurity among female-headed families continues to grow with the increase in the number of such families.

Noting the proclamation of 1975 as International Women's Year by the U.N. General Assembly, the chapter points to the likelihood that women's commitment to work will continue to grow during the last quarter of the 20th century—a probability that underscores the need to remove the remaining barriers between the realities of the labor market, on the one hand, and women's legitimate career aspirations, on the other.

The fourth chapter, *CETA Implementation: A Progress Report*, describes the status of prime sponsor activity in providing comprehensive manpower programs under title I and public service employment under title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. It also outlines the continuing role of the Department of Labor in conducting programs for special target groups and in offering technical assistance to sponsors, as called for by title III. The activities of Job Corps (title IV) and the National Commission for Manpower Policy (title V) are reviewed in the final sections of the chapter.

Through December 1974, approved plans for title I and title II programs totaled $1.4 billion and $696 million, respectively. A review of the plans submitted for title I grants indicates that, in the first year of operations, there is relatively little change in the types of program activities offered to clients despite the shift in sponsorship. Of greater concern was the relatively slow beginning some sponsors made in developing public sector jobs under title II. The Department's Manpower Administration has taken steps to insure that sponsors give high priority to filling all available positions with those most in need of employment.

Although CETA is based on the premise that State and local prime sponsors can respond more appropriately than the National Government to the needs of individuals and communities within their jurisdictions, the Federal responsibility for assisting in these efforts has not diminished. As illustrations of the continuing Federal responsibility, the chapter describes some of the nationally funded programs for especially disadvantaged groups (Indians, older workers, offenders, and migrant and seasonal farmworkers), which are among those identified in title III of CETA as targets for continuing Federal assistance. For example, about $50 million in title III funds is available for Indian agents in fiscal 1975 and about $63 million may be used to fund programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers. The changing role of the U.S. Employment Service (ES) is also reviewed, with special reference to its efforts to accommodate the needs of State and local prime sponsors under CETA. Despite the lack of a presumptive deliverer of manpower services, most State ES agencies have been able to develop marketable packages of services which have been purchased by program sponsors, thereby insuring a high level of ES involvement in CETA activities.

The next section of the chapter examines the role of the Department of Labor, not only in reviewing sponsor plans and in providing necessary technical assistance, but also in evaluating and improving CETA delivery systems. For example, several evaluations are planned to examine programs conducted by State and local governments under titles I and II of CETA. One such project will focus on early manpower planning and operations by sponsors, while a longer range study—the Continuous Longitudinal Manpower Survey—will follow the progress of a national sample of program participants from 147 sites for an indefinite period. Other efforts aimed at improving CETA are also examined in this section. They include developing experimental models and approaches for serving special target groups, providing a comprehensive and uniform national labor market information system, conducting appropriate research and demonstration projects, and disseminating to sponsors the results of all such activities. The section concludes with a review of some other federally sponsored programs (national on-the-job training, Apprenticeship Outreach, and Journeyman Training, for example), which continue under CETA.

The two remaining sections of the chapter summarize the activities of the Job Corps and the National Commission for Manpower Policy. Job Corps, which is continuing as a federally administered program operated by the Department of Labor, served a total of 45,649 new enrollees in fiscal 1974, providing them with both job training and basic education. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the role of the new 17-member National Commission for Manpower Policy, which is charged with the broad responsibility of advising the Congress, the President, the Secretary of Labor, and other Federal department or agency heads on national manpower issues.

The fifth chapter, *Program Responses to Special Manpower Needs*, reviews in some detail the activities of three major federally sponsored programs—the unemployment insurance (UI) system, the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, and the employment service. Recent sharp increases in unemployment have resulted in passage of two new UI laws affecting out-of-work

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individuals formerly employed in both uninsured and insured occupations. As well as supplying funds for public sector jobs under title VI of CETA, the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 provides up to 26 weeks of cash benefits for many workers previously ineligible for unemployment insurance (especially State and local government employees, farmworkers, and domestic service employees) whenever national and/or local area unemployment rates average specified levels for 3 consecutive months. In addition, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974 offers up to 13 additional weeks of supplemental Federal benefits to regularly insured workers, for a maximum of 52 weeks unemployment compensation. During fiscal 1974, nearly $5.6 billion in benefits was paid to more than 6.5 million unemployed workers.

The chapter next considers the Work Incentive Program, which assisted over 530,000 recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children in 1974. Early steps in the planned coordination of WIN and CETA activities are discussed, followed by a review of the Food Stamp Program. A third section of the chapter outlines employment service operations in fiscal 1974. Continuing increases in both placement transactions and the numbers of individuals placed in jobs are noted, and ES efforts to expand employer services are summarized.

The closing section of the chapter reviews fiscal 1974 enrollment trends as well as participant characteristics and postprogram experiences for manpower programs conducted under legislation that predated CETA.

The sixth chapter, *Manpower Impact of Government Policy and Procurement*, offers an interim report on the findings of recent research efforts to measure the employment impact of changes in government policy and expenditure levels. The deepening concern of public authorities over the potential impact of their decisions upon the labor force is reflected in a number of federally sponsored studies assessing the manpower consequences of policy changes in such fields as energy development, pollution abatement, aerospace, and immigration. The chapter reviews an array of these explorations, all undertaken since 1972, focusing in particular on a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) examination of the aggregate employment generated by projects in four major Federal program areas, and on a National Planning Association (NPA) study of the occupational characteristics and training requirements of employment created in five localities in which firms had received major Federal contract awards.

While the techniques developed by BLS and NPA remain in an experimental stage and have yet to be integrated with the Department of Labor's regular labor market information program, they have highlighted the major difficulties involved in devising adequate measures of direct and indirect employment generated by changes in government procurement levels.

The subsequent section of this volume is submitted to Congress as the Secretary of Labor's annual *Report on Veterans Services*, as required by section 2007(b) of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972. The report stresses the vulnerability of portions of the Vietnam-era veteran population to fluctuating economic conditions, pointing in particular to the upward movement of unemployment rates among younger, minority group, and disabled veterans in the latter half of fiscal 1974 and the first half of fiscal 1975, following substantial improvement in their employment situation in the earlier months of fiscal 1974. The report describes the services provided to Vietnam-era veterans in fiscal 1974 by the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State employment security agencies, including registration of veteran applicants for employment, job referral, and arrangements for training, counseling, or other employment-related services. Also reviewed are fiscal 1974 activities related to administration of the mandatory listing program (which requires Government contractors and subcontractors to list suitable job openings with local ES offices) and the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen program, as well as the use of a "balanced placement formula" and the assignment of a Veterans Employment Representative to many local ES offices, in order to improve delivery of services to the target population.

The next section, entitled *Report on Facilities Utilization and Manpower Program Coordination Under CETA*, is submitted as the annual report to Congress by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), as required by section 705(b) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended. The first part of the report summarizes administrative actions taken by the Department (such as the establishment of an Office of Manpower within the Office of the Secretary and the development of a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Labor) to insure effective utilization of HEW training facilities and a coordinated manpower effort at all levels of government. The second portion of the report reviews the preliminary record of actual utilization of community colleges, area vocational and technical schools, and other vocational institutions and vocational rehabilitation agencies to provide for CETA training programs. Examples are also supplied of linkages established by prime sponsors with community health, education, and welfare programs, as well as program planning and service delivery mechanisms. A concluding section of the report offers general observations on the status of interdepartmental program coordination and prospects for the development of comprehensive manpower planning systems.

Finally, the *1975 Manpower Report* includes three text appendixes: A, the text of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, designed to assure a coordinated effort in implementing CETA; B, the Secretary of Labor's annual report on the development of a comprehensive system of labor market information and related data, as required by section 312(f) of CETA; and C, a report on the incidence of unemployment among offenders, as required by section 705(d) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended. An extensive statistical appendix is also included.

REPORT ON MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING

BY THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Peter J. Brennan, *Secretary*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MARCH 4, 1975.

THE PRESIDENT

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present herewith a report pertaining to manpower requirements, resources, utilization, and training, as required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended. This document also includes reports required by sections 209, 312(f), 413(a), and 705(d) of the same act, as well as a report on veterans services, as required by section 2007(b) of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972.

Respectfully,

Peter J. Brennan

Secretary of Labor.

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THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

The combined pressures of recession, inflation, and steeply rising energy costs were reflected in a general slackening of the Nation's economy in the closing months of 1974. For the year as a whole, real national output dropped 2.2 percent and real disposable income fell by 2½ percent, for the sharpest decline since 1947. Prices, meanwhile, continued to rise, as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) reached an average of 147.7 in 1974, an annual increase of 11.0 percent over 1973.

Among the many major economic developments of the year, one of the most significant was the fourth quarter decline of $4.5 billion in personal consumption expenditures, as many buyers decided to increase their personal savings rate or devote more of their resources to food purchases, rather than invest in other nondurables or in large durable goods, especially automobiles. In the preceding three quarters, personal consumption expenditures had moved steadily upward, but these advances were more marked in the nondurable goods sector, reflecting in considerable degree the continuing rise in food prices. In the fourth quarter alone, on the other hand, durable goods purchases declined $14.6 billion (which included an $11.5 billion fall off in new car purchases), and business inventory investment—much of it "undesired"—reached $14.4 billion, compared with $8.7 billion in the preceding quarter. The scarcity of mortage funds, as well as generally poor economic conditions, also encouraged wariness among homebuilders and buyers, which was reflected in an $11.2 billion drop in residential construction outlays from 1973 to 1974.

While business fixed investment rose throughout the year, reaching $152.7 billion in the final quarter, net exports of goods and services moved from $11.3 billion in the first quarter to a deficit of $15 billion in the second, before returning to $1.2 billion in the fourth. Still, in constant (1958) dollars, business fixed investment declined to $89.3 billion in the fourth quarter from a peak of $96.5 billion in the second, while net exports remained in a surplus position throughout the year. In 1974 dollars, government purchases of goods and services showed a $26.1 billion increase between the first and final quarters but remained relatively stable in constant dollars, at about $146 billion in each quarter.

The impact of these developments on the Nation's manpower situation became clearly perceptible in the final months of 1974 (see chart 1). As their levels of inventory investment continued to rise, many industries began to lay off workers toward the end of the year. In December, the seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate stood at 7.2 percent; and, in January 1975, it reached 8.2 percent, the highest recorded in the postwar era. The number of those unemployed at year's outset was 7.5 million, the largest total since 1940. The rise in joblessness affected nearly all major labor force groups but hit hardest at blue-collar workers, adult women, teenagers, black workers as a group, and veterans aged 20 to 24 years.

Employment growth also reflected the recessionary trend. What gains did occur were concentrated in the summer months, but were erased by

ECONOMIC AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS, 1971–74 (Annual Averages)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent change		
					1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
(Billions)							
GNP in current dollars[1]	$1,054.9	$1,158.0	$1,294.9	$1,396.7	9.8	11.8	7.9
GNP in 1958 dollars[1]	746.3	792.5	839.2	821.1	6.2	5.9	−2.2
(Thousands)							
Total civilian employment[2]	79,120	81,702	84,409	85,936	[2] 2.9	3.3	1.8
Nonfarm payroll employment[1]	71,216	73,711	76,833	78,338	3.5	4.2	2.0
Unemployment	4,993	4,840	4,304	5,076	[2] −3.7	−11.1	17.9
(Percent)							
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.6	....	....	....
Weekly earnings (private nonfarm production workers):							
In current dollars	$127.28	$136.16	$145.43	$154.45	7.0	6.8	6.2
In 1967 dollars	104.93	108.67	109.26	104.57	3.6	0.5	−4.3
Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	121.3	125.3	133.1	147.7	3.3	6.2	11.0

[1] 1974 estimates are preliminary.

[2] Changes are adjusted to exclude the effect of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedures in 1972. For a further discussion of the census adjustment and its effects, see Employment and Earnings, February 1972, pp. 6–9.

subsequent cutbacks. The downward slide in the number of payroll jobs was particularly apparent in the goods-producing sector, specifically in automobile manufacturing and construction. The result was a drop of about 440,000 in total employment between December 1973 and December 1974.

After record increases in 1973, labor force growth continued in 1974—but at a slower and considerably more erratic pace than that achieved in recent years. After 4 months of relative stability in the beginning of the year, the labor force grew substantially from May through September and then dropped off again in the final quarter. At year's end, the civilian labor force totaled nearly 92 million persons, about 1.8 million more than in December 1973. Much of this growth was traceable to population changes rather than to economic developments, however, since the overall labor force participation rate remained relatively stable over the year.

Many elements—including rising food prices and labor costs, as well as the price "bulge" that followed the lifting of controls on April 30, 1974—contributed to the persisting inflationary trend of

1974; nonetheless, the steep rise in energy costs following a fivefold increase in the per-barrel price of imported oil between October 1973 and December 1974 must be listed as one of the most important of these factors, and perhaps the most pervasive in its effects. As energy prices measured in the CPI rose by 29 percent over those of the previous year, real consumer expenditures for gasoline and oil, fuel oil and coal, electricity, and natural gas (all measured in 1958 dollars) dropped by about 7 percent, revealing consumer response to rising relative prices and falling real income.

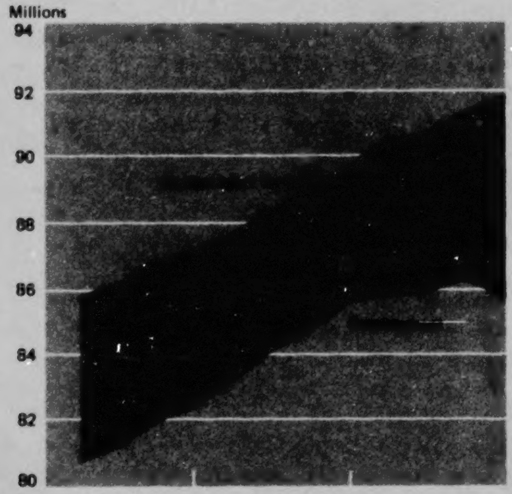
The quadrupling of energy costs in response to large increases in the price of imported oil had a pronounced impact on most sectors of the economy in 1974, with the auto industry among the hardest hit. Moreover, the continuing pressure exerted on international capital markets by steep rises in the per-barrel cost of imported oil was visible in the national balance of trade, which showed an overall deficit of $3.07 billion for 1974, traceable to an increased outflow of funds to the oil exporting nations.

Responding to the general inflationary trend, efforts to augment wages, salaries, and fringe benefits accelerated in the months following the end of the Economic Stabilization Program on April 30, 1974. Even as the unemployment rate began to rise, the size of collective bargaining settlements increased in 1974, and the extent of "front loading"—i.e., the spread between first-year pay increases and annual rates of change over the contract term—expanded, as union negotiators sought substantial immediate wage increases to offset the decline in real disposable income. In spite of these efforts, real weekly earnings for nonfarm production workers dropped 4.3 percent below 1973 levels.

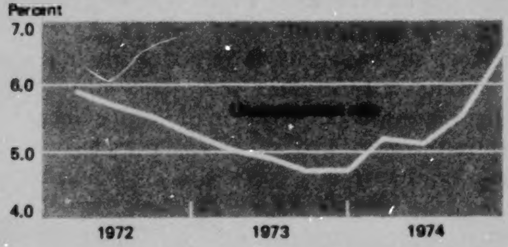
In 1974, the Nation also experienced the first year-to-year decline in labor productivity of the postwar period, as output per man-hour dropped 2.7 percent and unit labor costs rose 11.6 percent as a result of the recession. Nominal increases in hourly compensation exceeded 8 percent in 1974 but were more than offset by the rise in the CPI. Real compensation per man-hour therefore declined about 2 percent, for the first year-to-year decline since 1947.

CHART 1

EMPLOYMENT DECLINED CONSIDERABLY IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1974...



...SO JOBLESS RATE ROSE SHARPLY.



Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Much of the remainder of this chapter will explore these trends in greater detail, beginning with a review of significant economic developments affecting productivity, costs, wages, and earnings. The chapter then examines the Nation's employment and unemployment situation in 1974 and measures the impact of mounting levels of joblessness upon the labor force as a whole and upon worker groups of special interest, including blacks, the Spanish speaking, Vietnam-era veterans, and women.

Productivity, Costs, Wages, and Earnings

PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS

The postwar period's first year-to-year productivity[1] decline and its largest annual decline in output were registered in 1974. Productivity in the private economy dropped 2.7 percent in 1974, as output fell 2.6 percent and man-hours increased 0.1 percent. Since the farm sector registered a very small decline in productivity during the year, most of the overall decline was concentrated in the nonfarm sector, where productivity was off 2.8 percent from 1973 levels, reflecting a 2.7-percent decrease in output and a slight (0.1 percent) increase in man-hours. In the manufacturing sector, productivity rose 0.7 percent, although both man-hours and output declined (1.5 and 0.8 percent, respectively).

The pattern of productivity change generally has been very closely associated with fluctuations in the business cycle. Since 1969, the Nation has experienced two business contractions and one recovery, and the behavior of productivity has mirrored these fluctuations.

Among the important factors strongly influencing productivity in 1974 were the energy crisis and the onset of a period of declining demand. During the winter of 1973–74, the economy was beset by uncertainty regarding the supply of energy, and bottlenecks in some important industries were felt in the form of higher prices and short supplies of key commodities. The last half of the year marked the beginning of a period of slackening consumer demand in important sectors, of which retail trade and automobiles were but two. Each of these factors alone would have reduced productivity growth somewhat, but together they produced the first year-to-year decline in the total private economy since 1947 when the series began (see table 1).

With respect to unit labor costs, increases in output per man-hour tend to offset increases in compensation per man-hour; conversely, when output per man-hour is declining, increases in unit labor costs are larger than increases in hourly compensation. During 1974, hourly compensation (which included both wages and supplements) increased considerably—by more than 8 percent (see table 2). However, these nominal compensation gains were more than offset by the rise in the CPI. As a result, "real" compensation per man-hour (which is compensation per man-hour adjusted for changes in the CPI) declined about 2 percent, the first year-to-year decline since 1947.

The hourly compensation increases produced a greater rise—11.6 percent—in unit labor costs, since there was no productivity growth to offset the compensation gains. However, even if productivity had grown at its postwar trend rate, nominal unit labor costs would have risen more than 8 percent in 1974.

The disappointing picture for productivity over the last year and a half follows 2 years of considerable productivity gains. In 1971 and 1972, productivity rose by 4 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively—that is, in both years the rise was above the long-term trend rate of 3.1 percent. The gain during these 2 years reflected the substantial growth in output that occurred in the recovery from the 1969–71 recession.

While the connection between changes in output and changes in productivity is complex, one of the clearest examples of this relationship can be seen in the way in which employment changes in response to changes in demand. Typically, there is a lag between a cyclical turning point and the time when the effects are sufficiently clear to individual employers for them to adjust their staffing patterns. Moreover, when demand subsides, employers do not always make commensurate staff cutbacks

TABLE 1. QUARTERLY CHANGES AT ANNUAL RATE IN PRODUCTIVITY AND RELATED DATA FOR TOTAL PRIVATE ECONOMY, 1974

Item	Change from prior quarter at annual rates				Change from prior year[p]
	I	II	III	IV[p]	
Output per man-hour	−7.5	0.3	−2.3	−5.1	−2.7
Output	−7.8	−2.0	−2.3	−10.1	−2.6
Man-hours	−0.3	−2.3	0.0	−5.2	0.1

[p] Preliminary.

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[1] Defined as output per man-hour.

TABLE 2. QUARTERLY CHANGES AT ANNUAL RATE IN COMPENSATION AND RELATED DATA FOR TOTAL PRIVATE ECONOMY, 1974

Item	Change from prior quarter at annual rates				Change from prior year p
	I	II	III	IV p	
Compensation per man-hour	6.5	13.7	10.2	8.8	8.7
Unit labor costs	15.1	13.3	12.8	14.7	11.6
Real compensation per man-hour	−4.5	1.6	−2.3	−2.8	−2.1

p Preliminary.

immediately, since many employees have duties that are not directly related to the current volume of output, and employers cannot predict the length of the period of falling demand. As the proportion of these nonproduction or overhead workers becomes larger—as it has over the last 20 years—the tendency to retain staff is accentuated. In addition, some industrial firms have assembled trained production teams, which, once dispersed, are difficult to reassemble when business improves. Consequently, it is often more economical to retain experienced workers than to risk the necessity of hiring untrained new employees later on. This lag in the adjustment of employment to decreases in output has occurred in all of the economic downturns in the period since World War II.

Because of uncertainty about the length and the severity of the downturn and reluctance to let experienced employees go, output per man-hour falls sharply. Typically, some changes are made by eliminating overtime and shortening the workweek, but there is a limit to the adjustment which can be made in this manner.

This is exactly what has occurred in the current downturn. Employment growth in the private economy and in the nonfarm sector was sustained through the third quarter of 1974, despite actual decreases in output. In the private economy, output declined in each quarter of 1974, while the steady employment increase which began in 1972 was virtually uninterrupted until the final quarter of 1974. Although man-hours declined, this reflected a reduction in the average workweek, rather than in employment. If employment changes continue to lag behind changes in output, the decline in man-hours can be expected to continue until after the turnaround occurs in output. This pattern should generate the usual sharp productivity increase in the initial phase of the recovery from the current slump.

While a good part of the 1974 experience is therefore traceable to cyclical phenomena, secular forces were also at work. Over the 1947–73 period, output per man-hour in the private economy grew at an average rate of 3.1 percent per year; the rate to 1966 was 3.2 percent, while the rate since 1966 has been only 2.4 percent per year. Part of the reason for the sharper rate of increase in the earlier period stems from the fact that there was a major shift of workers during this time from farming into the industrial sector, where the value of output per man-hour tends to be higher. Productivity will advance in any year that workers move from low-productivity to high-productivity industries, if nothing else changes. From 1948 to 1966, more than 10 percent of the annual growth in productivity was attributable to this type of employment shift. By 1966, however, comparatively few workers remained in farming, and the productivity boost associated with relocation from farm to nonfarm jobs was essentially over.

Another important difference between the early and later periods is the fact that the composition of the work force has been changing in recent years. The rate of growth of the labor force rose sharply in the late 1960's as the members of the postwar "baby-boom" generation came of working age. At the same time, the labor force participation rate of women rose abruptly. Inasmuch as new entrants to the work force are typically less productive than the average experienced workers, these changes in the characteristics of the labor force tended to slow the rate of increase in output per man-hour.

Unique in the postwar period, the productivity decline experienced in 1974 reflected the interaction of cyclical and secular factors, each exerting a negative influence. In addition, the rising price of energy resources and raw materials and the changing composition of the labor force may well exert a moderating influence on the growth of output per man-hour in the near future.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

The rate of increase in most of the broad indicators of wage change accelerated in the period immediately following the ending of the Economic Stabilization Program on April 30, 1974. A variety of factors led to this acceleration, including:

- —An attempt by workers to recoup purchasing power lost through sharp price increases.
- —An increase in the Federal minimum wage on May 1, the first such change since February 1, 1968.
- —The rapid gains achieved in major collective bargaining settlements, including increased coverage of workers under cost-of-living escalator clauses.

While each of these factors contributed to the marked advance in wages posted since April, it remained clearly evident that wages, on average, still were not rising as fast as prices.

Recent changes in employee earnings contrast sharply with developments in earlier years. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Hourly Earnings Index[2]—the closest available approximation of an overall measure of wage-rate change—rose only within the narrow range of 6.6 to 6.7 percent a year in the 1969–73 period, on the basis of changes in quarterly averages. On the other hand, annual rates of increase in the index rose to 9.7 and 11.0 percent, respectively, in the second and third quarters of 1974, although declining to 10.1 percent in the fourth quarter (see table 3).

Part of the quickened rate of earnings increases must be attributed to the inflationary behavior of consumer prices. During 1971 and 1972, when pay gains were relatively moderate, price increases were still smaller, and workers achieved significant gains in real earnings. However, rapid price increases in 1973, coupled with stability in the size of pay gains, resulted in declines in real earnings. Pressures for sharp pay increases in 1974 to recoup lost purchasing power were not unexpected, and such pressures have continued into 1975.

Additional insights regarding the movement of wages during the year can be obtained from an analysis of major collective bargaining settlements. Although much narrower in coverage than the hourly and weekly earnings series, these settlements are negotiated in key sectors, attract much public attention, and sometimes set wage patterns for smaller unionized and nonunion establishments. It should be kept in mind, however, that while approximately 1 of every 5 members of the labor force is also a union member, only about 1 in 9 is included in major collective bargaining agreements in the private nonfarm sector of the economy.

After negotiating large pacts in the 1970–71 period, union and management representatives settled on smaller wage increases during the next

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[2] Adjusted for seasonality, overtime (in manufacturing only), and interindustry employment shifts.

TABLE 3. QUARTERLY CHANGE IN AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, ADJUSTED FOR INTERINDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT SHIFTS, 1974

[Seasonally adjusted]

Industry division	Change from prior quarter at annual rates			
	I	II	III	IV[p]
Private nonfarm:[1]				
Current dollars	6.3	9.7	11.0	10.1
1967 dollars	−5.3	−1.2	−1.4	−2.3
Mining	11.8	12.7	13.0	8.6
Contract construction	3.1	8.7	13.1	6.0
Manufacturing[1]	6.6	10.9	12.3	11.6
Transportation and public utilities	6.2	5.4	10.1	14.8
Wholesale and retail trade	7.0	10.3	11.5	3.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.5	8.5	11.4	9.8
Services	8.2	10.7	4.8	8.8

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Also adjusted for overtime earnings, in manufacturing only.

TABLE 4. AVERAGE PERCENT WAGE-RATE ADJUSTMENTS IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS, 1970–74 [1]

Industry sector and measure	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 [p]
All industries:					
First-year adjustment	11.9	11.6	7.3	5.8	9.8
Average annual change over life of contract	8.9	8.1	6.4	5.1	7.3
Manufacturing:					
First-year adjustment	8.1	10.9	6.6	5.9	8.7
Average annual change over life of contract	6.0	7.3	5.6	4.9	6.1
Nonmanufacturing (exc. construction):					
First-year adjustment	14.2	12.2	8.2	6.0	10.1
Average annual change over life of contract	10.2	8.6	7.3	5.4	7.1
Construction:					
First-year adjustment	17.6	12.6	6.9	5.0	11.0
Average annual change over life of contract	14.9	10.8	6.0	5.1	9.5

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Settlements in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more.

NOTE: All data presented in this table exclude increases under escalator provisions.

2 years and through the first quarter of 1974, largely because of the imposition of wage and price controls during that period. The decline in the size of settlements was particularly marked in the construction industry. Nonetheless, since the lifting of wage and price controls, the size of collective bargaining settlements has again risen, despite recent sharp increases in the number of unemployed. (Key sectors of the economy where negotiations were concluded during 1974 included the steel, communications, construction, apparel, and bituminous coal mining industries.) Seeking to offset the erosion of real wage gains during the term of expiring labor contracts, union negotiators emphasized substantial, immediate wage-rate increases in their bargaining demands. Moreover, the extent of "front loading" in new settlements—measured by the spread between first-year pay increases and annual rates of changes over the contract term—has expanded, as shown in table 4.

As a further hedge against price increases, renewed interest has been expressed in cost-of-living escalator provisions. Such clauses provide for the periodic automatic readjustment of wage rates on the basis of movements in the Consumer Price Index. At the end of 1974, approximately one-half of the 10.3 million workers under major agreements were covered by such provisions, with over 850,000 coming under such clauses as a result of bargaining concluded in 1974.

The size of recent settlements has been significantly influenced by the possibility of additional gains under escalator clauses. For example, in 1974 agreements that did not contain an escalator provision, the annual rate of increase over the life of the contract averaged 9.1 percent; for contracts containing such provisions, on the other hand, the annual rate of increase averaged 6.1 percent.

Labor negotiations in 1975 continue amid economic uncertainty and growing union concern over the erosion of real wages and job security. Against this background, a light collective bargaining calendar appears to be in store for this year. With 3-year agreements negotiated in the automobile and trucking industries in 1973 and in the steel and communications industries in 1974, the construction industry is the one industrial sector in which bargaining may be relatively heavy in the months ahead. Major contracts in the private nonfarm sector that are scheduled to expire or be reopened this year cover only 2½ million workers—about half as many as in each of the 2 prior years. Other key industries in which bargaining will take place include retail trade, apparel, gas and electric utilities, transportation services (primarily maritime and airlines), petroleum, food, and lumber. (In addition, contracts between the U.S. Postal Service and four unions, covering some 600,000 employees, expire in July.)

While the size of wage gains in these settlements cannot be predicted, data are available on the size of deferred increases scheduled for the year under contracts that were negotiated in earlier periods. The average deferred increase scheduled for 1975 is 5.1 percent.

Continuing the pattern of recent years, the average deferred increase in contracts containing cost-of-living escalator clauses tends to be smaller than in those contracts without such provisions. However, if consumer prices continue to rise, increases in contracts with escalators will be further augmented by the amounts generated under the various escalator formulas. Contracts providing for deferred increases in 1975 that also have escalator clauses will average 4.4 percent, while contracts without escalator provisions call for an average scheduled deferred increase of 6.5 percent. The relatively large number of workers receiving deferred increases in 1975 should exert a moderating influence on the overall size of wage change during the year, as such deferred increases tend to be lower than first-year increases in newly negotiated contracts.

Whether or not wage gains in 1975 will continue the acceleration noted in 1974 cannot be determined at this time, since rising prices would tend to push up wage demands on the one hand (although the rate of inflation is expected to decline in 1975), while increases in the unemployment rate may tend to moderate them. What combined effect these factors will have on the overall movement of wages in 1975 and on the size of wage bargains in the months ahead remains a matter for conjecture.

Developments in Employment and Unemployment

The employment situation worsened considerably in the second half of 1974, after 6 months of relative stability. Reacting to a general weakening of the economy, many industries resorted to layoffs in the closing months of the year. By December, the national level of unemployment had reached 6.6 million and the jobless rate had jumped to 7.2 percent, much higher than the levels attained during the 1969–71 slowdown and almost as high as the peak reached in July 1958.

After 2 years of very rapid expansion, employment growth had already begun to taper off with the onset of the energy crisis in the closing months of 1973. There was, in fact, hardly any growth in employment from October 1973 until May 1974. And, although there was a temporary resumption of growth in the summer, the gains scored during this period were more than erased by the sharp job cutbacks that took place later in the year. As a result, employment in December was almost 440,000 lower than it had been 12 months earlier.

Unemployment, which had been moving down for almost 2 years, also changed course with the onset of the energy crisis and the tightening of monetary and fiscal policy. After having declined to a 3½-year low of 4.6 percent in October of 1973, the unemployment rate jumped to 5.2 percent in January 1974, where it remained through most of the next 6 months. Then, as the economic slowdown became more pervasive, unemployment began to rise once more. The rise was particularly steep in the closing months, with more than a million persons being added to the jobless rolls in November and December.

The increase affected nearly all major labor force groups, but was especially prevalent among blue-collar workers, reflecting cutbacks in manufacturing and construction activity. For example, the unemployment rate for operatives—the "typical" factory production workers—nearly doubled from late 1973 to late 1974. Among white-collar and service workers, groups that are normally less sensitive to cyclical fluctuations, the rise in unemployment through the end of 1974 had been much less severe.

The deteriorating employment situation brought about a sharp increase in the jobless rate of adult women as well as in that of adult men, although the latter have usually borne the brunt of cyclical downturns. The teenage rate, already quite high, also posted a further small rise toward the end of the year.

The unemployment rate for black workers approached 13 percent by year's end and remained about twice as high as the white rate, as it had been for most of the last two decades. The maintenance of the 2:1 ratio between the two rates even during the period of economic deterioration meant, in effect, that a larger proportion of black than of white workers were being added to the unemployment rolls. Jobless rates for adult black male and female workers in December 1974 were 9.3 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively.

In contrast to the job losses registered later in 1974, unemployment did not rise during the first half of the year, despite the lack of any substantial employment growth. The stability of unemployment levels during this period stemmed from a sharp slowdown in labor force growth, brought about by a dip in the participation rates of adult men and teenagers. In general, the labor force participation rate of adult women continued its secular rise during 1974, keeping the overall participation rate at or near its post-World War II high.

Largely because they have gradually increased their representation in the labor force and include substantial numbers of work force entrants and reentrants, women accounted for a much greater share of total unemployment in late 1974 than during previous periods when the national rate was at similarly high levels. Adult women and teenagers accounted for over 60 percent of total unemployment in late 1974, while they made up only about 42 percent in early 1958 and 46 percent in late 1960, two previous periods of high unemployment when the overall rate was also rising. And, while adult women represented 28 percent of the unemployed in each of the two earlier periods, they accounted for 35 percent of those who were jobless in the final quarter of 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Many elements contributed to the dip in employment and the sharp increase in unemployment in the closing months of the year. Two indirect but pervasive factors were the sharp increase in oil prices and the tight monetary policy pursued by the Federal Reserve in order to stem the swelling tide of inflation. Among the more direct and tangible factors were a weakness in retail sales (highlighted by rapidly declining automobile sales), a prolonged slump in housing starts, a decline in capital goods orders, and the adverse (though short-lived) effects of the coal miners' strike.

Reflecting the interplay of these developments, payroll jobs in the goods-producing industries declined considerably during 1974, with the slide accelerating as the year drew to a close.[3] Between September and December, for example, the number of payroll jobs in goods-producing industries dropped by 1.1 million, with most industries showing some decline over this period. In private sector service-producing industries and in government (especially State and local), on the other hand, employment continued to expand during 1974, albeit at a reduced rate relative to the previous year (see table 5).

Most of the job cutbacks in the goods-producing industries occurred in durable goods manufacturing. There was also a sizable decline in construction, while mining employment was generally in an uptrend.

After expanding by about 1.5 million over the previous 2 years—recovering all the losses incurred during the 1969–71 period—the number of payroll jobs in manufacturing declined by about 700,000 between the fourth quarter of 1973 and the last quarter of 1974. The bulk of this decrease took place within durable goods manufacturing, where the number of jobs fell by 430,000 over the same time period, in sharp contrast to the gain of 675,000 jobs recorded from the fourth quarter of 1972 to the last quarter of 1973. Employment declines in late 1974 were greatest in the transportation equipment industry, reflecting principally the steep drop in demand for automobiles. And the consequences of the declines in auto manufacturing and sales were, of course, also being felt among other industries that act as suppliers to the auto manufacturers. In addition, there were sharp job cutbacks in industries that depend heavily on construction activity and had experienced harsh effects from the slump in homebuilding (e.g., lumber; furniture; stone, clay, and glass; and appliances).

Manufacturers of nondurable goods cut back about 275,000 jobs between the fourth quarter of 1973 and the fourth quarter of 1974. In some of these industries, notably textiles and apparel, employment declined rather steadily throughout the year. In others, such as chemicals, employment

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[3] Statistics on payroll employment and hours are collected by State agencies from payroll records of employers and are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment are derived from the sample survey of households conducted and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A description of the two surveys appears in the BLS publication, *Employment and Earnings*.

TABLE 5. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, 1970–74

[Thousands]

Industry	Annual averages					Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 [p]	1973	1974			
						IV	I	II	III	IV [p]
Total	70, 920	71, 216	73, 711	76, 833	78, 338	77, 829	78, 022	78, 335	78, 661	78, 334
Goods-producing	23, 507	22, 814	23, 544	24, 720	24, 674	25, 043	24, 944	24, 877	24, 750	24, 130
Mining	623	603	622	638	672	648	660	667	678	682
Contract construction	3, 536	3, 639	3, 831	4, 028	3, 985	4, 099	4, 109	4, 049	3, 941	3, 857
Manufacturing	19, 349	18, 572	19, 090	20, 054	20, 017	20, 296	20, 175	20, 161	20, 131	19, 591
Durable goods	11, 195	10, 597	11, 006	11, 814	11, 837	12, 012	11, 904	11, 927	11, 921	11, 583
Nondurable goods	8, 154	7, 975	8, 084	8, 240	8, 180	8, 284	8, 270	8, 234	8, 210	8, 009
Service-producing	47, 412	48, 401	50, 167	52, 113	53, 664	52, 786	53, 078	53, 458	53, 911	54, 204
Transportation and public utilities	4, 504	4, 457	4, 517	4, 646	4, 699	4, 692	4, 712	4, 701	4, 691	4, 689
Trade	15, 040	15, 352	15, 975	16, 665	17, 013	16, 859	16, 879	16, 990	17, 138	17, 047
Wholesale trade	3, 816	3, 823	3, 943	4, 118	4, 259	4, 195	4, 232	4, 257	4, 269	4, 279
Retail trade	11, 225	11, 529	12, 032	12, 547	12, 753	12, 664	12, 647	12, 733	12, 868	12, 768
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3, 687	3, 802	3, 943	4, 075	4, 161	4, 117	4, 140	4, 157	4, 167	4, 184
Services	11, 621	11, 903	12, 392	12, 986	13, 506	13, 206	13, 296	13, 428	13, 579	13, 718
Government	12, 561	12, 887	13, 340	13, 742	14, 286	13, 914	14, 052	14, 182	14, 337	14, 566
Federal	2, 731	2, 696	2, 684	2, 663	2, 725	2, 673	2, 692	2, 710	2, 741	2, 744
State and local	9, 830	10, 192	10, 656	11, 079	11, 561	11, 243	11, 361	11, 471	11, 596	11, 822

[p] Preliminary.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

held up well for most of the year, weakening only in the closing months.

At 3.9 million in the fourth quarter of 1974, employment in contract construction had dropped about 240,000 from its level of a year before. The principal cause of the decline was the continuing slump in housing starts that began in 1973 and worsened during 1974.

Employment in mining rose throughout 1974, continuing the upward trend evident since 1972. This trend, which reverses a long period of decline and stagnation for this industry, reflects in major part recent efforts to expand coal exploration and output to counterbalance the rising prices of petroleum products.

Since service-producing industries have been less cyclically sensitive than those in the goods-producing sector, they managed to register some employment gains even during the current downturn. A continuing expansion of jobs was well marked in miscellaneous services, State and local government, and trade. Expanded medical and other health services accounted for the largest proportion of the employment gains in this sector, although the number of jobs also increased significantly in educational services.

Employment growth in trade occurred for the most part at the retail level. Despite a dip in employment in the closing months of the year, the number of jobs in the industry expanded by about 105,000 from the fourth quarter of 1973 to the final 3-month period of 1974. Even this increase, however, was substantially below that posted during the previous four quarters, primarily because real personal disposable income (after-tax incomes adjusted for price increases) fell considerably during 1974. Employment in wholesale trade also rose at a much slower pace in 1974 than in 1973.

Nearly all of the increase in government employment occurred at the State and local level. Although the number of State employees increased throughout the year, the greatest job gains were posted in local government, especially in education. However, it became evident in the closing months of the year that even local government employment was not immune from the effects of inflation and the general deterioration of the economy, as many localities announced that they would have to trim their payrolls in order to deal with severe budgetary problems. Federal employment rose somewhat in 1974, reversing the slight downward trend that had been evident over the previous 4 years.

Accompanying the employment declines in the goods-producing industries were widespread increases in unemployment. For example, with housing starts plummeting, the unemployment rate for workers in construction jumped from 8.6 to 13.7 percent between the final quarters of 1973 and 1974. By December, seasonally adjusted joblessness among construction workers reached 14.9 percent. In manufacturing, the incidence of unemployment rose sharply in both durable and nondurable goods industries. By December, the rate for durable goods workers had reached 8.7 percent, while that for nondurable goods workers had risen to 9.1 percent.

For workers in service-producing industries, unemployment increases were generally smaller. There was, nevertheless, a general uptrend in unemployment among all nonagricultural industries by the end of the year.

CHANGES AMONG MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Employment of adult men, which had risen very rapidly for 3 years, showed hardly any growth during the first 10 months of 1974 and declined substantially in the last 2. Adult women, on the other hand, managed to post some sizable job gains for the year as a whole, though even their employment dropped in the last months. The pattern of larger employment increases for women than for men was evident among younger workers as well as among those aged 25 or over. For example, a small decline in employment among persons aged 16 to 19 years was attributable almost entirely to a drop in the number of young men holding jobs. And among those aged 20 to 24, a decline in employment among male workers was offset somewhat by increases in the employment of women of the same age.

These divergent trends in employment for men and women were also reflected by changes in their respective labor force participation rates. The rate for women continued its secular upward trend, while male labor force participation reached an all-time low, reflecting the continuing trend toward earlier retirement.

The decreases in employment stemming from the slowdown in economic activity in 1974 affected most major demographic groups (see chart 2). When compared with the situation during previous cyclical downturns, however, the demographic composition of unemployment in late 1974 revealed some substantial differences.

As shown below, unemployment was perceptibly higher in late 1974 among women 20 to 24 years of age and among teenagers than it was in previous periods with a similar overall rate. Partly for this reason, but also because they now make up a much greater proportion of the labor force than in the past, teenagers and young women accounted for about 37 percent of total unemployment in late 1974, whereas they made up only about 19 percent in 1958 and 23 percent in 1960. For women 25 and over, on the other hand, the incidence of unemployment in late 1974 was about the same as in these two previous periods.

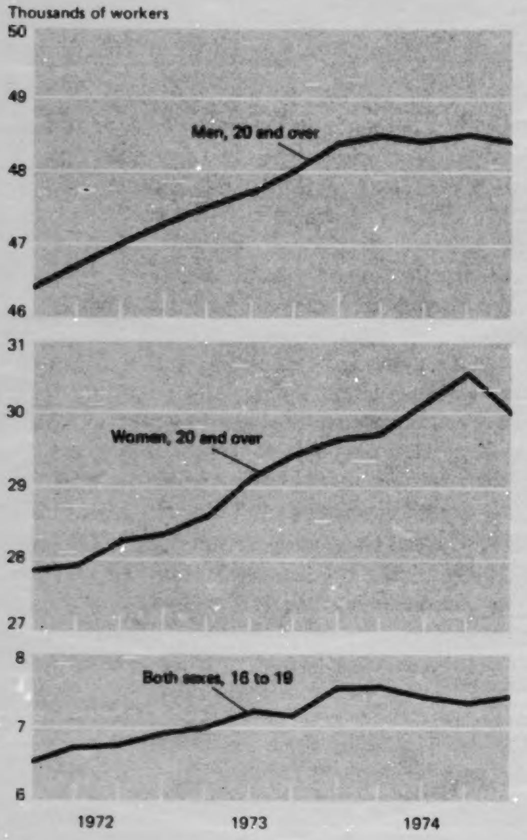
Sex and age	*First quarter 1958*	*Fourth quarter 1960*	*Fourth quarter 1974*
	Unemployment rate		
Total	6.3	6.3	6.6
Men 25 and over	5.1	4.9	3.8
Men 20 to 24	12.5	10.3	10.3
Women 25 and over	5.5	5.4	5.5
Women 20 to 24	8.0	8.9	10.9
Teenagers	14.6	15.7	17.5
	Percent distribution of the unemployed		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men 25 and over	47.0	44.5	27.0
Men 20 to 24	10.9	9.9	12.3
Women 25 and over	23.2	23.1	24.5
Women 20 to 24	4.7	5.3	10.7
Teenagers	14.5	17.4	26.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

The most important difference in late 1974, relative to these two earlier periods, was the much lower jobless rate for adult men. The rate for men 25 years and over was only 3.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1974, significantly lower than it

CHART 2

EMPLOYMENT DECLINED AMONG MOST MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1974.



Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

had been in two other periods (first quarter 1958 and fourth quarter 1960), when the national rate was at the 6.3-percent level and rising. And whereas these men accounted for about 47 percent of total unemployment in 1958 and nearly 45 percent in 1960, they represented only 27 percent in late 1974. It should be stressed, however, that the changing demographic composition of the labor force has played an extremely important role in inducing these changes. If the age/sex distribution of the contemporary work force is weighted to reflect its demographic composition in 1956, then the fourth quarter 1974 unemployment rate declines substantially—perhaps by as much as 0.8 percentage point.

OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Employment of white-collar workers continued its relatively strong secular uptrend during the first 9 months of 1974, but tailed off in the last 3. From the last quarter of 1973 to the same quarter in 1974, it showed an advance of 740,000, in contrast to a rise of 1.6 million the previous year. As in 1972 and 1973, most of the 1974 increase was among clerical personnel. It is, of course, typical for white-collar employment to be relatively resistant to cyclical downswings—although the 1970–71 slowdown, which stemmed in large degree from defense and aerospace cutbacks, was an exception to this pattern.

Blue-collar employment fared much worse. By the last quarter of 1974, it had dropped 680,000 below the level of a year earlier, almost entirely because of a cutback in the employment of operatives, whose unemployment rate almost doubled from late 1973 to late 1974, and stood at 10.7 percent in December. The number of nonfarm laborers and craft and kindred workers was unchanged over the year.

Continuing its historical trend, employment of service workers posted sizable gains in 1974. On the other hand, the number of farm jobs, which had been fairly stable for 3 years following a long historical decline, edged down further during 1974, dropping well below the 3-million mark by the fourth quarter.

With the slowing pace of their employment gains, white-collar workers were not immune from increases in unemployment. This was especially true of sales workers, who showed a substantial increase in joblessness, as their rate rose from 3.6 to 5.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 1973 to the fourth quarter of 1974. (See table 6.) And by December their rate had risen even further, to 6.0 percent.

FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Changes in full- and part-time employment during 1974 provide further evidence of the weaken-

TABLE 6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1970–74

Item	Annual averages					Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages				
						1973 IV	1974			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974		I	II	III	IV
Total (all civilian workers)	4.9	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	6.6
Men, 20 years and over	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.8
Women, 20 years and over	4.8	5.7	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.4	6.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.2	16.9	16.2	14.5	16.0	14.3	15.2	15.1	16.1	17.5
White	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.9
Negro and other races	8.2	9.9	10.0	8.9	9.9	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.6	11.7
Household heads, male	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.7
Household heads, female	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.6
Full-time workers	4.5	5.5	5.1	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.2
Part-time workers	7.6	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.6	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.6	9.2
Workers unemployed 15 weeks and over [1]	.8	1.4	1.3	.9	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.3
OCCUPATION										
White-collar workers	2.8	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.7
Professional and technical	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2
Sales workers	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	5.2
Clerical workers	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.0
Blue-collar workers	6.2	7.4	6.5	5.3	6.7	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.6	8.3
Craft and kindred	3.8	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.4	5.4
Operatives	7.1	8.3	6.9	5.7	7.5	5.7	6.8	6.7	7.1	9.6
Nonfarm laborers	9.5	10.8	10.3	8.4	10.1	8.4	8.8	9.6	10.5	11.6
Service workers	5.3	6.3	6.3	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.9
Farmworkers	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5
INDUSTRY										
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers [2]	5.2	6.2	5.7	4.8	5.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.9
Contract construction	9.7	10.4	10.3	8.8	10.6	8.6	8.6	10.0	11.3	13.7
Manufacturing	5.6	6.8	5.6	4.3	5.7	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.5	7.5
Durable goods	5.7	7.0	5.4	3.9	5.4	3.9	4.8	4.7	5.0	7.3
Nondurable goods	5.4	6.5	5.7	4.9	6.2	4.8	5.4	5.3	6.5	7.9
Transportation and public utilities	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	5.3	6.4	6.4	5.6	6.4	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.4	7.3
Finance and service industries	4.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.2
Government workers	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers	7.5	7.9	7.7	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.6	7.1	7.7

[1] As a percent of civilian labor force.

[2] Included mining, not shown separately.

ing labor market. The number of persons on full-time schedules in nonagricultural industries dropped very sharply in the closing months of the year. At the same time, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of persons working part time who actually wanted full-time work and either had their hours cut back or settled for a part-time job after being unable to find a full-time one. Between August and December, the number of workers on full-time schedules dropped about 2 million (seasonally adjusted), while the number on part-time schedules for reasons related to economic conditions increased by 820,000. The number of persons working part time voluntarily did not change much during the year.

Unemployment increased among both full- and part-time workers during 1974. However, the increase in the unemployment rate for full-time workers—from 4.3 to 6.2 percent—was proportionately larger, from the fourth quarter of 1973 to the fourth quarter of 1974, than that for persons seeking part-time work, which rose from 7.6 to 9.2 percent.

The proportion of persons working part time voluntarily has been on the rise in almost all of the major nonfarm industry and occupational groups for a number of years. The largest proportional gain in voluntary part-timers in a specific occupational category was among clerical workers, where the number employed part time has increased 40 percent since 1967. Within the major industry groups, trade and services continued to have the greatest proportion of part-time workers. The secular rise in the proportion of persons working only part time is largely a reflection of the increased labor market role played by women and teenagers, many of whom are available only for part-time work.

HOURS OF WORK AND LABOR TURNOVER

Declines in the demand for labor may manifest themselves in two ways—a cutback in the actual number of jobs and/or a decrease in the hours worked by employees. In addition to the slowdown in the growth of nonagricultural jobs throughout 1974, the number of hours worked also moved downward, with a particularly steep drop in the closing months of the year. The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell from 36.9 in the fourth quarter of 1973 to 36.4 in the final quarter of 1974. This is considerably below the average of 37.2 hours registered in the last half of 1972. Despite a small, cyclically determined rise from 1971 to 1972, average weekly hours have been in a long secular downtrend, reflecting in part the greater use of part-time workers.

In manufacturing, the workweek fell to 39.7 hours by the last quarter, down significantly from the recent high of 40.8 hours reached in the first quarter of 1973. This was largely a reflection of a reduction in factory overtime, which had been trimmed to 2.9 hours by the last quarter of 1974, down from the 3.9-hour high of the spring of 1973.

Ample evidence that employers were also trimming their payrolls is provided by the manufacturing layoff rate. Consistent with its behavior during previous downswings in business conditions, the factory layoff rate began to rise near the end of 1973 and reached 2.7 percent per month by December after a strong surge in late 1974. At the same time, there was also a clearly marked decline in the new-hire rate, as well as in the quit rate. A drop in the latter is usually indicative of growing apprehension among workers about their chances of obtaining other jobs.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

An important dimension of the unemployment problem is the length of time that a worker has spent in the jobless ranks. When the jobless rate is high, it usually requires more time to find a new job; conversely, when the rate is low, the average duration of unemployment is considerably shorter. However, since some time must naturally pass before a newly unemployed person has been jobless for several weeks and since the probability of remaining unemployed increases with the length of time out of work, increases in duration of unemployment typically lag somewhat behind cyclical rises in the unemployment rate. For example, during the 1969–71 downturn, the unemployment rate peaked at 6.0 percent in the last quarter of 1971. Average duration of unemployment among those who were jobless in a given month, on the other hand, did not reach its high point until the second quarter of 1972.

Movements in the duration of unemployment over the last 2 years have again traveled in the wake of changes in the unemployment rate—but at a distance. Specifically, duration declined in the latter half of 1972 and most of 1973, reaching a low of 9.3 weeks in December. The initial burst of unemployment at the close of 1973 was also followed later by an increase in duration, and the surge in joblessness in the closing months of 1974 had only manifested itself in a slight rise in duration by year's end. In December, the average duration of unemployment was 10.0 weeks, about the same as levels prevailing since midyear. And although there were 1.3 million persons who had been unemployed 15 weeks or more, they accounted for only one-sixth of all the jobless, or 1.4 percent of all civilian workers. That is, because of the sharp increase in unemployment in the last few months of 1974, most of the unemployed had not been jobless for a long period of time.

In addition to the usual lag pattern described above, the stability of duration in late 1974 may have also reflected the short-term nature of some of the layoffs, particularly in the automobile industry. While many auto workers were being laid off indefinitely, many others were being furloughed during short-term plant closedowns.

JOB LOSERS, JOB LEAVERS, AND ENTRANTS

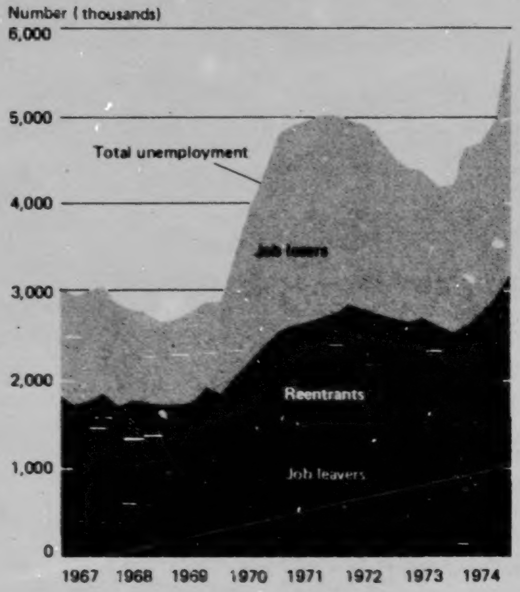
Reflecting the large layoffs of workers in various industries, persons who had lost their last job accounted for two-thirds of the 1.8-million increase in unemployment that occurred between the last quarter of 1973 and the same quarter a year later. This brought the number of unemployed job losers to 2.8 million in the last quarter of the year and raised their proportion of total unemployment to 46 percent. Moreover, by December job-loss unemployment had climbed to 3.2 million and accounted for 49 percent of total joblessness.

Unemployment stemming from job loss is by far the most cyclically sensitive variety, rising and falling significantly as the economy oscillates between business downturns and upswings.[4] (See chart 3.) This type of unemployment rose sharply near the end of 1973, reflecting layoffs related to the energy crisis, and abated somewhat by the second quarter of 1974 with the gradual return of a more normal energy situation. However, it surged upward again during the later part of the year, reflecting the general weakening of the economy and consequent job cutbacks in many industries. Unemployment among persons who were entering the labor force or who had voluntarily left their last job also rose during this period, but at a much slower pace than among job losers.

CHART 3

THE NUMBER OF JOB LOSERS SURGED UPWARD TOWARD THE END OF 1974.

Unemployment by reason, 1967-74



Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The plight of involuntarily unemployed job losers generally has a greater impact on family well-being than that of persons whose unemployment stems from job switches or from labor force entry and reentry. Most of the job losers are adult men and women, and most of the former and many of the latter are heads of households. Their unemployment will generally result in a sharp curtailment in family income, unless replaced by unemployment insurance benefits or other funds.

In this context, it should be noted that the number of workers receiving unemployment compensation as of November 1974 was practically the same as the number of job losers (as determined through the Department of Labor's survey of households). This would indicate that the great majority of workers displaced from their jobs in recent months were able to retain at least a part of their income. It must also be noted, however, that slightly more than one-half of the total unemployed had not entered the unemployment stream through job loss and generally were not entitled to any jobless benefits or had too little work experience to qualify for benefits. This latter group consisted largely of women and workers 16 to 24 years of age.

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[4] For a more indepth discussion of unemployment by reason, see Curtis L. Gilroy, "Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants: Traits and Trends," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1973, pp. 3–15, and Curtis L. Gilroy and Robert J. McIntyre, "Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants: A Cyclical Analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1974, pp. 35–39.

Despite the fact that large numbers of adult women also lose their jobs, much of the unemployment among them results from their reentering the labor force after a period of absence. In the final quarter of 1974, 37 percent of all jobless adult women were looking for work after being outside the labor force for some time. Although this is also an important reason for teenage unemployment, the greatest percentage of teenage joblessness—more than one-third in the fourth quarter of 1974—was related to attempts to find their first jobs.

Labor Force Trends

ERRATIC LABOR FORCE EXPANSION

The labor force continued to expand in 1974, but at an erratic pace relative to its trend in recent years. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the labor force remained fairly stable for the first 4 months of 1974, at about 90.5 million persons, after jumping by about 400,000 between December 1973 and January 1974. It then rose substantially through September, before dropping off again in the closing months of the year. By the end of 1974, there were nearly 92 million workers in the civilian labor force, about 1.8 million (or 2 percent) more than in December 1973.

From 1960 to 1973, the civilian labor force grew at an annual rate of 1.9 percent, and from 1968 to 1973 it had grown at an even faster rate of 2.4 percent. Population growth accounted for most of the acceleration, though continued increases in labor force participation rates among some groups, especially women aged 20 to 44, were also important.

Most of the 1974 growth was traceable to population changes rather than economic developments, since the overall labor force participation rate showed little change between the final quarter of 1973 and the last quarter of 1974. There were, however, some contrasting trends in participation among the major demographic groups. The rate for adult males, for example, continued its secular downward trend, reflecting primarily earlier retirement, while the participation rate for women continued to move upward despite the deterioration of the employment situation. Thus, the biggest contribution to labor force growth came from women. Well over a million women were added to the labor force in 1974, most of them in the 20- to 34-year age group.

Expansion of the female labor force represents a continuation of long-term trends. The number of women in the civilian labor force had increased about 50 percent between 1960 and 1973, rising from 23.2 million to 34.5 million. (In 1973 alone, the number of female labor force participants increased by 1.2 million.) The expansion of the female labor force in 1974, like that of the preceding year, reflected both an increase in the number of women of working age as well as a further rise in labor force participation among those aged 20 to 44. Most of the recent growth in participation rates in this age group has been among white women; the historically higher participation levels of black women, on the other hand, have not shown any further increases since the early 1960's.[5]

If recent population trends continue, it is estimated that the civilian labor force will increase to about 100 million persons by 1980, even if the rise in female labor force participation gradually tapers off. Growth should then diminish in the 1980's, as the smaller birth cohorts of the 1960's begin to enter the labor force. Even under such conditions, the labor force should reach 110 million by 1990.[6]

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[5] For an extensive discussion of labor force trends among women, see the chapter on The Changing Economic Role of Women in this report.

[6] See Denis F. Johnston, "The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1973, pp. 3–13.

PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE

It is now generally recognized that the Nation's potential labor supply consists not only of persons actually working or seeking work, but also of a number of working-age persons outside the labor force. Although not currently looking for work, some of these individuals may desire a job and may be planning to enter the labor force.

Between the fourth quarter of 1973 and the last quarter of 1974, the total number of persons outside the labor force rose by 750,000. With the participation of women in the labor force continuing to rise during the year, the increase in the number of women outside was not as large as that for men, whose number rose by 560,000 as their participation rate continued its secular decline (see table 7).

Of the total number of persons outside the labor force in the fourth quarter of 1974, more than 9 out of 10 were reported as not wanting a job now. The great majority of these are women who are keeping house (60 percent), retirees (15 percent), and students (12 percent). The nonparticipants reported as wanting a job now—although not looking for work—numbered about 4.7 million and consisted of 1.5 million men and 3.2 million women. For women who wanted work, family re-

TABLE 7. JOB DESIRE OF PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX, 1973–74

[Thousands of persons 16 years and over]

Labor force status and sex	Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages					Percent of 1974 IV quarter civilian labor force
	1973	1974				
	IV	I	II	III	IV	
MEN						
Civilian noninstitutional population	69, 243	69, 601	69, 929	70, 248	70, 585	----------
In civilian labor force	54, 822	55, 167	54, 962	55, 169	55, 604	60. 6
Not in civilian labor force	14, 421	14, 434	14, 967	15, 079	14, 981	16. 3
Do not want a job now	13, 211	13, 445	13, 521	13, 315	13, 748	15. 0
Want a job now	1, 388	1, 227	1, 350	1, 511	1, 520	1. 7
Reason for not looking:						
School attendance	608	599	591	702	651	. 7
Ill health, disability	261	248	259	303	287	. 3
Think cannot get a job	234	166	263	216	298	. 3
All other reasons [1]	285	214	238	289	285	. 3
WOMEN						
Civilian noninstitutional population	77, 687	78, 004	78, 343	78, 675	79, 011	----------
In civilian labor force	35, 073	35, 364	35, 675	36, 191	36, 208	39. 4
Not in civilian labor force	42, 613	42, 640	42, 668	42, 484	42, 803	46. 6
Do not want a job now	39, 959	39, 808	39, 731	39, 592	40, 074	43. 6
Want a job now	2, 970	3, 111	3, 100	3, 066	3, 189	3. 5
Reason for not looking:						
School attendance	523	576	587	649	552	. 6
Ill health, disability	431	404	317	405	399	. 4
Home responsibility	934	999	1, 062	1, 039	975	1. 1
Think cannot get a job	453	516	413	376	547	. 6
All other reasons	629	616	721	598	716	. 8

[1] Includes a small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of independent seasonal adjustment. Data in this table do not include latest seasonal adjustments.

sponsibilities were most frequently cited as the reason for not seeking employment; among men, the most common reason was school attendance.

In the fourth quarter of 1974, there were 845,000 nonparticipants who wanted a job but were not looking for work because they felt their search would be in vain. These so-called "discouraged workers" are persons who:

—Have looked for work in the past but could not find a job.

—Think there is no work available.

—Feel they lack the necessary skills or education.

—Have some other personal handicap.

—Believe that they would be considered too young or too old by employers.

Although the count of discouraged workers is imprecise by definition, over recent business cycles it has moved in a fashion roughly parallel to changes in the unemployment rate for adult women but does not always reflect changes in the unemployment rate for men. On a quarter-to-quarter basis, however, the two series have often diverged substantially. Thus, in the third quarter of 1974, the number of discouraged workers showed a decline even while unemployment was increasing. In the fourth quarter, however, the number of discouraged workers showed a substantial increase, rising by about 250,000.

The ranks of discouraged workers include very few men of prime working age. Instead, the largest group consists of women, who accounted for two-thirds of the total discouraged in 1974. These women, together with male teenagers and elderly men, accounted for about 85 percent of all discouraged workers.

Worker Groups of Special Interest

WOMEN

Women have been gradually expanding their representation in the American labor force for many decades. However, those entering over the latest 10-year period have very different characteristics from those entering between 1954 and 1964. Increases in participation rates prior to 1965 were especially sharp for women 45 to 64 years of age, but labor force increases shifted dramatically to the younger women in the following decade. Over this period, labor force participation rates have risen 14 percentage points for women aged 20 to 34 and 9 percentage points for those 35 to 44 years old.

The more recent female labor force entrants are not only younger but also better educated, since a much larger proportion have attended college than was true in earlier years. Although there has been a slight increase over the decade in the proportion of these women employed as professional and technical workers, particularly in teaching and health occupations, the most noticeable changes have been an increase in the proportions in clerical work and a decrease in private household work. The great majority of women are still concentrated in the stereotypical "feminine" jobs, working as secretaries and typists, retail clerks, bookkeepers, teachers, and waitresses.

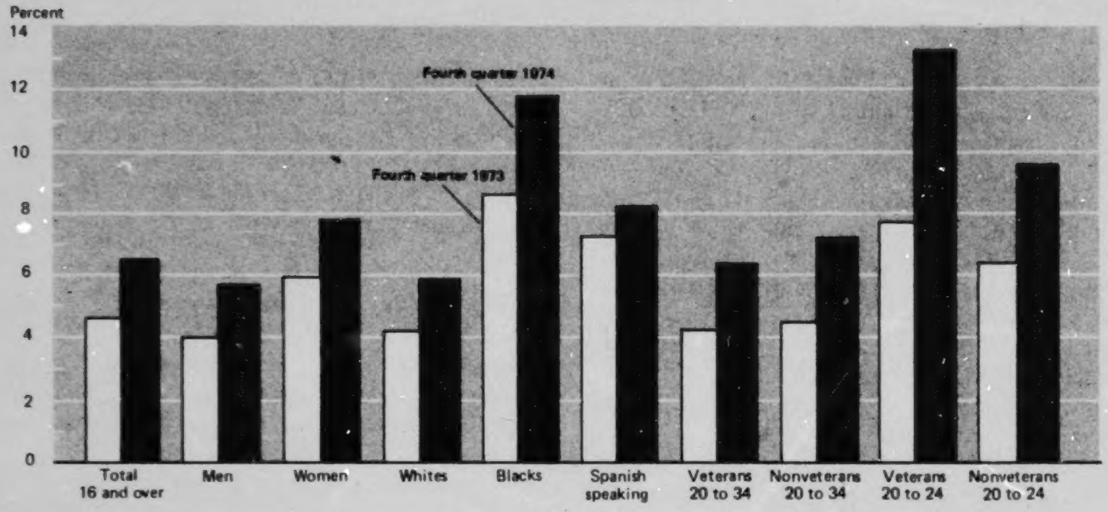
Unemployment is usually higher among women than among men. In earlier years, this difference was attributed most often to women's more intermittent labor force participation and hence their more frequent status as labor force reentrants. Although women's attachment to work is definitely growing stronger—and for many may be just as strong as men's—much of their unemployment, as noted above, is still attributable to reentry into the labor market.

During the first three quarters of 1974, women continued to expand their employment, while gains among men had come to a virtual halt. In the last quarter, however, the situation began to worsen even for women, as their employment declined and their unemployment rate rose to 7.8 percent, well above the 5.9-percent rate of a year before (see chart 4).

Of particular interest from a social standpoint

CHART 4

UNEMPLOYMENT ROSE STEEPLY AMONG MANY LABOR FORCE GROUPS AT THE END OF 1974.



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted except for Spanish-speaking persons.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

is the unemployment situation among women who head their own households and who often are thus the principal providers for their families. About 7.9 million such women were in the labor force in the fourth quarter of 1974. As shown below, unemployment among these women—who accounted for about 15 percent of the household heads in the labor force—was much higher than among male heads of household.

Household group	*Percent distribution of labor force, fourth quarter, 1974*	*Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates, fourth quarter, 1974*
All household heads	100. 0	4. 1
Female heads	14. 9	6. 6
With relatives	7. 2	8. 2
Without relatives	7. 7	5. 1
Male heads	85. 1	3. 7
With relatives	76. 9	3. 3
Without relatives	8. 2	7. 2

Female heads of household were divided almost evenly into two groups—those who had relatives living with them, most often their children, and those who lived alone or with nonrelatives. The unemployment rate for the first group was 8.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 1974, substantially higher than for the other group of female household heads and about twice as high as the rate for all household heads. Among male heads of household, on the other hand, those who had relatives living with them—the great majority—had a relatively low unemployment rate of only 3.3 percent, well below the rate for those living alone or with nonrelatives.

BLACKS

The worsening of the employment situation in 1974 had an adverse effect on both white and black workers, with the jobless rates for both groups rising substantially from the 3½-year lows they had reached in the third and fourth quarters of 1973. (See table 6.)[7] By December 1974, the rate for blacks had risen to 12.5 percent, while that for whites had reached 6.4 percent, both exceeding by a considerable margin the highest levels reached in the 1969–71 downturn. In fact, neither of these rates had been as high since the early 1960's.

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[7] Statistics for Negroes and members of other minority races are used in this section to indicate the situation of black workers, since blacks constitute about 89 percent of the larger group.

While there was at least a temporary narrowing of the black-white unemployment rate ratio during previous slowdowns, such a phenomenon had not yet manifested itself in late 1974. Instead, the ratio remained at its historic 2:1 level—indicating, in effect, a much more rapid deterioration in the job situation of blacks than in that of whites.

This 2:1 ratio does not prevail across all age-sex groups, however. In the fourth quarter of 1974, for example, the unemployment rate ratio between black and white adult women was 1.8 to 1, while among teenagers (whose unemployment rates have been highest) the black-white ratio of joblessness exceeds 2 to 1. Since 1971, the unemployment rate for black teens has averaged more than 30 percent, roughly 2½ times the rate for white teens.

Over the past decade, blacks have made considerable progress in their struggle to move upward on the ladder of occupational status. Although blacks are still overrepresented relative to whites in the blue-collar and service occupations and underrepresented in the white-collar ranks, the disparity has been significantly reduced since 1964. Fewer than 1 out of 5 blacks worked in white-collar occupations in 1964; 10 years later, however, about 1 in 3 blacks had white-collar jobs. (See table 8.) And gains were made within the professional and managerial ranks, as well as in clerical and sales.

Even within the blue-collar group, where the proportion of blacks remained relatively stable over the 1964–74 period, there was significant upward progress, as substantial numbers of them left the ranks of the unskilled and entered the operative and craft trades. There was also a significant reduction in the proportion of blacks in service occupations, particularly private household.

SPANISH-SPEAKING WORKERS

Workers of Hispanic origin were not as adversely affected by the slowdown in employment growth in 1974 as were blacks.[8] The jobless rate for Spanish-speaking workers, consistently lower than that for blacks and higher than that for all

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE, 1964 AND 1974

[Percent distribution]

Occupation group	1964		1974	
	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races
Total: Number (thousands)	61, 922	7, 383	76, 620	9, 316
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	47. 6	18. 8	50. 6	32. 0
Professional and technical	13. 0	6. 8	14. 8	10. 4
Managers and administrators, except farm	11. 7	2. 6	11. 2	4. 1
Sales workers	6. 6	1. 7	6. 8	2. 3
Clerical workers	16. 3	7. 7	17. 8	15. 2
Blue-collar workers	36. 1	40. 6	33. 9	40. 2
Craft and kindred	13. 7	7. 1	13. 8	9. 4
Operatives	18. 4	20. 5	15. 5	21. 9
Nonfarm laborers	4. 1	13. 0	4. 6	8. 9
Service workers	10. 5	32. 3	12. 0	25. 1
Farmworkers	5. 8	8. 4	3. 6	2. 7

NOTE: The data for 1974 are not strictly comparable with those of 1964 as a result of changes in the classification of occupations to accord with the 1970 census. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

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[8] Data on Spanish-speaking persons are tabulated separately, without regard to race or color, which means that they are also included in the data for white and black workers. According to the 1970 census, approximately 98 percent of their population was white.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT OF WHITE, BLACK, AND SPANISH-SPEAKING WORKERS, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, 1974

[Percent distribution]

Occupation group	Total	White	Black [1]	Spanish speaking
Total: Number (thousands)	85, 936	76, 620	8, 112	3, 609
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	48. 6	50. 6	28. 9	31. 5
Professional and technical	14. 4	14. 8	8. 8	7. 0
Managers and administrators, except farm	10. 4	11. 2	3. 4	5. 7
Sales workers	6. 3	6. 8	1. 9	3. 9
Clerical workers	17. 5	17. 8	14. 8	15. 3
Blue-collar workers	34. 7	33. 9	42. 1	47. 6
Craft and kindred	13. 4	13. 8	9. 5	12. 4
Operatives	16. 2	15. 5	23. 2	26. 7
Nonfarm laborers	5. 1	4. 6	9. 4	8. 5
Service workers	13. 2	12. 0	26. 3	16. 5
Farmworkers	3. 5	3. 6	2. 8	4. 5

[1] Data refer to Negro workers only.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

whites, rose from 7.3 to 8.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 1973 to the fourth quarter of 1974 (rates not seasonally adjusted). Most of the difference in unemployment rates of all whites and workers of Hispanic origin can be attributed to three factors—the significantly greater proportion of young workers in the Hispanic labor force; lower average levels of educational attainment, sometimes compounded by language problems; and greater relative concentrations in the West, where unemployment is high.

The occupational distribution of the 3.6 million employed persons of Hispanic origin is similar to that of blacks in that they are concentrated in occupations characterized by high unemployment rates (see table 9). However, proportionately fewer of the Spanish speaking than of blacks are employed in service occupations, while proportionately more are employed in blue-collar and farm occupations, particularly in the higher skilled jobs within these groups.

VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

The average unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans aged 20 to 34 was 6.4 in the last quarter of 1974, up from around 5 percent during the first three quarters of the year (see chart 4). Unemployment among nonveterans of the same age group was generally higher—rising continuously during the year, from 5.4 percent in the first quarter to 7.5 percent in the last.[9]

The rapidly changing age composition of the veteran group has been an important factor in the decline of the veteran unemployment rate below that of the nonveteran group. Since most Vietnam-era veterans were separated from the Armed Forces several years ago, they have now entered age brackets with lower unemployment rates. Consequently, the proportion of veterans in the 20- to 24-year age group, where the jobless rate remains at relatively high levels, is now much smaller than it was 3 years ago.

In addition to younger veterans, black veterans of all ages suffer disproportionately in terms of unemployment. Nearly 1 out of 4 black veterans aged 20 to 24 years was unemployed by the last half of 1974, compared with less than 1 in 10 white veterans and less than 1 in 8 black nonveterans in the same age group. The unemployment rate for all black veterans fluctuated between 10.5 and 12 percent throughout 1974.[10] In contrast, the jobless rate for white veterans ranged from 4.0 to 5.5 percent during the year.

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[9] For additional analysis of the employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans, see the Secretary's Report on Veterans Services in this volume.

[10] Not seasonally adjusted.

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PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT: ACHIEVEMENTS AND OPEN ISSUES

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PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT: ACHIEVEMENTS AND OPEN ISSUES

In response to the recent rise in unemployment levels, public service employment is proposed by many as a device of possible effectiveness in mitigating some individual hardships and in offsetting dislocations in the areas hardest hit. This chapter explores the potential of public employment in serving these goals, with particular attention to the difficulties of achieving substantial progress either in lowering unemployment or in improving the status of the disadvantaged. Past experiments with public employment are reviewed and assessed from the perspective of their relevance to current economic and legislative developments, particularly the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act and the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act. Together, they provide substantial new unemployment compensation benefits, as well as Temporary Employment Assistance for public jobs in addition to over $1 billion already allocated for 170,000 such jobs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.[1]

The Nation's most recent experiences with public service employment—in the Public Employment Program (PEP) authorized by the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 and under titles I, II, and VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973—are described later in the chapter. However, many still-recurring issues were first highlighted by the programs developed during the 1930's. These antecedents are explored in the chapter's opening section, which details the evolving concept and changing goals of public employment and points out the many difficult choices involved in establishing such a program.

For example, the concept of public service employment encompasses two major—but not always complementary—approaches to resolving the difficulties of the unemployed. On the one hand, expansion of the public payrolls can be used to provide "tide over" income to experienced labor force members who have lost their jobs during cycles of high unemployment. Most of the New Deal programs, which predated or coincided with the advent of unemployment insurance (UI), belonged to this countercyclical category. Now that the UI system has matured, however, it is uncertain what degree of relative emphasis should be placed on public service employment or on unemployment insurance as countercyclical instruments.

On the other hand, public service jobs are also used to attack problems of structural unemployment by improving the labor market status of disadvantaged groups through work experience, job training, and other services. Many of the programs launched in the 1960's were in the work-experience category, as youth, older workers, welfare recipients, and others were added to public payrolls in an effort to improve their skills and enhance their employability. Nonetheless, experience offers few clear insights concerning the long-range impact of such programs on the chronic employment difficulties of the disadvantaged.

Other unanswered questions involve issues fundamental to any public employment program, whether countercyclical or work experience oriented. For example, who should be hired first and what wages should they be paid? Moreover, how can a program be designed to assure that needed public services are efficiently delivered, yet employ the maximum numbers of individuals? Finally, since even the largest program can supply public jobs for only a minority of the unemployed, do public service employment efforts sometimes compound existing economic inequities by providing jobs for some and not for others?

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[1] For additional discussion of the new unemployment compensation programs, see the chapter on Program Responses to Special Manpower Needs in this volume.

As an outgrowth of four decades of changing public employment concepts, the 1971 Emergency Employment Act combined both human resource development and countercyclical aims with recognition of the economic and political realities of the early 1970's. While PEP was funded in hopes that it could have an impact on cyclical unemployment, at the same time it was oriented partly toward the target groups which had received the most attention during the 1960's. It was structured to give State and local governments broad freedom in implementing their programs; yet there were safeguards to insure that the money was used for real public services.

The chapter's final sections deal with the transition from PEP to the 1973 Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and explore the problems involved in constructing emergency programs to deal with recent economic developments. The public employment provisions of the 1974 legislation derive directly from PEP and CETA experience. More importantly, as the nationwide unemployment rate increases, the lessons of earlier programs can be drawn upon to provide the foundations of new national policies designed to cushion the burdens of unemployment.

Federal Job Creation: The Antecedents

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

By far the most important public hiring program of the 1930's, in both numbers employed and impact on later programs, was the Works Progress (later Work Projects) Administration (WPA), created in 1935. The WPA employed over 3 million workers at its peak in 1936 (at a time when more than 9 million were out of work) and averaged about $1.4 billion annually in wage payments from 1935 to its termination in 1943.[2] The Public Works Administration (PWA), meanwhile, concentrated on accelerating Federal spending for the construction of public facilities, on the assumption that increased spending would generate jobs in the private sector. The emphasis of the program was on capital-intensive construction, rather than on labor-intensive methods creating the maximum numbers of jobs through direct employment. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the National Youth Administration, on the other hand, were most concerned with rescuing younger people from unemployment.

Enacted prior to the advent of unemployment insurance, WPA was aimed at reducing the relief rolls by giving unemployed workers temporary jobs. State, local, or Federal Government agencies initiated and implemented projects which ran an imaginative gamut from bridge building to the writing of a famous series of State guidebooks. Although there were other aims, such as maintaining or developing employees' skills and accomplishing worthwhile public services, they were less important than income maintenance. As a result, the program was criticized for sponsoring "leaf raking" make-work—a criticism which has endured to haunt present debates over public employment programs. Yet, in a span of 8 years, WPA workers constructed 651,000 miles of roads, built 16,000 water and sewer systems, erected 2,300 stadiums, and renovated 85,000 public buildings, among numerous other accomplishments.[3] Although the efficiency of some of the project operations may be faulted, there can be no doubt of the real and substantial accomplishments of WPA.

The make-work image of public employment was not the only precedent set by the WPA. Other recurrent issues were highlighted by the New Deal experience. For example, the size of the program in relation to the numbers of unemployed was a key question. Although, in the absence of an unemployment insurance program, some advocated a job for every family in need, no more than 25 to 35 percent of the unemployed held WPA jobs at one time.

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[2] Donald S. Howard, *The WPA and Federal Relief Policy* (New York: The Russell Sage Foundation, 1943), pp. 18–35.

[3] *Final Report on the WPA Program, 1935–43* (Washington: U.S. Federal Work Projects Administration, 1947), pp. 131–132.

Since resources were insufficient to employ everyone, hiring priorities were another critical issue. In general, the program focused on previously employed family heads certified as needy. For example, 97 percent of those employed in 1939 had held previous private sector jobs. Youth under 18 were not hired because they were eligible for other programs. As a result of race discrimination in some areas and the emphasis on hiring family heads, blacks and women made up only a relatively small minority of jobholders on most projects.[4] Wage levels were another disputed issue. Since the program was intended as temporary work to replace relief payments, wages were set above dole levels but below prevailing private sector wages. This effort to encourage workers to leave public payrolls for private sector jobs was reaffirmed when Congress later required that workers who had been on WPA rolls 18 months or more leave the program for at least 1 month before being rehired.

Although WPA and the other New Deal job-creation efforts designed to combat massive unemployment lacked such "modern" program components as affirmative action, human resource development, and job restructuring, they nevertheless raised the still-critical issues of scale, permanence, hiring priorities, wage levels, and training emphasis.

On balance, the WPA experience led to several important conclusions. First, it proved that very large numbers of people could be rapidly employed in a period of exceptionally high unemployment, although questions were raised about the inefficiencies which the WPA approach entailed. Secondly, the program indicated that, on the scale at which it was implemented, it could be only one of the many policy initiatives required to raise the economy out of its doldrums. But, for the 8.5 million workers who were on its payrolls at some time during the Great Depression, it was certainly crucial in alleviating the economic deprivation of unemployment.

WORK-EXPERIENCE PROGRAMS IN THE 1960'S

It was not until the 1960's that public employment programs again began to receive attention. In part, this interest was stimulated by the post-World War II recessions which periodically threw large numbers out of work and left joblessness at successively higher levels following recovery. Increasingly, however, direct job-creation measures were viewed as one way to alleviate the difficulties besetting the poor, the deficiently educated, and the minorities, all of whom suffered chronic employment problems. Under antipoverty and expanding manpower efforts of the 1960's, a number of programs aimed at providing job training were funded. Later, training was supplemented by other services for disadvantaged workers. Among them was "work experience," which was, in fact, public employment on a smaller scale, and for a narrower target group, than in the depression. Thus, the Government was again creating public sector jobs intended for the unemployed.

One of the earliest and most enduring of these antipoverty public employment programs aimed at providing work experience and training to welfare recipients. Beginning in 1962, Congress funded Community Work and Training projects, which provided jobs in public and private nonprofit settings to enhance the employability of public assistance recipients and to allow them to "work off" the cash value of welfare payments. In 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) expanded the funding for this program, called it Work Experience and Training, and broadened the categories of eligible recipients. The problematical history of these programs encouraged another redesign in 1967, followed by the establishment of the Work Incentive (WIN) Program in 1968. At the beginning of 1972, subsidies (in the form of tax credits) were offered to private employers who hired people through WIN and kept them on the job for at least a year; and in mid-1972, when WIN began to place more emphasis on placements, a public employment component was added to enlarge the number of job openings.

The results of these programs have not matched early expectations. First, only a minority of welfare recipients (about one-third of 1973 registrants) can be considered fully employable, since most have work disabilities, child-care responsibilities, and other handicaps. Among those who can work, the most qualified often find their way back into the labor force on their own.

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[4] Alden F. Briscoe, "Public Employment in the 1930's" in Harold Sheppard, Bennett Harrison, and William J. Spring, eds., *The Political Economy of Public Service Employment* (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Co., 1972), p. 100.

Another work-experience program initiated in the 1960's was the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC). Created in 1964 to provide youth from poor homes with jobs in public and private nonprofit institutions, NYC became by far the largest job-creation program in the 1960's. By the end of fiscal 1973, aggregate first-time enrollments in the program totaled nearly 5 million.

At the opposite end of the age spectrum, Operation Mainstream was a work-experience program which provided mostly low-skill, low-wage jobs, primarily for older workers. In rural areas, these jobs often involved beautifying and cleaning up roadsides, parklands, and other public property; in urban settings, placement in school and library aide positions was more typical. The participants tended to be low-income men over 45 with few skills or alternative employment opportunities. The cleanup activities produced highly visible results and thus tended to attract public support. Since the projects had limited goals and employed older individuals who had few options, they were not criticized for their low wages or for their inability to provide opportunities for training or promotion.

New Careers, initiated in 1966, was intended to aid the more readily employable among the disadvantaged. The program incorporated a dual emphasis—on creating new types of paraprofessional public service jobs and on providing the training and services needed to allow the disadvantaged to move into them. The Federal Government provided full wage subsidies for 1 year, and half subsidies for an additional year, after which it was hoped that participants would be transferred to regular jobs. Most positions, such as health technicians, teacher aides, and social service case worker aides, were in social welfare fields that were already expanding because of increased Federal support. New Careers experienced considerable difficulty in realizing its goals for a number of reasons, including budget and merit system limitations.

Public Service Careers (PSC), initiated in 1970, was intended to combat these problems by providing more funds for training and services for the disadvantaged, so that they would qualify for public jobs. Except for existing New Careers projects, which were incorporated into PSC, the program's plans did not involve creation of new jobs and required little realinement of institutional barriers; hence they were more acceptable to public employers than was New Careers. While the program began phasing down in 1971, PSC did show that disadvantaged clients could be trained and hired for public jobs. And the generally high level of satisfaction with the program expressed both by participants and by their supervisors indicated that most of the disadvantaged could perform useful public service work as effectively as regular employees recruited from other groups.

This brief summary of earlier work-experience efforts indicates that these programs have been shaped by a number of goals and limitations:

—Unlike the New Deal programs, which were primarily countercyclical, the aim of the programs initiated in the 1960's was to reduce the employment problems of the disadvantaged, which persisted even when there were plenty of jobs and few unemployed. Older, younger, minority, and other disadvantaged workers became the focus of most public service employment programs. Work experience, training, and job restructuring were expected to improve their ability to compete for existing jobs.

—There was continuing concern that newly created public jobs should produce worthwhile public services in an efficient manner. In some cases, this meant expansion and improvement of existing services. In others, new types of social welfare or public works projects were created to utilize the abilities of the poorly educated and unskilled.

—In line with the aim of helping the disadvantaged, public service hiring programs were linked to other manpower goals, including improvement of the long-term employability of participants, providing career ladders, restructuring institutions to break down artificial barriers, and lowering excessive credential requirements.

—Job creation to diminish public assistance was viewed by some as last-resort employment and therefore less desirable than private sector jobs. Programs were designed to be temporary rather than permanent. And earnings were usually limited to levels only slightly above those of welfare benefits.

Within these boundaries, experiences with public employment programs prior to 1971 yielded a number of important lessons. First, it became clear that the public sector could absorb significant numbers of new workers if sufficient funding were available. While the voter's willingness to increase the number of public service workers was modified somewhat by the higher taxes required to support them, it was clear that existing public services could be supplemented by hiring new workers with Federal funds. It was also demonstrated that marginally skilled segments of the labor force could be helped directly by public employment programs. Nonetheless, several important questions concerning the apparent "elasticity" of public service employment remained unanswered. For example, the possibility that the availability of short-term Federal funding for such jobs may have helped boost permanent local demand for public services beyond realistic levels was never closely examined. Additional ambiguities surrounded the special status of federally funded employees, particularly in terms of their wages and tenure, and thereby their relations with employee unions and with regular employees. (Federal outlays for work-support programs since 1965 are shown in table 1. Data for the

TABLE 1. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-EXPERIENCE PROGRAMS FISCAL YEARS 1965–75

[Millions of dollars]

Program	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Estimated 1975
Total	139	373	445	576	482	485	617	1, 359	1, 672	1, 342	2, 132
Work experience	139	373	445	576	482	485	617	800	659	792	777
Comprehensive manpower assistance (CMA)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	613	674
Neighborhood Youth Corps											
In-school	10	57	57	79	61	58	65	80	73	------	------
Out-of-school	18	63	127	143	106	98	95	125	118	------	------
Summer	87	121	69	119	121	136	204	297	220	------	------
Operation Mainstream	------	10	9	31	37	42	69	75	82	------	------
Concentrated Employment Program	------	------	------	27	56	70	59	59	48	------	------
Public Service Careers	------	------	------	------	------	------	23	48	------	------	------
Older Americans	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	10
Model Cities	------	------	------	------	------	2	8	13	15	12	7
Foster Grandparents	------	5	6	8	8	8	10	11	21	------	------
Work Incentive Program	------	------	------	------	1	1	6	9	15	5	4
Work experience under title V of EOA	21	76	120	98	26	1	------	------	------	------	------
High school work-study	3	21	11	5	4	2	4	6	6	8	7
Stay-in-school	------	6	28	24	28	28	42	49	35	39	40
Federal summer aides	------	14	18	42	34	39	32	28	26	35	35
Emergency Employment Act, summer	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	80	------
Public service employment	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	559	1, 013	550	1, 355
Emergency Employment Act (EEA)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	559	1, 005	516	58
CMA (titles I, II, III of CETA)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	666
CETA/EEA (sec. 3a)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	250
Temporary Employment Assistance (CETA title VI)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	350
Work Incentive Program	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	8	34	31

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

early 1970's indicate the dominant role in this area played by the Public Employment Program, considered in the next section of this chapter.)

Possibly the most significant result of the 1960's public employment efforts was improved recognition of the necessary tradeoffs among multiple needs and goals. Operation Mainstream and NYC provided low-level jobs and income supplements, but could not provide much training. Public Service Careers and New Careers achieved that end, but served fewer and less disadvantaged clients at a higher cost and got underway much more slowly. The goal of work relief was often perceived as competitive with the goal of improving the future capacity for self-support, and the aim of hiring the disadvantaged often seemed to conflict with that of filling newly perceived public service needs.

The Emergency Employment Act of 1971

With the economic downturn of 1970–71, public attention shifted from the long-range problems of the disadvantaged to the cyclical problems of those left jobless by high and rising unemployment. Many, however, continued to stress the needs of the disadvantaged, whose plight was even more severe in a recession. A new approach, capable of attacking both problems, seemed to be required. Under the Emergency Employment Act (EEA) of 1971, the Federal Government made available $1 billion in fiscal 1972, $1.25 billion in fiscal 1973, and $250 million in fiscal 1974, under the transitional provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, for the creation of State and local jobs.[8] To maximize new hiring, the act provided that at least 85 percent of the money was to be expended for salaries and fringe benefits of employees. Funds were granted to approximately 650 larger units of government—all the States, together with counties, cities, and consortia of these units with populations of 75,000 or over, and Indian tribal councils. Allocations were based on a formula which weighted both the number of unemployed in each jurisdiction and the severity or rate of unemployment within the area. Part of the authorized funding was reserved to provide extra money for localities with the greatest need—defined as those with at least 6-percent unemployment for 3 consecutive months. The jobs created were to be "real," i.e., they were to produce genuine public services. Moreover, the program was designed as a countercyclical measure to end within 2 years.

Grafted onto this countercyclical framework were a number of other goals. For example, there were provisions for employing specific target groups according to their representation among the unemployed, including Vietnam-era veterans, youth and older workers, migrants, non-English-speaking workers, welfare recipients, disadvantaged groups, and displaced scientists and engineers. There were incentives to encourage changes in institutions and within individuals, with money available for services and training to improve participants' long-term employability, as well as funds which could be used for restructuring civil service systems and hiring requirements. In addition, State and local governments were designated as "program agents," who were to do their own hiring for public projects of their own design. But it was not reasonable to expect that all of these goals could receive equal priority or achieve equal success. In many instances, achievement of some goals limited success in achieving others.

PEP AS A COUNTERCYCLICAL TOOL

The EEA's first aim was to put to work as many unemployed and underemployed individuals as the available funds allowed. Hiring more workers at lower wages would have had more immediate impact on unemployment than hiring fewer higher wage workers. And hiring the disadvantaged and the unemployed would have had more long-range impact on jobless totals than hiring the better qualified, those already employed, or persons not in the labor force.

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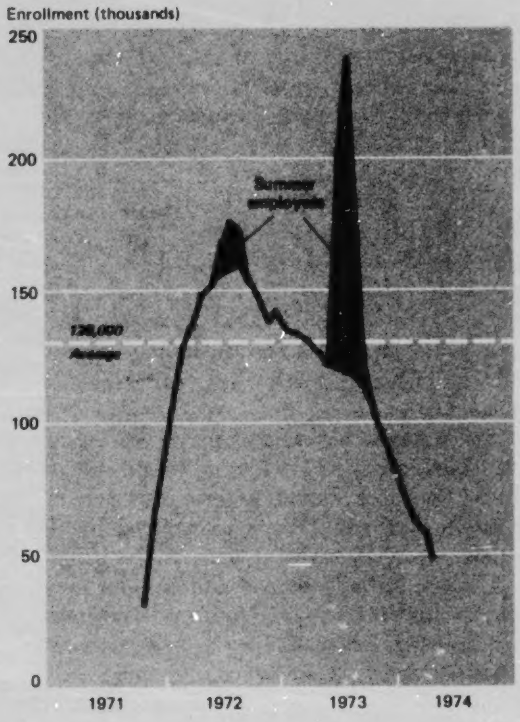
[8] The program had been scheduled for phasing out in fiscal 1974.

CHART 5

REGULAR PEP EMPLOYMENT AVERAGED NEARLY 130,000 PERSONS FROM OCTOBER 1971 TO APRIL 1974.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The speed with which the program was launched and the strength of the restrictions on substitution of PEP hires for workers who would have been hired with State and local money limited the degree to which budget substitution probably diluted the countercyclical impacts of the program in its early stages. Within 5 months of enactment, nine-tenths of the first year's budget had been distributed to program agents, and 83,000 enrollees were already on the job. Some uncertainties developed later in the program, as a result of postponement and reallocation of some program funds for summer hiring. For the most part, however, PEP functioned effectively in its primary goal of putting people to work.[6] Except for the summer months, when additional funds were used to hire temporary workers, PEP employment averaged about 128,000 from October 1971 to April 1974, peaking at about 160,000 (exclusive of summer hires) in mid-1972 (see chart 5). During this period, the program hired about 340,000 regular employees and around 317,000 summer workers.

Small administrative overhead and relatively low wage levels meant that PEP was comparatively cost efficient. PEP wages in both 1972 and 1973 were less than two-thirds of the average per man-year of employment paid to regular State and local employees (although State and local government could supplement PEP wages with their own funds); with less than 5 percent of the total money spent for administration, services, or training, the numbers hired were evidently near the maximum feasible limits. These lower costs per job were primarily the result of the ceiling of $12,000 per employee placed on annual Federal wage contributions; moreover, most of the newly created jobs were entry-level positions.

The EEA required that all persons hired be either unemployed or underemployed, and program statistics indicated that more than 9 of every 10 were jobless prior to PEP. Yet independent interviews conducted by program evaluators indicated that 17 percent were not in the labor force a month prior to enrollment.[7] Some of these individuals would have entered the labor force even if no PEP jobs were available, but some probably were drawn into the job market by the program itself, thus lowering its impact on unemployment. By the same token, groups with higher unemployment rates and longer periods of unemployment—women, older workers, and the less educated—were underrepresented among participants. Those hired were more likely to have experienced only short-duration unemployment and might be expected to have found regular employment more quickly than the disadvantaged; the impact on aggregate joblessness, therefore, was probably less than if the more seriously disadvantaged, long-term unemployed had been hired.

The net impact of public service employment apparently declines over time. Most program agents, for example, were effectively prohibited from transferring regular employees to PEP payrolls by a requirement that individuals had to be off an agency payroll for at least 1 month before they could be hired under PEP—but it was impossible to prevent program agents from reducing their own hiring effort by gradually assigning PEP workers to jobs normally performed by regular public employees or by substituting PEP workers for new employees they might otherwise have hired from their own expanding budgets. Called "leakage," this diversion of funds had been expected to occur by the second year of the program, and there was considerable advance speculation about the probable extent of such budget substitution. Estimates using econometric models suggested that the long-term (more than 1-year) displacement might fall between 50 and 90 percent; that is, after a period of several quarters, only 1 to 5 of every 10 PEP jobs created with Federal money would still be actual net additions to State and local employment.[8] State and local program agents would have absorbed the balance by lowering their own hiring below what it otherwise would have been.

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[6] See the *1974 Manpower Report*, pp. 151–158.

[7] *Longitudinal Evaluation of the Public Employment Program, Preliminary Report on the Analysis of Wave IV* (Rockville, Md.: Westat, Inc., 1974), pp. 2:2 and 2:3.

Estimating the actual leakage which occurred during the 3 years of PEP is quite difficult, since there is no accurate way of determining how many new employees would have been hired by State and local agencies in the absence of the program. Straight-line projections are of little value because hiring fluctuates from year to year in response to public needs, revenues, taxing powers, population growth, and many other factors. A rough calculation made by evaluators from the National Planning Association, which compared regular PEP sites with a sample of sites singled out for special high funding, suggested that displacement was about 46 percent after 1 year. Uncertainties were involved in all of these estimates, but their general congruence indicates that there is probably substantial leakage in public employment programs. Initial displacement may be small, however, especially if the program starts quickly. Later, it probably affects most of the jobs involved.

Although rapid implementation maximizes the countercyclical impacts of a public employment program, the need for speedy action places burdens on State and local governments, since it forces them to determine which necessary public services are to be provided at once and which can be delayed. Moreover, quick startups may conflict with such other goals of public employment programs as obtaining maximum useful output or providing help to the disadvantaged, who might benefit most from longer range planning.

The issue of budget substitution has important implications as well for determining the relative effectiveness of expanded public employment as a Government strategy for combating unemployment, since other stimulative policies, such as cutting taxes or boosting Federal spending in the private sector, also create jobs. The question is which strategy or combination of strategies would work most quickly and effectively. Simulations by the Federal Reserve Board (which assumed that no budget substitutions occurred) indicated that public employment created more jobs in the short run than any of the other alternatives considered.[9] However, more recent estimates by other Government researchers indicate that, when leakage is considered, public employment is more effective only over the short run, while Government purchases of goods and services may create more net jobs over the long run.[10] Some critics discount this by arguing that all stimulative policies have little longrun impact. If they are correct, it would appear that an effective countercyclical program must be tied closely to unemployment levels, must swing into action quickly in order to have maximum effect, and must phase down before leakage begins to undermine the basic purpose of the program.

PROVIDING PUBLIC SERVICES

When PEP was enacted, there were fears that many of the jobs would be "make work" or that some of the rapidly hired new workers would lack the equipment or supervision needed to perform productive public services. Although there may have been some misallocation or inefficiency during the rapid startup phase, later evaluations underscored the fact that most of the jobs created were providing useful public services.

Such judgments are subjective, of course, since definitions of "real" public services or "worthwhile" work vary widely. To some critics, much regular public employment is wasteful, while others argue that any job is "real" if it provides some service of value to someone. A few general standards are indicative, however. For example, were the jobs similar to those already existing? Were adequate equipment and supervision available to permit proper performance of the jobs? Did PEP employees and their supervisors indicate satisfaction with their work? And did they see it as needed by the community? Each of these measures is indirect, but together they may indicate whether or not the jobs were considered worthwhile.

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[8] Alan Fechter, *Public Employment Programs: An Evaluative Study* (Washington: The Urban Institute, September 1974), pp. 2–3.

[9] Andrew F. Brimmer, "A New American Dilemma: The Task of Reconciling Growth in Productivity and Employment," address before the Joint Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Apr. 13, 1972.

[10] George E. Johnson and James D. Tumola, "An Impact Evaluation of the Public Employment Program" (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation and Research, April 1974).

PEP jobs were generally similar to those already funded by State and local governments, and, in many cases, the positions were ones already requested by the agencies but not filled because of budget limitations. There were, however, some differences between the distribution of PEP jobs and those already existing, with heavier emphasis among the PEP jobs on public works and transportation, parks and recreation, and social services, and much less on hiring for education (largely because there was little, if any, growth in education employment).

	Percent	
Employment category	*PEP*	*State and local employment, 1971*
Law enforcement	15	7
Education	19	52
Public works and transportation	23	7
Health and hospitals	8	10
Environmental quality	5	4
Fire protection	2	3
Parks and recreation	9	3
Social services	7	3
Other	12	11

For the most part, this distribution reflected the rapid phasing in of the program and the greater flexibility of public service needs in some areas. For example, licensing requirements tended to limit the number of those hired in education, but there was usually a backlog of roads to be repaired or parks to be improved.

While the EEA jobs were less necessary by definition than those already funded by State and local governments, they were still of some value to the communities involved. A General Accounting Office evaluation of the public services provided with EEA money cited examples of parks, libraries, and other public facilities which remained open for longer hours; of more police on the streets in high-crime areas; and of increased staffing for overworked departments. In many cases, the report stated, staff cutbacks were avoided by designating the new hires for old job openings.[11]

Perhaps the best criteria for judging the usefulness of the positions created under PEP are the feelings of the workers and supervisors involved in the program. Reports from both regular and high-impact programs indicated that most employees felt their jobs were fulfilling public service needs. In addition, most supervisors indicated a high level of satisfaction with their PEP employees, ranking them as generally better than average in their work habits and efficiency when compared with regular government employees.[12]

CHANGING INSTITUTIONS AND UPGRADING INDIVIDUALS

In line with earlier experiments made under Public Service Careers and New Careers, about $17 million in EEA funds was allocated for training and other services to enable participants to qualify for new positions. To facilitate such upgrading, the act also allowed funds to be used to reform hiring systems, to reevaluate testing and credentials requirements, and to make other changes in traditional civil service merit systems which might aid the disadvantaged—nonparticipants as well as participants in PEP—in obtaining entry and higher level jobs. Limited funding, rapid implementation, and the tradeoffs involved in serving the target groups resulted in dilution of these other manpower goals in the regular PEP.

Few program agents used the Public Employment Program to initiate broad restructuring of their personnel hiring systems, and those who attempted such an overhaul usually failed to achieve rapid alteration of longstanding practices. Many program agents, however, did lower or suspend merit hiring requirements for PEP participants. This approach sometimes created problems because it established a special class of employees who were frequently locked into "aide" and other entry-level positions outside the normal civil service progression. Moreover, it inhibited the transition of many PEP hires into permanent agency positions, since disadvantaged participants still had to meet civil service and union requirements before they could be hired for permanent jobs. The result was to further enhance the position of the most qualified employees during termination from PEP.

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[11] *Public Service Benefits from Jobs Under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971*, B163922, Report to the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (Washington: U.S. General Accounting Office, June 1973).

[12] *An Evaluation of the Economic Impact Project of the Public Employment Program*, vol. 1, Final Report (Washington: The National Planning Association, May 1974), pp. 122–124.

Similar problems prevented most program agents from providing extensive training or services to participants. Again, the emphasis on speed and the preference of administrators for more qualified participants were key factors in assuring that much of the available funding went unused or was reallocated for additional job slots. Through January 1974, only 58 percent of the money available for training and services had been spent, reaching about 143,000 program participants (or about two-fifths of nonsummer enrollees) with Federal investments averaging about $70 per trainee. These training funds were supplemented in many cases by State and local contributions; indeed, the total contribution by program agents for training and services was greater than that of the Federal Government.

It is probable that the limited use of training and services resulted directly from the design and implementation of the program. With the primary emphasis placed on putting people to work in useful functions, it was understandable that program agents tended to overlook the training and services components of the program. Moreover, agents who wanted PEP hires to be indistinguishable from regular employees may have hesitated to single them out as eligible for special services unavailable to others.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

In addition to filling State and local needs and having a modest effect on hiring practices, PEP had some impact on intergovernmental relations, since the program was designed to reflect a Government-wide thrust toward decentralization of authority in social programs. Funds were distributed directly to units of local government with populations in excess of 75,000 on the basis of the extent and severity of unemployment. These city and county "program agents" could then subcontract with school systems and other special districts as employing establishments. States got a share of jobs in each area related to their share of public employment, and they were given responsibility for administering programs in "balance-of-State" areas not eligible as program agents After the States reallocated their funds to cities and counties in the balance-of-State areas and program agents distributed their funds among subagents, the States employed 15 percent of PEP workers, cities 42 percent, counties 28 percent, other districts 14 percent, and Indian reservations 1 percent.

In general, the strong administrative and planning authority given to program agents worked effectively. The main goals of the program were realized with limited inefficiency, duplication, or misuse of funds. States and localities were free to apply the money to what they perceived as their greatest needs, and the distribution formulas and allocation procedures generally seemed to get the money to those for whom it was intended. In some cases, the program spurred attempts at areawide cooperation among governments, with the formation of consortia and other collective agencies of government aimed at administering the program over entire labor markets rather than within single political jurisdictions.

However, when the money reached the State and local level, there were occasional claims that program agents who controlled the jobs sometimes absorbed a disproportionate share of the funds for their own payrolls. Through 1973, for example, cities had hired 42 percent of PEP enrollees and counties 28 percent, compared with their 22- and 12-percent shares of all State and local employment. Other local employers (primarily school districts) had only a 14-percent share of PEP employment, while they had 39 percent of State and local payrolls.

In contrast, States had a lower share of PEP jobs compared with their total proportion of employees—15 percent under PEP but 27 percent of all. At the State level, this unevenness was probably the result of the greater difficulties involved in quickly expanding statewide services.

Another criticism concerned the relatively low emphasis which State and local governments gave to serving the disadvantaged. This argument, however was based upon an interpretation of the act which gave equal weight to both its human resource and countercyclical goals. Evidently, most State and local planners felt that the program's primary aim was simply to put people to work usefully. In the absence of congressional clarification of priorities in this multipurpose program, the decisions made by these program agents could not be readily disputed.

PEP: DID IT REACH THE MARK?

With so many aims, it was inevitable that, if PEP accomplished some things, it would leave others undone. Several results stand out:

—PEP was too small to materially affect national unemployment totals or rates. While there was some evidence that the program could be stepped up in scale with positive effects, the results of PEP as a countercyclical program were not really significant.

—There was plenty of room on State and local employment rosters for PEP employees. Useful work was done with a minimum of inefficiency, and more intensive hiring did not appear to overtake the limits of expansion of public services.

—PEP exerted no major impact on public hiring policies and provided little training beyond job-acquired and related skills.

—The concept of decentralized responsibility for design and implementation was justified, as the national goals were generally realized in the aggregate, though local areas used the money in widely divergent ways.

—To a certain extent, the record of PEP counterbalanced the negative stereotype public employment had carried since the New Deal. At the least, it demonstrated that a modest, well-designed program could be popular and reasonably effective.

The Continuing Developments

With the decline of unemployment in 1972 and 1973, the need for a countercyclical public employment program waned, although unutilized funding extended PEP activities at a reduced level through fiscal 1974 and into fiscal 1975. In its place, an initially smaller scale but very similar program was authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. CETA adopted much of the language and most of the goals of PEP, but shifted its emphasis to the areas of the country in which unemployment remained high while nationwide averages dropped. Under title II of CETA, special funding is available only for areas in which the unemployment rate is 6.5 percent or more in each of 3 consecutive months, and the relative number of unemployed in the qualifying areas is the criterion for the distribution of funds. In addition, prime sponsors may operate public employment programs as one option under their regular (title I) manpower grants. Early estimates indicated that 5 percent of the appropriations under title I and virtually all under title II are being used for public employment.[13]

CETA's design was influenced by the lessons which emerged from the PEP experience. For example, greater emphasis has been placed on the disadvantaged, salary ceilings are lower, and special consideration is accorded those with the most severe employment problems. To reduce the likelihood of subsidies going to regular public employees, a minimum of 30 days' unemployment is required before hiring under CETA. Also, administration of the program has been streamlined and the fund distribution formula has been modified. Initially, $370 million was appropriated near the end of fiscal 1974 for public hiring under title II of CETA. In the fall of 1974, in response to rising unemployment levels, $350 million of title II funding for fiscal 1975 was obligated, which when added to final late fiscal 1974 EEA-transition funding and title I planning for public service employment, brought to more than $1 billion the "in-place" financing for public employment under CETA during fiscal 1975.

Under the new Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act, an additional $875 million has already been appropriated for Temporary Employment Assistance.[14] With the stated purpose of hiring unemployed persons as quickly as possible for jobs providing needed services in such fields as environmental quality, health care, education, recreation, pollution control, and conservation, the new program attempts to minimize budget substitution by excluding hires made to fill positions created by laying off or terminating regular employees in anticipation of filling the job openings with an employee subsidized under the new program. The maximum Federal contribution to the annual salary for each job, exclusive of fringe benefits, is $10,000, and there is a nationwide average goal of $7,800 per job.

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[13] See the chapter on CETA Implementation: A Progress Report in this volume for further discussion of the use of CETA funds for public employment programs.

With its emphasis on according preferential consideration in hiring to experienced workers who have exhausted their unemployment compensation, or who are not eligible for UI and who have been jobless for 15 weeks or more, Temporary Employment Assistance is clearly aimed at addressing cyclical, rather than structural, employment problems. The program also features an outreach and public information component to encourage employment and training of Vietnam-era veterans discharged within 4 years of the date of their application.

Funds will be allocated under a formula which differs somewhat from that used in CETA's title II. Of the total appropriations for title VI, 90 percent will be distributed as follows: (a) 50 percent in proportion to each area's share of unemployed persons; (b) 25 percent in proportion to the area's share of unemployed persons in excess of 4.5 percent of the labor force; and (c) 25 percent among areas of substantial unemployment (i.e., those experiencing unemployment rates of 6.5 percent or more for 3 consecutive months). The remaining 10 percent is for the Secretary of Labor's discretionary use, taking into consideration changes in unemployment rates.

Areas experiencing unemployment over 7 percent, and certain other areas, will also be able to hire persons who have been unemployed for 15 days rather than 30. In addition, they will be able to bypass the career advancement and transitional employment program goals set for other areas and employ persons for work on capital improvement projects under certain conditions.

The recent increases in funding have revived the question of whether a permanent, locally administered public employment program should be adopted as a major strategy for realizing either countercyclical or manpower development goals. It is possible that the sustained nature of the funding for such a program, even with the fluctuations brought about by congressional and Administration recognition of changing needs, may lead to increased budget substitution. If the PEP experience was indicative, the true job-creation effects of expanded public hiring might be expected to decline considerably, as appropriations become more predictable and State and local prime sponsors begin to anticipate them in their budgets. Larger Federal outlays might then produce progressively smaller impacts. On the other hand, if there are increased Federal incentives or requirements to concentrate on the disadvantaged, there would be some redistribution of public jobs in their favor, even if the net increase in total public jobs from Federal funding was limited because of diversion of local funding to uses other than job financing.

The Open Issues

The program approaches outlined above illustrate the dilemmas involved in designing a public employment program capable of meeting many needs simultaneously. Most of the unresolved questions in today's debate are the same as those raised during the New Deal programs of four decades ago.

First, for example, the potential impact of public employment programs on aggregate unemployment is uncertain. On the one hand, spending money for wages to hire the unemployed is the most direct way to stimulate employment. Yet the Federal job-creation impacts will be blunted to a larger or smaller degree by reduced State and local payrolls.

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[14] Temporary Employment Assistance provisions under the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act have been officially labeled title VI of CETA, whose earlier title VI has been renumbered as title VII.

Second, there is a continuing debate over who should be served. Should an expanded public employment effort focus on the needs of workers with an established labor market attachment who have been temporarily idled and may be the first to find new work, or should those who experience chronic difficulties in competing for jobs receive priority in hiring?

Third, those who are interested in public service employment primarily as a source of jobs and income for low-income people are concerned to note that even the most generous program can only serve a fraction of the low-income population looking for jobs. Furthermore, salaries provided are in excess of what is needed to bring many households out of poverty and are sometimes far higher than those many of the poor find it possible to earn in their regular jobs. These critics regard public service employment as a benefit program that, in effect, is more or less arbitrarily rationed to a fortunate few among those who are eligible for it, epitomizing the inequity of in-kind approaches to assisting the poor. They believe carefully tailored cash programs are the only way to relate the benefit to the need and to treat alike all those who are in like circumstances.

Fourth, the issue of whom to serve is related to wage levels and job types. There is continuing debate between advocates of a multipurpose program such as EEA (which funded jobs at all levels and in a wide range of occupations) and proponents of work relief paying wages at, or only slightly above, welfare or unemployment compensation levels. In the first case, a broader range of public service needs can be met and upgrading opportunities can be offered, but at the cost of drawing people into the labor force or from other jobs; in the second, greater numbers of needy individuals can be hired, but at the cost of bypassing others who are unemployed and of providing less productive services.

Fifth, there is uncertainty as to how effectively countercyclical and human resource development goals can be tied together in one program. The disadvantaged will be helped most by programs which provide sustained help; relatively higher wages; maximum services; placement, training, and upgrading efforts; and jobs in the regular public sector. However, these expensive investments in human resources are not always compatible with countercyclical aims of quickly providing the greatest number of jobs in easily expandable (and contractable) public projects.

Sixth, there is the question of the duration of public employment programs and of the jobs which they create. Some advocate short-term jobs in order to prevent reliance upon public unemployment. Others want to offer employment as long as unsubsidized jobs are not available.

These issues have been involved in every public employment program from WPA to CETA. If they have not been resolved, it is because of the imprecision of theoretical understanding and the fundamental normative and political factors which are involved in each policy decision concerning public service employment.

3

THE CHANGING ECONOMIC ROLE OF WOMEN

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THE CHANGING ECONOMIC ROLE OF WOMEN

Clear indications that women workers account for significantly larger proportions of the unemployed during the present recession than they did in earlier downturns have underscored the change in the economic role assumed by women in the last decade or more.[1] The same phenomenon raises important issues concerning the situation of women workers in a slackening labor market, where those facing layoffs may become the subject of conflicting pressures between seniority systems and traditional attitudes, on the one hand, and equal employment obligations, on the other.

The proclamation of 1975 as International Women's Year by the United Nation's General Assembly—an observance which was underscored by the issuance of Executive Order 11832 by President Ford on January 9, 1975—has focused worldwide attention on the labor market characteristics of working women. This chapter explores American women's rapidly changing work profiles, focusing, in turn, on current trends in labor force activity, on demographic and social transitions affecting women's work lives, and on some of the special problems now affecting women workers in the United States. In the first section, the rapid rises in women's labor force participation rates over the past 25 years are explored in terms of certain key variables. Of major importance among these is the substantial rise in the proportion of 25- to 34-year-old women who have chosen to seek employment in spite of the presence of preschool- or school-age children in the home. Among other important factors have been the greatly reduced impact of marriage itself upon the labor force activity of women and rising levels of educational attainment, which have encouraged many women to enter an expanding range of jobs.

Generally rising levels of labor force attachment, however, have not diminished the importance of several problems, each of which is linked to sex and/or race discrimination in the workplace or in society at large. First, the large wage differential between male and female workers has persisted over the last two decades, although earnings for both sexes have continued to rise in absolute terms. Second, this rise in absolute earnings has benefited only a minority of women in the labor force, since nearly two-thirds of all full-time, year-round female workers earned less than $7,000 in 1972. Third, women remain overwhelmingly concentrated in a relatively small number of lower paying occupations. Fourth, while about 1 out of every 8 families is headed by a woman, the 1974 unemployment rate for female family heads averaged about 7.0 percent. Finally, the high levels of labor force attachment among black married women aged 25 and over reflect in considerable degree their continuing obligation to supply a substantial proportion of family income in order to help compensate for the generally low wages of their husbands.

The chapter's second section turns to an examination of the recent demographic and social changes which have encouraged and reinforced women's labor force attachment. Especially important among these has been the steep drop in average family size since the late 1960's, accompanied by increasingly widespread acceptance of childless marriages. Rising divorce and separation rates, as well as later marriage and expectations of greater longevity at midlife, have also been contributing factors. Yet these changes in lifestyle and family size may be no more than symptomatic of deeper changes in social attitudes and expectations both among and toward women. Career commitment and occupational aspirations are on the rise among younger women, and many older women employees indicate that they would continue to work even if they could live comfortably without their earnings. Moreover, within the last few years, these attitudinal transformations have been reflected in the push for legislation and policy directed toward eliminating employment discrimination and enhancing equal job opportunity.

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[1] See the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record in this report for additional discussion of recent trends in unemployment among women workers.

The chapter's third section reviews some of the special problems of women workers, beginning with an examination of the poverty and economic insecurity experienced by female-headed families. The difficulties associated with intermittent labor force participation and the scheduling of home and market work are also scrutinized in this section. The chapter closes with a brief review of some questions for the future, whose resolution would remove many of women's remaining employment problems during the last quarter of the 20th century.

Women's Labor Market Experience

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

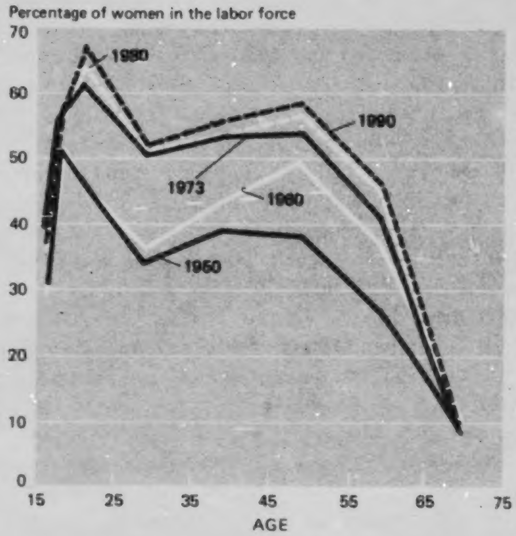
The proportion of women of working age in the labor market, which was 33.9 percent in 1950, rose by one-third to 44.7 percent in 1973.[2] This rapid rise in women's labor force participation rates during the past quarter century has had a marked effect on the size and composition of the work force, on the growth in national product, and on the lifestyles of both men and women. Among the many factors promoting or discouraging labor force entry, several—including marital status, presence and age of children, educational level, husband's income, race, general economic conditions, and potential earnings—can play a determining role in the decision of a woman to seek paid work.

The Age Factor

Although the effects of age on women's labor force activity resemble those prevailing 25 years ago, important changes have occurred in participation rates at all ages (see chart 6). During the 1950's and early 1960's, the proportion of older women in the work force rose dramatically (partly because many women who had worked during World War II were eager to seek employment

CHART 6

WOMEN'S WORKLIFE PATTERNS ARE CHANGING RAPIDLY.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

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[2] *Handbook of Labor Statistics* (Washington : U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1974), table 2, p. 31.

TABLE 1. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN, BY AGE GROUP, SELECTED YEARS 1950 TO 1973 AND PROJECTED 1980 AND 1990

Age	1950	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990
Total	33.9	37.8	43.4	44.7	45.6	46.5
16 and 17 years	30.1	29.1	34.9	39.1	36.1	37.4
18 and 19 years	51.3	51.1	53.7	56.9	55.0	56.3
20 to 24 years	46.1	46.2	57.8	61.1	63.6	36.4
25 to 34 years	34.0	36.0	45.0	50.1	50.4	51.6
35 to 44 years	39.1	43.5	51.1	53.3	53.5	55.4
45 to 54 years	38.0	49.8	54.4	53.7	56.6	58.3
55 to 64 years	27.0	37.2	43.0	41.1	45.1	46.1
65 years and over	9.7	10.8	9.7	8.9	9.1	8.8

SOURCE: *Handbook of Labor Statistics* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1974), table 2, p. 31.

again, once their children had entered or completed school). From 38 percent in 1950, the participation rate for women 45 to 54 years of age rose to 51 percent in 1964, while the rate for women 55 to 64 rose from 27 percent to 40 percent (see table 1). The mid-1960's then saw an upsurge in participation by younger women, as the 20- to 24-year-old group increased its participation rate from 50 percent in 1964 to 61 percent in 1973, and the 25- to 34-year age group from 37 percent to 50 percent during the same period. Both the earlier rise in participation by older women and the later rise by younger women were accompanied by a steady growth in participation by the intermediate 35- to 44-year age group during the two and a half decades.

Increases in labor force participation rates are expected to continue for all but the youngest and oldest groups, but a remarkable shift has already occurred.[3] While age still has the same relative effect on participation rates as it did in 1950, the growth in participation rates for all women has been so rapid that the proportion of women aged 25 to 34 who are in the work force today has reached the rate of the most active age groups of 1950. And mothers with school-age children are just as likely to work today as were unmarried young women of the 1950's.

Marital Status and Children

Women who have never married have much higher rates of labor force activity than do women who have (see table 2). Still, the participation rates of married women have risen sharply since 1950, when they were 14 percentage points below

TABLE 2. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES[1] OF WOMEN, BY MARITAL STATUS, SELECTED YEARS, 1950 TO 1974

Year	Never married	Married, husband present	Widowed, divorced, or separated
1950	50.5	23.8	37.8
1955	46.4	27.7	39.6
1960	44.1	30.5	40.0
1965	40.5	34.7	38.9
1970	53.0	40.8	39.1
1973	55.8	42.2	39.6
1974	57.2	43.0	40.9

[1] Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

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[3] Bureau of Labor Statistics projections of participation rates in 1980 and 1990 may be understated, given the sharp drop in birth rates during the early 1970's and the continued improvement in women's educational levels. Recent research, such as that by M. G. Sobol, "A Dynamic Analysis of Labor Force Participation of Married Women of Childbearing Age," *Journal of Human Resources*, Fall 1973, indicates that expected family size and wife's education are "of utmost significance" in predicting participation rates. On the basis of these trends, a sizable increase in the labor force participation of married women may be expected. Lower levels of economic activity could lower female work rates, but the composition of any long-term rise in unemployment is uncertain and more women, instead of fewer, may seek jobs if men are displaced. Already, some of the projected participation rates for 1980 and 1990 have been surpassed by several age groups in 1973. Even if there is a short-term setback in the growth of female work force activity, it appears that female participation rates could grow somewhat faster than has been projected.

the rate for widowed, divorced, or separated women and nearly 27 percentage points below that for single women. While just over half of the single women were in the work force, the same was true of less than 1 out of every 4 married women with husbands present. By 1974, however, 43 percent of married women with husbands present were in the labor force, compared with 57 percent of single and 41 percent of widowed, separated, or divorced women.[4] Thus, while marriage still reduces the labor market activity of women, its impact has been greatly lessened. Participation rates for married women are expected to continue to rise, as marital status becomes a less significant factor in determining work force activity.

Married women, however, still have significantly different participation rates when they have preschool-age children (chart 7). In March 1974, married women without children under 18 years of age had a participation rate of 43.0 percent, and married women with only school-age children had a participation rate of about 51 percent. By contrast, the rate for married women with preschool-age children was 36 percent, while that for women with both preschool- and school-age children was 33 percent.

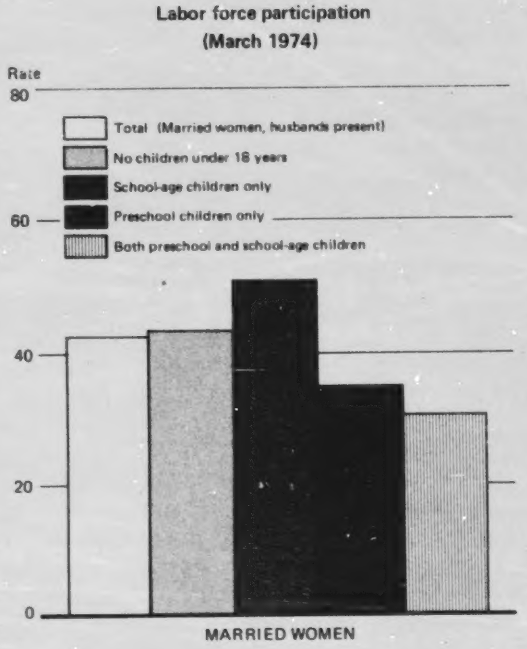
Although the presence of preschool-age children therefore remains a significant factor in reducing the participation rates of married women, it is important to note a considerable growth in work force participation of this group. In fact, married women with preschool-age children are now in the work force as often as were married women who either had no children under 18 or who had only school-age children in 1950. This development is certain to have important consequences in terms of the cumulative labor force experience and employment continuity of working wives.

The presence of greater numbers of children in the same age group tends to reduce the participation rate of married women, but the age of the children statistically swamps the effect of greater numbers. For example, 59 percent of the married women aged 30 to 34 with three or more children aged 12 to 17 worked in 1970. But when only one child under 3 years of age was present, the participation rate was 32 percent.

However, just as the impact of household duties on women's market work has lessened, so too the constraints imposed by having young children seem to be less severe than in earlier years (or, conversely, the financial and psychological constraints of not working may have become more crucial). Whereas 1950 participation rates for 25- to 34-year-old women were about one-fourth lower than the rates for women aged 20 to 24, by 1974 the participation rate of the 25-to-34 group was less than a fifth below that of the younger women. If this trend continues, traditional female worklife patterns will gradually be replaced by something closer to the patterns of their male coworkers.

CHART 7

THE PRESENCE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN REMAINS IMPORTANT IN REDUCING LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AMONG MARRIED WOMEN.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Educational Attainment and Husbands' Earnings

Another important factor in female participation rates is the level of education attained. Work force activity rises with educational attainment in a consistent pattern, except for the slightly lower rates for women with 1 to 3 years of college, whose earnings differ only moderately from those of high school graduates. The association of earnings with educational attainment provides a partial explanation of this positive correlation; earnings rise with increased educational attainment, the higher wages providing an added incentive to many women to undertake paid work, even when it is combined with household obligations. In 1952, the average level of educational attainment for working women in the United States was 12.0 years, rising to 12.2 years in 1962 and 12.4 years in 1972—a steady growth that has attracted some women into a widening range of jobs.

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[4] For more information on the current labor force participation of women, see Howard Hayghe, "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1974," *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1975, pp. 60–64.

It should be noted, however, that higher earnings provide only a portion of the explanation for higher labor force participation rates among college-educated women. Other causal elements may include, for example, the fact that commitment to a particular vocation is likely to be more intense among women who have been willing to pursue supplementary years of education. Exposure in college to an emphasis on lifetime careers may well be another factor of considerable importance in influencing decisions to work.

Although improved educational levels and earnings have been accompanied by higher work force rates for women, higher earnings by husbands have been associated with lower participation rates by their wives. While this still appears to be true to some extent, two important changes have occurred in the last 20 years. First, there has been a continuing upward shift in participation rates by wives with husbands at all income levels, reflecting women's improved earnings and employment opportunities as well as the continuing pressure of family budgetary needs. The positive effect of increases in women's own earnings has more than offset the negative impact of higher earnings of husbands, resulting in increases in both family income and the participation rate of wives over time.

Second, the inverse relationship between husbands' earnings and wives' participation rates has become less consistent. While 1951 participation rates of wives were highest for those whose husbands earned less than $3,000 (in 1973 dollars), wives whose husbands' earnings were in the $5,000-to-$6,999 bracket (in 1973 dollars) were the most likely to be in the labor market by 1960; by 1973, the highest participation rates had shifted to wives with husbands earning between $7,000 and $9,999 (in 1973 dollars). The increased earnings and employment opportunities available to wives with higher levels of educational attainment thus may be changing the earlier inverse relationship between husbands' earnings and wives' participation rates.

Racial Factors

It is important to consider the effect of race, along with age, education, and husbands' earnings, on female labor force participation rates. Except among those who are single or aged 16 to 24 years, the proportion of black women of working age who are in the labor market is significantly higher than that of white women, irrespective of the other factors considered. At each age level, except in the 16- to 24-year-old groups, black women had higher participation rates in 1973, as shown below:

Labor force participation rates of women, 1973

Age	*Black*	*White*
16 to 17 years	24. 3	41. 7
18 to 19 years	45. 1	58. 9
20 to 24 years	57. 5	61. 6
25 to 34 years	61. 0	48. 5
35 to 44 years	60. 7	52. 2
45 to 54 years	56. 4	53. 4
55 to 64 years	44. 7	40. 8

SOURCE: *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1974, table 4, pp. 38–39.

The lower participation rates for younger black women appear to be slightly more related to such factors as school attendance and job-search difficulties than to home maintenance responsibilities. In a 1973 survey of young women aged 16 to 24 who were not in the labor force, 44.1 percent of the whites, but only 36.7 percent of the blacks, gave home responsibilities as the reason for nonparticipation. In contrast, 46.0 percent of the black women in the sample listed school responsibilities, while only 42.8 percent of the white ones gave this reason.[5]

Except for single women, who are primarily in the 16- to 24-year age group and have lower participation rates, and women who head families, black women have higher rates of labor market activity than white ones of comparable marital status. For example, among married women, blacks display higher participation rates than whites, regardless of husbands' earnings. Indeed, 54 percent of black married women with husbands present were in the labor force in 1973, in contrast to 41 percent of white women of similar marital status; and 44 percent of black women who were widowed, divorced, or separated were working or seeking work, in contrast to 39 percent of their white counterparts. The presence of children, especially young children, is also less of a constraint to black married women than it is to white ones. While 54 percent of black women with children under 6 years of age were labor force members in 1973, this was true of only 31 percent of white women with preschool-age children.

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[5] *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1974, table 9, pp. 49–50.

Education, particularly college education, raises participation rates more for black than for white women. However, while black women (including those whose husbands earn $10,000 or more per year) have traditionally shown a much greater attachment to the labor force than white women, the recent rise in white women's participation rates has been much faster, as the following tabulation shows:

Labor force participation rates of women

Selected years	*Black*	*White*
1950	46. 9	32. 6
1955	46. 1	34. 5
1960	48. 2	36. 5
1965	48. 6	38. 1
1970	49. 5	42. 6
1973	49. 1	44. 1
1974	49. 1	45. 2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Consequently, the longstanding difference between participation rates of black and white women is narrowing, as the general rise in these rates continues.

OCCUPATIONS AND PAY

Differences in the occupational distribution of men and women workers remain substantial, both among industry groups and between white- and blue-collar categories. For example, women account for 49 percent of white-collar workers, but only 17 percent of those in blue-collar jobs; similarly, in the service sector, 63 percent of jobholders are women. These differences require further breakdown, however, since significant variations occur within occupational groups. For example, approximately equal proportions of women and men are professional or technical workers, but women are heavily concentrated in the lower paying teaching and nursing fields, while more men are found in such higher paying professions as law, medicine, and engineering.

The service sector remains the most important employer of women, as shown in chart 8. Nearly one-fourth of all women workers are employed in the industry, where they make up over one-half of all employees.

Within the service industry category, nearly two-thirds of the workers in education, and three-fourths of those in medical-health and personal services (including work performed in hotels and private homes), are female.[6] The predominance of women in these areas has been attributed to the similarity of the work to the activities traditionally carried out by women in the home. Teaching children and young adults, nursing the sick, and preparing food are seen as extensions of what women do as homemakers. In addition, the availability of part-time or shift work in this sector[7] is attractive to women who have young children.

The growing number of services available in recent years has provided more and more jobs in the types of work that were familiar to women. Conversely, the rapid growth in the American economy during that period was made possible because the fastest growing sector had access to a large supply of women workers who were able to perform a wide range of services.[8] Tradition not-

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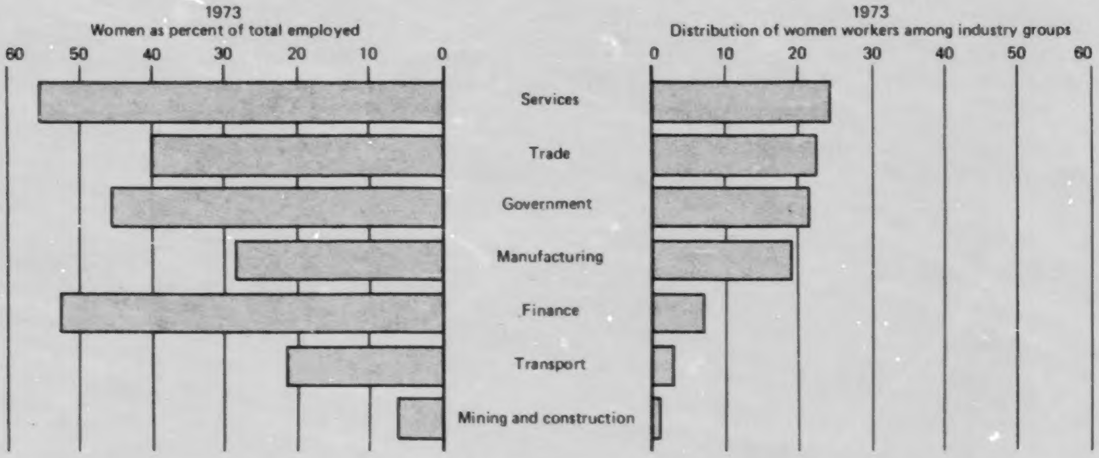
[6] E. Waldman and B. J. McEaddy, "Where Women Work—An Analysis by Industry and Occupation," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1974, pp. 3–13.

[7] Nearly half of all voluntary part-time workers are in the finance and service industry groups. *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1974, table 22, p. 78.

[8] For an analysis of this trend, see V. K. Oppenheimer, *The Female Labor Force in the United States* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970).

CHART 8

WOMEN CONTINUE TO FIND JOBS MORE EASILY IN SOME INDUSTRIES THAN IN OTHERS.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

withstanding, women are also heavily represented in government, retail trade, and manufacturing. Indeed, in 1973, these three groups, along with the service category, accounted for nearly 90 percent of female employment.

Women workers have also entered other industrial sectors in significant numbers, however. Women's share of employment in finance, for example, now exceeds half of all jobs; and in transportation, women have more than one-fifth of the total employment.

These apparent gains are tempered, however, by the continued poor representation of women in senior positions within each industry category. There has been a significant decline within the service sector in the proportion of women in professional and technical positions over the last quarter century, offsetting the increase in the numbers of professional and technical women in the trade and manufacturing groups.

Still, some penetration of the industrial sectors traditionally closed to women is occurring. Associated with this is an increase in the proportion of women seeking the necessary training required to undertake new career opportunities. However, much greater progress is needed in this regard if an oversupply of women in the traditional areas of employment is to be avoided in the future,[9] and if women are to attain the level of responsibility within the labor force that their proportional representation in the labor market warrants.

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[9] Neal H. Rosenthal, in *College Educated Workers, 1968–80* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), BLS Bulletin 1676, p. 4, states: "Over the 1968–80 period, the number of women graduates is expected to increase two-thirds, or twice the rate [of increase] for men. Traditional 'women's' fields will not be able to absorb this increase because about 2 out of every 5 women in professional and related jobs are elementary or secondary school teachers. . . . Some may enter social work, chemistry, engineering, or other shortage areas to help achieve a supply-demand balance and improve their own employment prospects. Unless women enlarge the range of occupations, strong competition for jobs may develop."

Certain issues—the scheduling of work, the level of unemployment suffered, and wages earned—are of particular importance in this context:

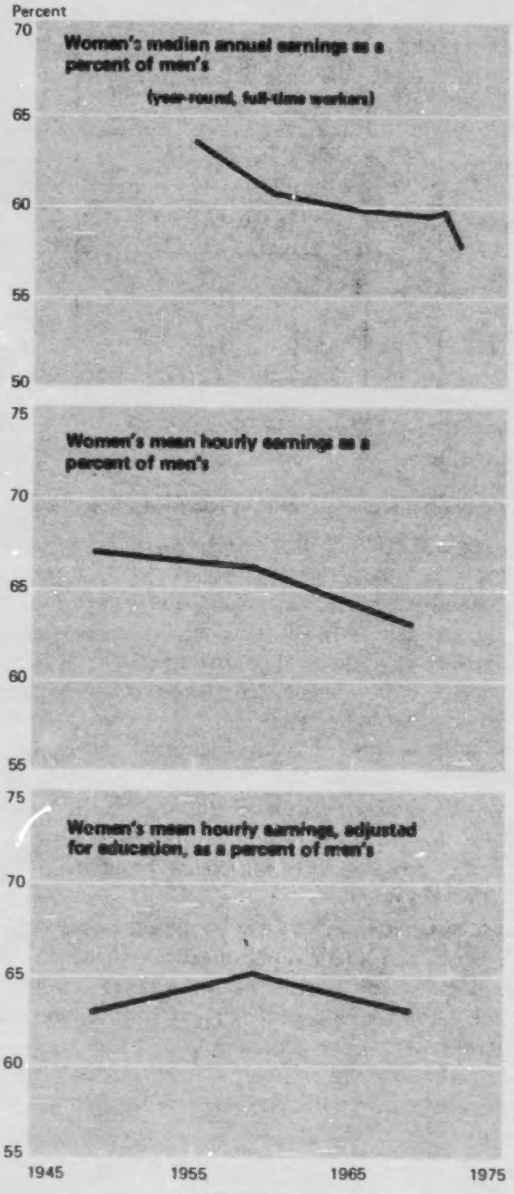
—*Full-Time and Part-Time Work*: About 7 out of 10 women workers have full-time jobs at some time during the year, but only about 4 out of 10 maintain full-time jobs throughout the year. Students, women with family responsibilities, and women over 65 years of age often prefer part-time employment, which is most frequently available in the service and trade industry categories.

—*Unemployment*: Teenage black women suffer the highest unemployment rates of any group classified by age, race, or sex. About 1 out of every 3 young minority women was unemployed in 1974. White women of all ages and minority women aged 20 and over suffered less joblessness than black female teenagers—but, for all classifications, the unemployment rates for women are significantly higher than those for men (often because of the difficulties experienced by many women in finding reentry jobs after a period of absence from the labor force). Recent job market trends show a worsening of female unemployment as the labor market continues to slacken, particularly as layoffs first affect those with the least seniority. Recently hired workers, including many women and minority group members, have become the early casualties of the economic downturn. In some cases, such layoffs have highlighted the potential legal conflict between affirmative action plans and seniority rules within individual firms, but litigation on this issue is still in process.

—*Earnings*: Nearly two-thirds of all full-time, year-round female workers earned less than $7,000 in 1972. In the same year, over three-fourths of full-time, year-round male workers earned over $7,000.[10] Moreover, the large earnings differential between male and female workers has persisted over the past two decades, even when adjusted for hours of work and level of education (see chart 9).

CHART 9

THE LARGE EARNINGS DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS STILL EXISTS.



Note: The annual earnings data for 1970-72 are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, which are for wage and salary income only and do not include earnings of self-employed persons.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor and Council of Economic Advisers.

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[10] Revised tables for the "Fact Sheet on the Earnings Gap" (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, March 1974).

Furthermore, a classification of occupations by earnings reveals a marked similarity to a classification of jobs by sex. In fact, overall average earnings in private industry were $4.06 per hour in March 1974, but average rates in occupations with high proportions of women were often nearer to $3 than to $4. By contrast, the areas of extensive unionization and the lowest female participation, construction (where only 6 percent of the workers were women) and mining (with 8 percent women), had average earnings of $6.75 and $4.99, respectively.

Women are not only concentrated in the lower paying industries but they are also found in relatively large numbers in nonunionized business enterprises and in the lower paying occupational groups, including clerical workers and service workers. In addition, even when both sexes are well represented in an occupational group, women's earnings are substantially lower than those of men (see table 3).

Various studies have found the overall discrepancy between male and female earnings to be around 40 percent.[11] Some researchers have argued that they could explain nearly all of this sex differential by controlling for such factors as part-time employment and differences in job responsibilities, education, and length of service.[12] Most of these studies, however, find that large differentials remain; in addition, case studies have found earnings differences even for the same job assignment and with great similarity in performance.[13] One case study indicated that variations in such factors as education and experience explained only half of the difference between men and women in job level assignments.[14]

TABLE 3. MEDIAN INCOMES OF FULL-TIME WOMEN WORKERS BY OCCUPATION, 1972

Major occupation group	Median income	Percent of men's income
Professional and technical workers	$8, 796	68
Nonfarm managers and administrators	7, 306	53
Clerical workers	6, 039	63
Sales workers	4, 575	40
Operatives, including transportation	5, 021	58
Service workers (except private household)	4, 606	59
Private household	2, 365	(1)
Nonfarm laborers	4, 755	63

[1] Percent not shown where median income of men is based on fewer than 75,000 individuals.

SOURCE: Revised tables for the "Fact Sheet on the Earnings Gap" (Washington: U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, March 1974).

Although recent action to strengthen equal pay laws may eventually overcome discrimination in earnings for the same job assignments, it will be much more difficult to remove discrimination in the making of job assignments. However, recent evidence suggests that pressures for change may be building. While the average annual discrepancy between the mean incomes of men and women working full time, year round remained substantially unchanged over the 1969–73 period, reports of occupational discrimination doubled.[15]

To a considerable degree, female occupational distribution results from a culmination of influences that start in childhood. Role differentiation in early life later affects educational and occupational choices, hours and location of work, and other factors which relegate women to lower level positions in the lower paying industries. Altering this occupational distribution requires not only the legal prohibition of discrimination but also some fundamental changes in attitudes within the home, the school, and the workplace.

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[11] Some examples of unadjusted differentials found are 58 percent in L. E. Suter and H. P. Miller, "Income Differences Between Men and Career Women," *American Journal of Sociology*, January 1973, p. 962; 45 percent in M. S. Cohen, "Sex Differences in Compensation," *The Journal of Human Resources*, Fall 1971, p. 435; 40 percent in V. R. Fuchs, "Differences in Hourly Earnings Between Men and Women," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1971, p. 10; and 35 percent in R. Oaxaca, "Sex Discrimination in Wages" in Ashenfelter and Rees (eds.), *Discrimination in Labor Markets* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1973), p. 148.

[12] Cohen, op. cit., found that these factors explained 38 percent of the differential; Fuchs, op. cit., 34 percent; and Oaxaca, op. cit., 29 percent. See also the *Economic Report of the President* (Washington: U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, February 1974), pp. 154–161, for a discussion of the impact of labor force intermittency on women's earnings.

[13] C. R. Martin, Jr., "Support for Women's Lib: Management Performance," *Southern Journal of Business*, February 1972, p. 25.

[14] B. G. Malkiel and J. A. Malkiel, "Male-Female Pay Differentials in Professional Employment," *American Economic Review*, September 1973, p. 703.

[15] G. L. Staines and R. P. Quinn, "Trends in Objective and Subjective Sex Discrimination in Occupations: 1969–73" (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, 1974).

Demographic and Social Change

CHANGES IN LIFESTYLE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Traditionally, childbearing has brought with it not merely a temporary absence from paid employment but a complete withdrawal from the work force for a period of years (the time being extended by the birth of each successive child). Of crucial importance to the woman worker's career development is the fact that this withdrawal generally occurs during those years in which job advancement would be most rapid. Thus, women lose the opportunity to establish their careers or to gain seniority or experience prior to withdrawal. The longer the absence, the less meaningful is previous work in providing credentials for reentry.

The greater the number of children, the more profoundly marked are these effects. It is of major significance, therefore, that recent years have brought a drastic decline in average family size.[16] From 1965 to 1973, the average number of children per husband-wife family with children dropped from 2.44 to 2.18. This decline is not just a postponement of births; the average total number of births expected by women (aged 18 to 24) during their lifetime was 3.2 in 1965, but only 2.3 by 1972. The Nation's birth rate in 1974 was down to 14.8 per thousand of population—lower even than the level reached in the depression of the 1930's. Whereas wives 18 to 24 in 1950 most often expected to have four or more children, in 1972 the commonly expected number was two.

Acceptance of childless marriages is also increasingly widespread. Indeed, as women find paid employment more appealing, the trend toward smaller family size is accentuated. Public concern over the implications of unlimited population growth, along with the greater availability and sophistication of contraceptive devices which enable the spacing and timing of births to conform more nearly to the mother's work preferences, should continue to reduce the average length of time women are out of the work force in the years ahead.

Along with these changes in fertility, other significant family-related factors are encouraging female labor force participation. For example, divorced or separated women with children have had consistently higher participation rates than married women with children, as shown below. Hence, some of the recent increases in female labor force participation must be attributed to rises in the divorce rate.[17]

Participation rates of women by presence of husband and presence and age of children, 1973

	Married, husband present	*Widowed, divorced, or separated*
Children under 18 years old	41. 7	59. 7
Children 6 to 17 years old	50. 1	68. 3
Children 3 to 5 years old	38. 3	54. 8
Children under 3 years old	29. 4	38. 5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Special Labor Force Report, No. 164, table F, p. 19.

In addition to work-inducing changes in family lifestyles, there has been a dramatic rise in female life expectancy during the past half century. The life expectancy of a girl born in 1971 was 74.8 years, nearly 7½ years longer than that of a boy born in the same year. (In 1920, the gap was only 1 year.) The improvement in women's chances for survival after childbirth is illustrated by the increase in life expectancy at age 20. While it rose 2.5 years for white and 4.2 years for black men between 1940 and 1970, it increased 5.7 and 9.5 years for white and black women, respectively, over the same period. A longer lifespan affords an increase as well in the potential worklife of women. In effect, employment for older women has come to fill years that women in earlier eras did not have, since many did not survive far beyond the childbearing age.

CHANGES IN ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS

Mature women are now in the labor force far more frequently than they expected to be in their earlier years. A longitudinal study of young women aged 14 to 24 in 1968 over the 1968–70 period indicated that about two-fifths of those surveyed altered their plans for age 35. And, overwhelmingly, they moved in the direction of labor force entry:

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[16] It should be noted that the postwar "baby boom" can be viewed as a short-term aberration in a long-term decline in family size, underway since at least the turn of the century and common to most industrialized nations.

[17] Between 1960 and 1969, the divorce rate for couples without children rose 36.9 percent, but for couples with children it rose 61.8 percent (and for those with four or more children, by 83.3 percent). See E. Waldman and R. Whitmore, "Children of Working Mothers," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1974, p. 53.

Proportion of women (14 to 24) planning to work at age 35

Race	*1968*	*1970*
Black	47	59
White	27	42

SOURCE: "Years for Decision," vol. 3 (Columbus: The Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, December 1973), p. 15.

Moreover, these revisions in plans are consistent with those currently exhibited by women in the 35- to 44-year age group, whose present participation rates are 61 percent and 51 percent for black and white women, respectively.

The study attributes women's plans for increased work to their reduced childbearing expectations and their own changing concept of the role of women. Since the young women who were attending school during the period of the survey exhibited the greatest change in plans concerning work, educational influences seem to have played a significant role in forming family and work goals.

Occupational aspirations of this same group of women are even more indicative of an increasing commitment to market careers. About three-fourths of the white and two-thirds of the black women indicated preferences for white-collar occupations, with fully half of the white-collar aspirants looking forward to work in professional, technical, or managerial jobs.[18] These goals appear overly optimistic when compared with the performance of women in the 30- to 44-year age group who were surveyed in a similar longitudinal study.[19] In 1967, only 23 percent of the white and less than 14 percent of the black women who were then 35 to 39 years of age and were employed as wage and salary workers were in professional or managerial positions. Even with increasing educational attainment and greater job market opportunities for women, it is doubtful, therefore, that the aspirations of the younger women will be achieved. However, their stated goals indicate that women not only expect to enter the work force in increasing numbers, but are also aiming at higher level positions than women workers are currently achieving.

Some of the strongest evidence of the commitment of women to market work has emerged from the survey of women aged 30 to 44. Among the women in this age group, 60 percent of the white and 67 percent of the black workers reported that they would continue to work even if they could live comfortably without their earnings. The survey's findings are reinforced by the fact that the same women displayed considerable attachment to their current jobs; 40 percent of the white and 25 percent of the black respondents indicated that they would not change jobs even for a considerable wage increase. While this may reflect the women's perceptions of the limited jobs available to them, the results nevertheless illustrate the extent to which women have made permanent job commitments. And although most women are found in the lower paying, lower status jobs, they nevertheless express a surprising degree of satisfaction in the jobs held. Over two-thirds of white women and nearly three-fifths of black women reported that they liked their jobs "very much." Whether younger women entering the work force with higher levels of education and aspirations will be similarly content with lower level jobs is uncertain, however.[20]

A married woman's perception of her husband's attitude toward her working is also an important determinant of her labor market decision. White women who reported their husbands' attitudes as favorable were in the labor force nearly four times as long, according to the 1967 survey, as those who reported unfavorable attitudes. For black women, the work period was over 1½ times as long.[21] It is not clear whether husbands' attitudes are becoming more supportive of female work force participation, but it is clear that wives' commitment to work is becoming more and more like that of their spouses.

One recent study of job satisfaction reports that no significant sex-related difference in overall job satisfaction was found in national surveys conducted during the 1962–73 period.[22] Furthermore, even though women were found to be more concerned with the social and psychological aspects of their jobs, men and women were equally dissatisfied with intellectually undemanding jobs. Finally, just as men work for a living, women, too, work for much more than "pin money." Two out of five working women are economically independent, and in many poorer families, women provided the bulk of the family income.[23]

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[18] "Years for Decision," vol. 3 (Columbus: The Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, for the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, December 1973), p. 17.

[19] *Dual Careers*, vol. 1 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1970), Manpower Research Monograph No. 21.

[20] Ibid., pp. 207–209.

[21] Ibid., p. 72.

[22] *Job Satisfaction: Is There a Trend?* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974), Manpower Research Monograph No. 30, pp. 10, 11, and 54.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES

In the past, the relatively small proportion of women continuing through college and graduate training was predictable, given the existence of social mores that downgraded feminine education and the lack of suitable job opportunities for educated women. Perception of this lower likely return on investment in human capital discouraged investments in higher education by women and thereby helped to create a chain of factors which maintained the stereotyped occupational distribution of women workers. Enlarged career opportunities and changing attitudes show that this chain may be weakening, however. In recent years, about 70 percent of the girls aged 14 to 17 years expected postsecondary education,[24] while only 29 percent of those aged 20 to 24 and 26 percent of those aged 25 to 29 actually had one or more years of such education. Again, the aspirations of today's 14- to 17-year-olds may be unrealistically high. But they demonstrate an attitude that brings a new perspective to women's future work force participation.

More women than men workers have completed high school, but only three-fourths as many women as men have gone on to college. Furthermore, in 1971, while women earned 42 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 40 percent of all master's degrees, they gained only 14 percent of the doctorates. But, while graduate enrollments are currently falling (for a total decline of 9 percent since 1969), the proportion of women in graduate school is rising. By 1974, the distribution of the female work force in the United States by educational attainment was approaching that of the male, with more women continuing past high school, as shown below:

Educational attainment of the labor force, 1974

Level of education	Percent distribution	
	Women	*Men*
Total	100.0	100.0
College: 4 or more years	12.8	16.4
1 to 3 years	15.2	14.9
High school: 4 years	44.2	36.0
1 to 3 years	18.1	18.0
Elementary: 8 years or less	9.7	14.7

SOURCE: B. J. McEaddy, "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1974," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1975, p. 66.

Despite these trends in the education of women, many educational traditions reinforce the stereotyping of male-female job roles. In vocational and technical secondary school courses, for example, girls are concentrated in business and commercial courses (which are 79 percent female) and in health courses (95 percent female), while boys form a vast majority (98 percent) of those taking technical, industrial, and trade subjects.[25]

One of the most significant changes in recent years has been the narrowing of the gap between the educational attainment of white and black women. In just two decades, the median number of school years completed by black women rose from 8.1 in 1952 to 12.3 in 1974, cutting the difference in educational attainment levels of white and black women from 4.0 years to 0.2 year.

Apart from helping to raise worker participation rates, rising levels of educational attainment may bring about social benefits resulting from a reallocation of many women's time, as one researcher predicts:

> . . . when the average woman has more schooling and higher income than today, she will indeed spend a greater proportion of her lifetime in the labor force. Although she will probably spend less of her increasingly valuable time in most home production activities, she is likely to spend even more of it with her children.[26]

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

Women's greatly expanded role in the labor market has been accompanied by changes in legislation and policy that have broadened equal opportunity in the labor market. The legal framework created by recent legislation and executive action consequently plays a major role in the resolution of many issues which continue to hamper women's work force activity.

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[23] In March 1973, 42 percent of women workers were single, widowed, divorced, or separated and a further 19 percent were married to husbands with less than $7,000 annual incomes. "Why Women Work" (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, May 1974).

[24] *Years for Decision*, vol. 1 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1971), Manpower Research Monograph No. 24, p. 157.

[25] "The Role of Women in the Economy," (Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1973), Working Document, p. 47.

[26] A. Leibowitz, "Education and Home Production," *American Economic Review*, May 1974, p. 250.

Action To End Discrimination

Most of the legislation has been directed toward ending discrimination resulting from employer behavior. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 was an early step toward equalizing earnings for men and women workers. Enforced by the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, this act requires employers to compensate men and women in the same establishment equally (in terms of both wages and fringe benefits) for work of equivalent skill, effort, and responsibility performed under similar working conditions. A landmark Federal court decision later asserted that jobs of men and women need only be "substantially equal," rather than identical, in order to merit equal pay under the act. Successive amendments have extended the act's application to executive, administrative, and professional employees and, more recently, to most Federal, State, and local government employees.

Under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,[27] employers are prohibited from discriminating in hiring, firing, promotion, job assignment, compensation, training, or other "... terms, conditions, or privileges of employment." Enforcement of these provisions is the task of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Title VII has become a major instrument in assuring equal status for men and women in the work force, since equal pay legislation by itself could not insure equal opportunity. Government action during the past decade has been directed at strengthening the enforcement agencies and attempting to speed up the process of eliminating race and sex bias.

EEOC has issued guidelines on discrimination because of sex under title VII. The guidelines, which were last revised April 5, 1972, would bar hiring based on stereotyped characterization of the sexes, classification or labeling of "men's jobs" and "women's jobs," or advertising under male or female headings. They specify that the bona fide occupational qualification exemption should be interpreted narrowly and that State laws that prohibit or limit the employment of women—in certain occupations, or in jobs that require lifting or carrying weights in excess of prescribed limits, during certain hours of the night, for more than a specified number of hours per day or per week, or for certain periods before and after childbirth—conflict with and are preempted by title VII. Accordingly, these "protective" State labor laws cannot be used as a reason for refusing to employ women.

One move to accelerate compliance did not come until 1971. At that time, the Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC), pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Order 11375, issued Revised Order No. 4 (41 CFR Part 60–2), which required the affirmative action programs of Government supply and service contractors and subcontractors with 50 or more employees and a contract of $50,000 or more to include an analysis of areas within which the contractor is deficient in providing equal opportunity for women employees. It also required goals and timetables to correct the deficiencies and thus achieve prompt and full utilization of women at all levels and in all segments of the employer's work force where deficiencies exist. The OFCC has also issued sex discrimination guidelines. The affirmative action concept requires that an employer seeking to do business with the Federal Government do more than refrain from discriminatory practices, going beyond the maintenance of policies of passive nondiscrimination by taking positive steps toward the elimination of employment barriers to women. Sanctions include contract cancellation, termination, or suspension and possible court action. Similar restrictions on Federal support have been included in other Government legislation, such as the Public Health Services Act and the Higher Education Act.

Further scope for enforcement was achieved by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, which amended title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to permit court action by the EEOC. The EEOC was authorized to bring suit in an appropriate Federal district court if conciliation efforts were not successful (the single exception being that only the Attorney General can bring suit against State and local governments). Recent court cases have furthered implementation of the legislative objectives. For example, in January 1973, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company agreed to pay $15 million in back wages to 15,000 employees (80 percent of whom were women) in a consent decree under title VII and Executive Order 11246. It also provided for significant increases in employment opportunities for women. In addition, back pay and comprehensive relief to remedy discrimination and provide affirmative action for women in the steel industry are reflected in an April 1974 consent decree.

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[27] As amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, title VII applies to employers of 15 or more employees, public and private employment agencies, labor organizations with 15 or more members, and labor-management apprenticeship programs.

In 1967, Executive Order 11478 reaffirmed the longstanding policy of equal opportunity in Federal employment on the basis of merit and fitness and without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Accordingly, departments and agencies are required to establish a Federal Women's Program, whose purpose is to enhance employment and advancement opportunities for women.

Equal Rights Amendment

Action has also been taken in areas other than employer discrimination, especially in the form of legislation guaranteeing equal access to credit. The most general law guaranteeing equal opportunity still awaits ratification, however. The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the U.S. Constitution could have a significant impact in such areas as taxation and property rights. Although passed by the U.S. House in 1971 and by the U.S. Senate in 1972, the ERA has yet to be approved by the required number of States. If it is ratified, it will guarantee equality of all rights under the law between men and women, effectively canceling almost all legislative provisions that accord differential treatment to men and women on the basis of sex.

As construed by the Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women, the ERA would require that, whenever a law confers a benefit, a privilege, or an obligation of citizenship, it will be extended to both sexes equally, but whenever such a law denies opportunities to either sex, it will be declared unconstitutional.[28]

Examples of the kinds of legislation that would be affected by this amendment include protective labor laws, domestic relations laws, and criminal laws. In the area of protective labor legislation, laws which insure genuinely safe and healthful working conditions would be extended to both sexes, but restrictive work laws limiting hours of work, night work, or employment in particular occupations or under certain conditions for women only would be invalidated. In all cases, an individual's ability to perform the job would be the sole criterion for employment. If obligatory military service were revived, women would be subject to the draft along with men, but they would not be required to fill jobs for which they were not suited (a rule equally applicable to male inductees).

Marital and family relations laws would also be affected by the proposed amendment. Special restrictions on the property rights of married women would no longer be allowed; married women could engage in business as freely as men; and the inheritance rights of widows and widowers would be the same. In cases of divorce, alimony would be awarded to either spouse solely on the basis of need; child support, based on means, could also be derived from either spouse; and custody of children would be determined on the basis of their best interest.

Finally, some changes would be forthcoming in criminal laws. State laws providing longer or shorter prison sentences for women than for men for the same offenses would no longer be valid. However, laws governing sexual offenses, such as rape or prostitution, would remain unchanged.

Although the effects of the amendment would eventually be far reaching, according to the Citizens' Advisory Council, equality under ERA would not mean that men and women were regarded as identical under the law. Laws that apply to only one sex because of reproductive differences (such as most maternity benefits) or that relate to the right of privacy (separate washrooms) would not be affected.

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[28] "The Proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, A Memorandum" (Washington: Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women, March 1970).

Special Problems of Women Workers

SEX STEREOTYPING OF JOBS

Despite the greatly increased labor force participation of women since 1950 and their changing work profiles, women are far from achieving equality in terms of occupational status. As noted earlier in the chapter, the earnings differential between men and women has remained substantial over the last two decades, and women are still concentrated in the lower paid, traditionally female occupations and industries.

A major goal of the Department of Labor is to increase employment opportunities for women, especially by encouraging the advancement of women workers to more skilled and responsible jobs in the economy. As a means of improving the skill and compensation levels of women's jobs, the Department is seeking to encourage the movement of women into nontraditional occupations and to expand their occupational choices.

Barriers to the entrance of women into skilled craft jobs or into certain professional occupations are often based on outmoded concepts of the degree of physical strength required or on outmoded ideas about women's worklife expectancy and, by implication, the value of providing educational and training opportunities to women. In order to facilitate the entry of women into nontraditional jobs, the Department has funded a number of demonstration and outreach programs in recent years. For example, the Minority Women Employment Program in Atlanta, Ga., has been successful in placing black women in professional and managerial occupations where they have not heretofore been employed. Originally operated by the Southern Regional Council, the program has been duplicated in Houston, Tex., under the Recruitment and Training Program, Inc., and is being extended to five other cities in fiscal 1975.

Below the professional level, skilled trades and apprentice-type jobs have been projected for the 1970's as an area of rapid employment increase. This area is also one in which women are greatly underrepresented, although Federal Executive orders and regulations calling for equal employment opportunity and affirmative action to eliminate sex discrimination have opened many doors formerly closed to women. Data from the 1973 Current Population Survey show 561,000 women employed as craft workers (about 4 percent of the total), compared with 277,140 in 1960 and 494,871 in 1970. Another positive trend is reflected in vocational school enrollment data for 1972. In that year, 33,006 women enrolled in technical programs, up from 22,890 in 1966–67. The increase was even greater among women enrolled in trade and industrial training courses, rising from 155,808 in 1966–67 to 279,680 in 1972.

The Department's Manpower Administration and Women's Bureau are cooperating in two major projects to encourage the entrance of women into these kinds of skilled occupations. They are the Apprenticeship Outreach Program for Women and the project to facilitate nontraditional job placements through the Work Incentive Program. In connection with both of these projects, the Women's Bureau is sponsoring conferences around the country to urge employers and unions to provide more opportunities for women in these areas and to encourage women to seek this kind of training and employment.

Apprenticeship Outreach Program for Women

In 1964, the Apprenticeship Outreach Program (AOP) was established through a Taconic Foundation grant. Three years later, the Department funded the first AOP's directed primarily toward recruiting minority men for apprenticeship. Then, in April 1974, it initiated a pilot project in which three AOP's are attempting to place women in apprenticeable and nontraditional occupations.[29]

After the inception of this project, the Manpower Administration added language to new AOP contracts stating that the contractor will make an effort to place women in such occupations. The Manpower Administration also funds AOP's designed specifically to place women.

Nontraditional Occupations for Women in WIN

The Manpower Administration and the Women's Bureau have developed a training package to facilitate the opening of nontraditional occupations to women in the Work Incentive (WIN II) Program. The objectives are to enable WIN project staff to develop a broader perspective of nonstereotyped training and employment opportunities available to WIN participants; to counter sex-role stereotyping more effectively among participants and employers; and to initiate job development strategies for increasing placement of WIN participants in nontraditional jobs.

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[29] "Steps to Opening the Skilled Trades to Women" (Washington : U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, June 1974).

Other projects financed or assisted by the Department of Labor to encourage nontraditional jobs for women include apprenticeship programs in San Francisco, Denver, and Madison, Wisc., as well as job placement efforts in Chattanooga and Memphis, Tenn.

POVERTY AND FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES

Half the women who head families are divorced or separated, and growing rates of divorce and separation make the existence of female-headed families an increasingly common phenomenon.[30] However, the responsibility for supporting a family is a difficult one for a woman, who often faces severe obstacles in her job search.

Dependent children require support, but make full-time market activity a special problem in the one-parent family. Among female-headed families, 37 percent of the women heads are widowed, 13 percent are unmarried, and the remaining one-half are divorced or separated. The presence of young children is a critical factor in determining labor force participation, particularly among women heads aged 25 to 44, nearly half of whom have three or more children. High child-care costs and low earnings potential reduce the feasibility of paid employment and in many cases make it uneconomical. Indeed, 61 percent of female heads of poor families do not even seek outside employment—some through discouragement and others through a reluctance to surrender child-care responsibilities to others.[31] Moreover, divorced and separated women are often ill-equipped for market occupations other than those requiring a minimum of education and skill.

Long-Term Unemployment

A reflection of these problems is the fact that, of the 4.2 million women heads of families who worked or looked for work during 1973, 17.1 percent experienced some unemployment. About one-fourth of these women did not work during the year; for over another fourth who did work, their unemployment totaled over 6 months in one or more spells of jobseeking.

It is essential to note that two-thirds of all female heads of families have less than a high school education. Nearly three-fourths of women family heads who are employed work in clerical, operative, and service occupations, with more than half of the female heads of poor families in low-paying operative and service positions. Private household employment and part-time occupations predominate, but earnings and benefits in these areas remain exceptionally low. Median earnings for year-round, full-time household employment in 1971 were $1,926, with few paid vacations or sick leave and almost no protection via unemployment benefits or workers' compensation.[32]

As a result of obstacles such as these, poverty is widespread among female-headed families. While a large number of families were able to move out of poverty in the decade of the 1960's, the proportion of poor families with a female head rose from less than 1 in 4 to more than 1 in 3 over the decade.[33] In 1972 the median income was $4,469 for female-headed families with children under 18 years of age and $3,351 for those with preschool-age children. The poverty threshold for a four-person nonfarm family headed by a woman in 1972 was $4,254.[34] While fewer than 1 out of every 10 male-headed families had income below the poverty threshold in 1972, more than 5 out of every 10 female-headed families fell in that category.

Alimony, child support, welfare, and social security provide a large source of income for female-headed families. But the preponderance of poverty among women in this group indicates that these payments represent only a partial solution to their multiple problems.

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[30] Howard Hayghe, "Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force in March 1973," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1974, pp. 24–25. The number of female-headed families has been increasing considerably; while 1 out of every 10 families was headed by a woman a decade ago, the ratio in March 1973 was 1 out of every 8 families.

[31] See both U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 91, December 1973, table 4 and pp. 31 and 37, and Robert L. Stein, "The Economic Status of Families Headed by Women," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1970, pp. 4–7.

[32] "Major Issues of Concern to Women Workers" (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, December 1973), Issue No. 5, material prepared for the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Women.

[33] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 68, p. 3.

[34] Waldman and Whitmore, op. cit., pp. 55–56.

Denial of Credit

Apart from the difficulty of gaining adequately paid employment, female heads of families face other obstacles to gaining economic independence. Traditionally, for example, women have experienced difficulty in achieving the financial security needed to obtain credit (particularly mortgage credit). Women who are single, divorced, separated, or widowed may be refused credit simply because of marital status. When a woman is divorced, separated, or widowed, she may be denied credit on the grounds that she has no established credit record, even when she applies to the same companies where she has held accounts with her husband. Similar problems also arise in such areas as automobile and medical insurance. Although recently passed Federal and State laws have lowered some of the barriers preventing equal access to credit, discriminatory practices continue.

Black Female Family Heads

Within the category of female heads of families, black and other minority women constitute an even more economically disadvantaged group. Nearly one-third of all families headed by women are black, and 1 out of every 3 black families is headed by a woman compared to 1 out of 10 white families. The 1972 median earnings of black female family heads was $3,370, only three-fourths that of white female heads and $884 below the poverty threshold for a four-person nonfarm family headed by a woman. Larger numbers of children, lower levels of education, concentration in low-skill low-paying jobs, and high rates of unemployment combine to produce poverty for black families dependent on women.

INTERMITTENT LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

For the majority of women, high school is the only time that formal career planning takes place. Generally, such plans have been geared to preparing women for a short period of employment in anticipation of an extended or even permanent withdrawal from the labor market—but, with a growing proportion of women continuing to work or reentering the work force after childbearing, the disadvantages of such shortrun planning have become clear. Reentry into the jobs held before withdrawal is often unsatisfactory, even impossible, since many of the earlier positions no longer exist. Yet little attention has been given to the need for retraining for new occupations.

Widening Occupational Choice

Women's need for a wider range of occupational choice remains acute. It is not surprising, therefore, that continuing education programs have been highly successful during the past two decades, in part because they were aimed at meeting the critical needs of women to develop the skills required for reentering the work force on a permanent basis. The desirability of such retraining is illustrated by the fact that in the longitudinal survey of women aged 30 to 44, more women retrogressed in their careers than progressed.[35]

Since most women complete high school, there is an obvious need for college-level course offerings that allow older women some flexibility in entrance requirements and class schedules. Restrictions set by the woman's location and her domestic responsibilities have been mitigated somewhat by the growth of community colleges, but there is a need for consideration of additional steps aimed specifically at easing the labor force reentry problems of women.

Reentry into the work force might be eased by programs designed to employ women on a part-time basis as a prelude to full-time work. The object of such programs would be to enable women to recover skills during a period of readjustment to full-time labor market activity. The extent and nature of part-time jobs could be negotiated according to the amount of retraining required. Where the period of absence from work has been relatively short, problems of retraining may be secondary to lack of promotional opportunities. Childbearing may necessitate an absence of only a few weeks or months. Yet restrictions on leave and the frequency with which promotions are based on continuous work experience make it difficult for a woman to pick up her career where she left off. Childbearing still leads to resignation in many cases and resignation necessitates a reentry, compounded by all the problems of an initial job search and acclimatization.

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[35] *Dual Careers*, vol. 1, pp. 161–63. "Retrogression" is defined as occupying a lower job category than the first job held for 6 months full time after leaving school.

Maternity Leave

A variety of maternity leave provisions exists in the United States; in the majority of cases, however, coverage is quite limited and the availability of maternity leave is growing only very slowly, even though EEOC guidelines are encouraging provision of these rights. Still, a 1973 University of Michigan survey showed that, over the preceding 3 years, the availability of full reemployment rights increased by 14 percent and the availability of leave with pay by 12 percent.

The notion that fathers might care for infants is beginning to spread within the United States. Several schools and public agencies have provisions for parental leave without pay for periods of 30 days to 4 years. However, most union labor agreements provide fathers with no more than 1 to 3 days of paid leave when children are born.

Since more and more women now intend to continue their careers after giving birth, the possible loss of job security or consideration for promotion because of short absences on maternity leave is becoming an important issue in many private firms and public sector institutions. More than 90 percent of today's women expect to have one, two, or three children.[36] These family-size expectations need to be taken into account, but can no longer be viewed automatically as the cause of long interruptions in the worklives of American women.

Mobility Problems

In addition to the intermittency associated with childbirth and early childrearing, women workers also face a special constraint imposed by mobility factors. The relocations required by the demands of a husband's job can interrupt a woman's career, greatly reducing her possibilities of progress and even of maintaining employment. Migration of husbands causes considerable interruption in the employment of wives, according to recent studies.[37] Wives' jobs, on the other hand, appear to be little hindrance to husbands' job change and movement, since the rates of interstate moving for married men with wives employed in 1965 and 1970 were only slightly below those for married men with wives not employed in either year.

In every age category, the proportion of wives working in both 1965 and 1970 was much lower when relocation had occurred. Thus, the geographic mobility of the household tends to disrupt the worklife of the married woman. On the other hand, a married woman suffers from a lack of geographic mobility in her own job. While husbands appear relatively unhampered by marital ties in their ability to migrate, wives appear to have the opposite problem.

Minimizing the undesired mobility or immobility faced by working wives involves some compromise arrangements within businesses and within families. While no agreement among members of a dual-career family can achieve the mobility that could be available to each member operating independently, considerable flexibility can still be attained.

Unemployment Compensation

Related to the issue of labor force participation by working wives is the question of the fairness of unemployment compensation laws. In the past several years, substantial improvements have been made in eliminating statutory discrimination against women unemployment insurance claimants. Three areas in particular have registered important advances, although complete equality is still unrealized.

A major area of improvement involves disqualification from benefits solely because of pregnancy. In January 1973, 37 State unemployment insurance laws contained this provision, and, of these, only 3 permitted rebuttal. The others flatly denied benefits for a certain number of weeks before and after childbirth, required subsequent earnings to requalify for entitlement, or delayed entitlement for a period after ability to work had been reestablished—action comparable to that taken in the case of a "voluntary quit without good cause." Nevertheless, the number of States denying benefits because of pregnancy alone has been steadily declining to 31 by July 1973 and to 24 by October 1974.

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[36] *1973 Manpower Report*, pp. 61–62.

[37] See the *1974 Manpower Report*, pp. 87–88.

Leaving work because of marital or family obligations—moving with the spouse to another area, for example—constitutes another reason for disqualification from benefits in several States. Such terminations usually raise the issue of availability and willingness to work after the job separation. At one time, 23 States denied benefits for this reason, and 7 restricted application of the provision to women. In about half of these 23 States, subsequent employment or earnings were required to requalify for benefits. At the present time, only 13 States disqualify claimants on this basis, and, in all cases, the provision is applied equally to men and women. Nevertheless, since women are more likely than men to follow their spouses to a new job location, in practice such provisions still disqualify women more often than men.

Finally, in the 11 States that offer dependents' allowances as part of their regular unemployment benefits, statutory provisions are no longer more restrictive for women claimants than they are for men. Nevertheless, because such allowances are usually limited to the individual who provides at least 50 percent of the total family support and the laws generally exclude parents from dependent status, the proportion of women claimants is much lower than that of men claimants.

DUAL CAREERS

Nearly two-thirds of all women who work have childrearing responsibilities in addition to their jobs. The presumption that women have the major responsibility for child care and household maintenance, whether or not they work, means that women with family responsibilities who enter the labor force usually undertake a new role in addition to their many other tasks.

Arranging Child Care

When a wife takes on paid employment, her husband's contribution to the work of the household tends to remain unchanged. A study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development found that total workloads for married women increased by an average of 13 hours per week, while the total workload of their husbands actually dropped by an average of 1½ hours per week.[38] But regardless of the amount of additional work the married woman entering the job market is willing to undertake, there is no way that she can provide full-time child-care services. In households where both parents work, the necessity of having someone else assume a major responsibility for the care of young children raises important questions regarding the availability of child-care facilities.

In the Ohio State University National Longitudinal Survey of women aged 30 to 44, a mid-1967 survey of the types and costs of child-care arrangements found that about 7 out of 10 children were cared for in their own or in relatives' homes and almost 1 out of 4 in other private homes, usually in pooled neighborhood arrangements. Relatives were the most frequent source of child care, while group care in day-care centers, nursery schools, and the like accounted for fewer than 1 out of 10 children, as shown below:

Child-care arrangements of employed women aged 30–44 using child care, 1967

Type of arrangement	Percent distribution [1]	
	White	*Black*
Total	100	100
In home:		
By relative	24	31
By nonrelative	25	11
In other private home:		
By relative	18	28
By nonrelative	24	19
In group center	8	12

[1] Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Computed from *Dual Careers*, vol. 1, table 4:13, p. 123.

On the other hand, a 1971 survey of child-care arrangements of working mothers in New York City found that up to 18 percent of all child care was undertaken by such group facilities.[39] Comprehensive national figures are still unavailable, however, and it is not clear whether the increasing use of child-care arrangements is tending more toward group care than private arrangements.

The question of who should bear the cost of providing day care for children remains unanswered. From the parents' point of view, the higher the child-care costs, the fewer the job opportunities that are economically viable to the family. Although in many cases such costs do not pose severe limitations (in the National Longitudinal Survey about half the relatives provided the child-care services free of charge), the cost of care provided in the home of a nonrelative or in a group facility is significant. More than half the women using these arrangements paid between $2 and $4 a day in 1967. Even more costly was the care provided in the child's own home by a nonrelative; here nearly two-thirds of the women paid $4 or more per day for the service.

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[38] "The Role of Women in the Economy," p. 69. See also K. E. Walker, "Time-Use Patterns for Household Work Related to Homemakers' Employment," paper presented at the Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1970. (Mimeographed.)

[39] *Employer Personnel Practices and Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in New York City* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1973).

Such institutional developments as the industry-subsidized creches of Japan and the governmentally provided "école maternelle" system for 3- to 6-year-olds in Belgium and France remain rare in the United States. Nevertheless, the number of American preschool children with mothers in the work force has risen dramatically, from about 4 million in 1960 to more than 6 million in 1973. Although licensed day-care facilities more than doubled their estimated capacity between 1965 and 1973, the space available could at most accommodate only 1 out of every 6 preschool children of mothers in the work force at the end of this period.[40]

Scheduling Market Work

Women's responsibility for household services often precludes full-time employment. Notwithstanding remarkable advances in household technology, cleaning, laundry, and food preparation are still time-consuming tasks that impede women's attempts to handle full-time employment. The fact that 1 out of every 4 women workers had part-time jobs in 1973, while another 1 out of every 4 worked only part year, reflects the problem many women have in taking on a full-time job in addition to household duties. (It also reflects the difficulties many experience in obtaining full-time jobs even when they would prefer such employment.)

Some believe that variations in work schedules can provide a partial solution to this dilemma. The traditional approach has been for the woman to take a part-time job that allowed her to continue providing the domestic services needed by the family. However, part-time employment that fully utilizes the capabilities of women is quite scarce. The consequent loss suffered by both women and the society has been described by the Department's Women's Bureau:

> . . . many women who have skills in demand in the labor market are unable to find part-time jobs which would permit them to make a contribution to family income or to the economy as well as to handle home responsibilities, including the care of school-age children.[41]

Reallocation of domestic responsibilities between husband and wife and a rescheduling of working hours in industry to allow for these shifts in responsibility might well improve human resource allocation. Some movement in the latter direction is beginning to occur in the United States, but recent developments in rescheduling working hours have placed major emphasis on compressing the workweek to 4 days. In the course of these changes, both management and labor organizations have expressed concern that such compression of work schedules could be particularly hard on married women with families—yet surveys of married women workers reveal that they prefer the 3-day weekends these timetables allow. At present, however, less than 1 percent of all workers in the United States are on a 4-day workweek.[42]

Rather than compressing the workweek for all, European experiments have stressed "flexitime," an arrangement that permits workers to set their own arrival and departure hours within a prescribed band of time in the morning and afternoon. The workday can vary in length as well as starting and finishing times, as long as workers complete the total number of hours required in a given period, usually a month. The most extensive application of flexitime has occurred in Switzerland, where an estimated 15 to 20 percent of all industrial firms are using it. One of the main advantages for workers lies in the fact that flexitime enables a variety of personal and family matters to be undertaken that were previously difficult to arrange in the context of a rigid work schedule. Still, legal and contractual provisions for overtime pay after 8 hours a day or after a 40-hour week might well hamper the introduction of flexible schedules into the United States.[43] In addition, it is difficult to apply such a scheme to service workers and blue-collar workers in production jobs, which require certain hours of performance or a high degree of worker coordination. Nonstandard, part-time arrangements have usually offered few of the job options or fringe benefits, even on a pro rata basis, that full-time occupations provide. Along with these problems, women face a number of statutory provisions that explicitly or implicitly exclude them from any form of unemployment insurance.

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[40] Waldman and Whitmore, op. cit., pp. 50, 57.

[41] "Major Issues of Concern to Women Workers," p. 1.

[42] See A. Glickman and Z. Brown, *Changing Schedules of Work: Patterns and Implications* (Washington: American Institutes for Research, 1973); J. Hedges, "New Patterns for Working Time," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1973, p. 4; and *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, 1974, table 2, p. 31.

[43] However, flexible hours have been introduced into some firms in the United States. See "Major Issues of Concern to Women Workers."

Changes in standard work practices will not be achieved without experimentation; nevertheless, the opportunities such changes could offer husbands and wives to arrange compatible careers could be crucial to women's market work.

Questions for the Future

During the last quarter of the 20th century, woman's commitment to market work, traditionally limited in duration and significance, is likely to grow. Declining birth rates, along with rising levels of education and career aspirations of younger women, suggest that the future worklives of the two sexes will come to resemble each other more and more, both in terms of occupational distribution and time spent in the labor force. Women's employment problems now lie in an inability to find or take jobs commensurate with their abilities and rising expectations. For many reasons—stereotyping in education, training, and hiring practices; intermittency; immobility; the demands of the dual career; discrimination—there appears to be a wide discrepancy between the career aspirations of younger women and the realities of the labor market.

The situation raises important policy questions whose implications warrant some review. For example, can education, training, and employment practices be revamped to offer a wide range of occupational choice to both men and women? Can part-time and other flexible work arrangements be made in order to permit a more even distribution of market and nonmarket work? What kinds of child-care plans will meet the needs of a family in which both parents are at work, or only one parent, a working one, is present?

Admittedly, these questions are not easy to answer. But the search for answers deserves nationwide attention—for workable responses can bring about substantial improvement in individual fulfillment, the family's well-being, and the Nation's productive capacity.

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CETA IMPLEMENTATION: A PROGRESS REPORT

CETA IMPLEMENTATION: A PROGRESS REPORT

The portion of this chapter entitled "Public Service Employment (Title II)" is submitted as the annual report to the Congress for 1974 of activities conducted under title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as required by section 209 of that act. In addition, this chapter contains a report on the status of Department of Labor-funded Job Corps evaluations, under requirements set forth in 413(a) of CETA. Additional details on any programmatic activity under the act may be obtained from the Office of Community Manpower Programs (titles I and II), the Office of National Programs (title III), or the Office of Job Corps (title IV), Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20213.

The months since passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) in December 1973 have witnessed an intensive effort by the Department of Labor to decentralize program operations and assist the new program agents (or "prime sponsors") in developing a flexible delivery system capable of responding to the needs of both individuals and communities. This chapter describes the results of this intensive effort, providing an overview of early trends in CETA implementation at all levels of government. The chapter's opening sections review the activities of State and local prime sponsors under each of the act's major provisions, focusing in turn on the creation of comprehensive program delivery systems under title I and title II and the use of title III funds for the population groups—youth, offenders, older workers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and Indians, among others—identified as having particular disadvantages in the labor market.

The activities of the State employment security agencies as important delivery agents for numerous manpower services in many prime sponsor jurisdictions are reviewed in this portion of the chapter, and a sampling of innovative program approaches launched by prime sponsors in different areas of the country is also provided.

The chapter then reviews current and projected activities undertaken at the national level in response to CETA's requirement for a continuing Federal role in the manpower field. Recently evolved procedures for reviewing and helping to rework prime sponsor plans are described, as are the Department's short- and long-term blueprints for evaluating program evolution and effectiveness and for providing a nationally uniform system of labor market information. Since manpower research and development is a continuing national responsibility under CETA, a possible research agenda is included, and new national office strategies for expanding prime sponsor utilization of R&D findings are outlined.

The next portion of the chapter explores the Department's response to CETA's title IV requirement providing for continued Federal administration of the Job Corps program, and a concluding section describes the mission and composition of the new CETA-mandated National Commission for Manpower Policy, which began operations in the fall of 1974.

The dynamics of the CETA program are now being analyzed and evaluated to measure the degree of impact of decentralization and focus attention on major problems. A significant contribution of this transitional year of search may be a clearer understanding of the means through which new concepts and techniques are finding their way into CETA practices. The identification of useful procedures and approaches, as well as shortcomings, ultimately should provide blueprints for successful programs of manpower service. Understandably, there are gaps in achievement and in knowledge gained to date. What does emerge at this early stage is substantial evidence indicating that CETA can provide a viable delivery system capable of offering communities multiple options in normal and emergency situations.

Emerging Patterns in CETA Implementation

COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER SERVICES (TITLE I)

Under title I of CETA, State and local government units and a limited number of existing Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) grantees serving rural areas with substantial unemployment function as prime sponsors providing comprehensive manpower services in their respective jurisdictions. Four hundred and three prime sponsors have been approved; they include 67 cities (with about 25 percent of title I funds), 147 counties (with about 12 percent of the allocations), 136 consortia of local government units (27 percent of the funds), 49 "balance-of-State" sponsors (about 35 percent of the allocations), and 4 rural Concentrated Employment Programs.

Four-fifths of the funds for title I grants are allocated according to a formula based on a combination of factors: The prime sponsor's proportionate share of Federal manpower funds allocated during the previous fiscal year; the number of unemployed in the prime sponsor's area compared with the total number of unemployed in all prime sponsor jurisdictions; and the proportion of persons 18 years and over in low-income families residing in the prime sponsor's area.

Grant applications for title I funds had been received from all 403 of the designated prime sponsors by December 1974. The dollar level of the approved plans totaled $1,356,491,000.

A review of the projected spending outlined in approximately 90 percent of title I prime sponsors' operating plans reveals that they intend to allocate approximately 36 percent of available funds to work experience, 31 percent to classroom training, 16 percent to on-the-job training (OJT), and 11 percent to services to clients. (See chart 10.) Although public service employment may be funded under title I as well as title II, an average of less than 5 percent was initially planned for this purpose under title I (with a range among individual prime sponsors from 2 percent to 13 percent). This pattern can be attributed to the availability of title II monies for public service employment and to the increase in allocations provided in the last weeks of fiscal 1974 under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971.

At least for the present, title I plans indicate that the shifting of program responsibilities from the national level to State and local governments has not precipitated any drastic change in the "mix" of program activities from that existing under previous legislation. This view is reinforced by early enrollment trends, which indicate that substantial proportions of title I participants have entered institutional training and work-experience programs, rather than OJT or public service employment (see table 1). In an effort to give sponsors more time to develop innovative programs for

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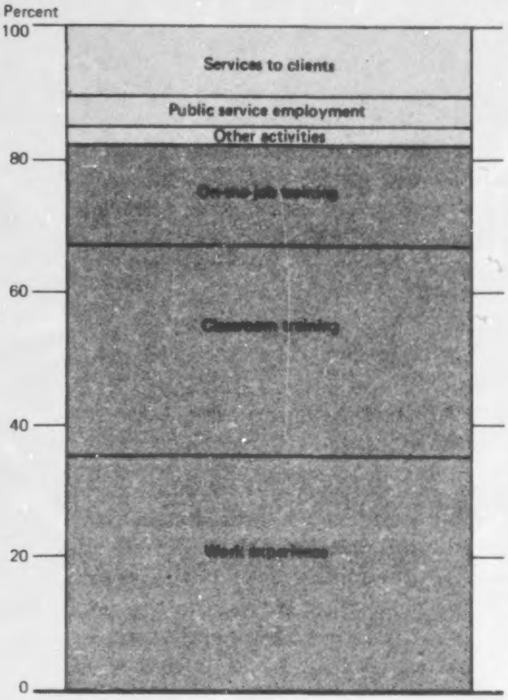
CHART 10

OVER FOUR-FIFTHS OF TITLE I FUNDS ARE BEING USED FOR WORK EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING.

(As of September 1974)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

next year, fiscal 1976 title I planning estimates were published in February.

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT (TITLE II)

Title II of CETA is designed to counter joblessness by creating opportunities for transitional employment in jobs providing needed public services in areas of substantial unemployment. After the unemployment rate began to rise during the early months of fiscal 1975, Congress and the President made special efforts to speed funding for that purpose under title II of CETA, the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (which added a new title VI to CETA), and the Emergency Employment Act of 1971.

Because the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act was not enacted by Congress until December 1973, the regular Department of Labor appropriations bill for fiscal 1974 did not contain funds for manpower programs, which were under a continuing resolution. The President's 1975 budget included an amended submission for 1974,[1] and a final appropriation was passed in June 1974. It included $370 million for CETA title II programs, of which 80 percent ($296 million) was distributed before July 1 to States and localities with areas having substantial unemployment, i.e., rates of 6.5 percent or more for 3 consecutive months, according to the formula established by CETA. (The amount for each applicant was determined by the number of unemployed living in each area, compared with the number of unemployed living in all such areas of substantial unemployment.) The remaining 20 percent ($74 million)—a proportion of funds designated under CETA for distribution at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, taking into account areas hardest hit by unemployment—was not immediately distributed. The 1974 supplemental appropriation also included $250 million for public service jobs under CETA section 3(a), providing transitional funding for the Emergency Employment Act (EEA).

In September, as unemployment levels continued to rise, the Department of Labor allocated another $350 million in title II funds to the 50 States and 275 localities that had areas of 6.5 percent or more unemployment. These funds were authorized under a continuing resolution at the level requested by the Administration in its original fiscal 1975 budget proposal and were distributed according to the formula established by the act. Also allocated in September was $74 million of the original fiscal 1974 discretionary funds. The result was a total of $424 million in CETA title II funds made available to eligible State and local governments to finance 55,000 jobs for the unemployed and underemployed. In combination with the $546 million

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[1] Some $305.6 million was provided for the 1974 summer youth program. When added to the MDTA funds previously made available for this purpose, the supplemental appropriation brought the total amount for summer activities to $397 million including $17 million for a summer recreation and transportation support program. The funds were distributed among some 500 title I prime sponsors, Indian groups, and a limited number of CAMPS-designated sponsors. Of the total available, $379 million was spent. The remainder was reobligated into title I prime sponsor grants for their anticipated use in 1975 summer programs.

TABLE 1. PLACEMENT AND ENROLLMENT STATUS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CETA TITLE I PROGRAMS, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1974 [1]

Placement and enrollment status	Number	Percent distribution
Total participants (July 1 through Sept. 30, 1974)	121, 100	100. 0
Total placements or other terminations	18, 700	15. 4
Direct placements	4, 750	3. 9
Indirect placements	3, 500	2. 9
Self-placements	700	. 6
Other positive terminations	4, 500	3. 7
Nonpositive terminations	5, 250	4. 3
Total enrollments (as of Sept. 30, 1974)	102, 400	84. 6
Institutional training [2]	25, 000	20. 6
On-the-job training [2]	5, 050	4. 2
Public service employment [2]	1, 500	1. 2
Work experience [2]	68, 750	56. 8
Other activities	5, 100	4. 2

[1] Based on *Quarterly Progress Reports* from 361 prime sponsors.

[2] Includes some participants enrolled in more than one activity.

allocated for public employment programs earlier in the year (including the $296 million in fiscal 1974 CETA title II funds and $250 million in section 5 EEA funds), this latest allocation brought the total funds available for these purposes since June 1974 to $970 million.

In December, that figure rose still higher when Congress passed an appropriations bill for fiscal 1975 which set aside for title II an amount $50 million above the Administration's original budget proposal. The final tally on available public employment funds (including both fiscal 1974 and 1975 appropriations for title II and the 1974 appropriation for EEA) is, thus, $1.02 billion to support a total of 170,000 potential public service jobs.[2] Fiscal 1975 title II allocations went to 319 prime sponsors and will be used as well to serve 214 Federal and State Indian reservations. A review of fiscal 1975 plans prepared by 292 title II prime sponsors indicated that 91 percent of the total project expenditures are scheduled to go into wages and fringe benefits for participants in title II public employment programs, about 2 percent into training and supportive services, and the remainder for administration of the program.

While it is expected that the title II resources will be used largely for public service jobs, the law states that they may also be used for certain program activities authorized under titles I and III–A of the act, and table 2 indicates that some prime sponsors have acted on this possibility. To the extent possible, such services should be targeted to persons who have been unemployed the longest and who would have the greatest difficulty finding jobs without assistance under title II. Special consideration is provided to recently discharged veterans, welfare recipients, and former manpower program trainees.

To provide for the orderly transition of existing subsidized jobs to unsubsidized employment, $250 million of the 1974 supplemental appropriation was allocated to extend programs previously funded under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971. Of the total, $240.9 million was distributed to 591 EEA program agents, including States, local governments with populations of 75,000 or over, and Indian reservations. The remainder was to be used for Federal administrative and audit expenses.

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[2] These totals do not include the $875 million appropriated for an emergency employment program under the new title VI of CETA. The new program was created by the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act (title I), which passed in December 1974. An additional $125 million was made available under the same legislation (title III) in order to fund a program, administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce, to expand or accelerate the job-creating impact of federally funded programs.

Allocations to program agents were made on the basis of the same two-part formula used to distribute EEA funds in 1972 and 1973, which takes into account both volume and severity of unemployment. However, annual average unemployment data for 1973 were substituted for the 1971 data, which provided the basis for earlier EEA allocations.

Since EEA program agents did not anticipate funding for fiscal 1974, they had been phasing out activities and terminating grants through the previous 12 months. With the new appropriation, however, EEA procedures were amended to sustain many of these projects. Plans now call for the complete phasing out of all EEA grants by June 30, 1975.

Despite the ready availability of funds to meet the deepening unemployment problem, State and local governments were slow to fill their authorized number of title II job slots (see table 2). Through December, only about 100,000 of the 170,000 funded positions had been filled.

Several reasons appear likely for this relatively slow beginning under title II. First, many sponsors mistakenly assumed that there was a requirement for them to move at least 50 percent of CETA public service employees into unsubsidized public jobs, and for this reason they were reluctant to bring on new staff using title II funds. There was also some concern over the continuation of title II funding and the size of the budget allocation for fiscal 1976. Finally, the recent tightening of some local governments' budgets and the resulting hiring freezes or layoffs of regular public employees put many sponsors in a difficult position with regard to bringing on any new employees or attempting to move public employees into unsubsidized jobs.

Department of Labor manpower officials attempted to dispel these concerns and urged prime sponsors to fill their authorized title II jobs as quickly as possible. The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower and members of his staff emphasized in late December that the transition goal (section 96.33(c) of the CETA regulations published in the June 4, 1974, *Federal Register*), which asks prime sponsors to try to place 50 percent of their participants in public or private sector jobs or to fill with participants half the vacancies not filled by promotion from within their organizations, is not a requirement. They urged sponsors to give priority to filling all slots with those who needed immediate employment. To further strengthen this request, the Department indicated that sponsors who failed to show substantial progress in meeting their hiring objectives by

TABLE 2. PLACEMENT AND ENROLLMENT STATUS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CETA TITLE II PROGRAMS, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1974[1]

Placement and enrollment status	Number	Percent distribution
Total participants (July 1 through Sept. 30, 1974)	13, 250	100. 0
Total placements or other terminations	1, 150	8. 7
Direct placements	75	. 6
Indirect placements	275	2. 1
Self-placements	100	. 8
Other positive terminations	350	2. 6
Nonpositive terminations	350	2. 6
Total enrollments (as of Sept. 30, 1974)	12, 100	91. 3
Institutional training [2]	150	1. 1
On-the-job training [2]	100	. 8
Public service employment [2]	12, 050	90. 9
Work experience [2]	950	7. 2
Other activities	5	(3)

[1] Based on *Quarterly Progress Reports* from 297 prime sponsors.
[2] Includes some participants enrolled in more than one activity.
[3] Less than 0.1 percent.

February 10 would be subject to compliance procedures.

SPECIAL MANPOWER TARGET GROUPS (TITLE III)

CETA's title III makes special provision for additional manpower services to be directed at certain target groups that are in particular need of these services, including Indians, migrants, youth, offenders, persons of limited English-speaking ability, older workers, and others who the Secretary of Labor determines have particular disadvantages in the labor market. For this purpose, programs for Indians and migrant workers receive a specified amount of funds equivalent to fixed percentages of the funds available under title I. The statute also requires the Secretary of Labor to take into account the need for continued funding for programs of "demonstrated effectiveness."

Prime sponsors have thus been encouraged to absorb those previously operating categorical programs that have been effective in meeting the needs of the area and have been urged to provide services to target groups formerly served by the categorical efforts, although program design may be altered. For example, sponsors in areas with concentrations of persons speaking a foreign language may decide to continue funding special programs for this target group similar to the categorical efforts provided earlier. Similarly, prime sponsors with large rural areas within their jurisdictions may want to continue contracting with the agencies currently sponsoring Operation Mainstream programs such as Green Thumb, while others may want to use a single agency to run all area programs for older workers on a noncategorical basis.

The comprehensive plans of CETA prime sponsors must provide the demographic data and program information necessary to identify significant groups in need of assistance and must relate the proposed program to these groups. While title I and title II programs are supposed to serve significant segments of the population in each area, title III funds, to the extent they are available, are to provide the additional resources to serve the target groups in particular need of services. However, the principal resource providing service to all groups remains the title I and title II grants to prime sponsors.

Indian Manpower Programs

Approximately 900,000 persons in the United States are recognized as Indians or other native Americans. Chronic unemployment and profound poverty overwhelm many members of their communities, creating a compelling need for the establishment of comprehensive manpower training and employment programs to reduce the incidence of economic disadvantage and to encourage patterns of economic and social development consistent with Indian goals and lifestyles.

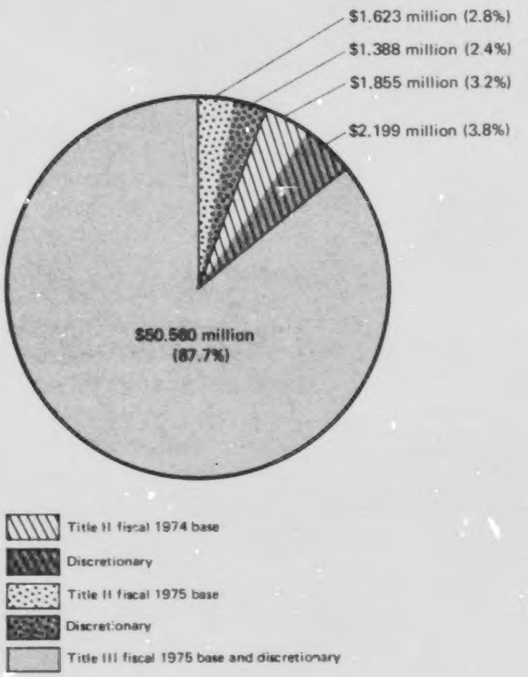
For a number of reasons, including their dispersion (reservations often cross State boundaries) and their high levels of unemployment, Indians are to receive special Federal manpower assistance, apart from whatever programs are developed by State and local governments. Funding for such special Federal programs under title III of CETA is to be equal to at least 4 percent of the amount allocated to title I prime sponsors—about $50 million in fiscal 1975. (An additional $5.9 million was made available for reservation Indian programs under the new title VI of CETA, which was passed by Congress as part of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act in December 1974.) In response to this mandate and the pressing needs of the Indian population, the Department of Labor has created a national Indian division responsible for the administration of all Indian manpower programs funded under CETA.

Funding for Indian manpower programs has derived chiefly from title II and title III sources, as shown in chart 11. The title II formula used to allocate funds for public service employment programs is the same as that applied to other title II prime sponsors and utilizes adjusted Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of the Census data concerning Indian unemployment. The total number of unemployed Indians provided the basis for determining the amount of funds earmarked for Indian programs; general revenue sharing data on the Indian population were then utilized to determine the detailed distribution of funds to

CHART 11

CURRENT FUNDING LEVELS FOR INDIAN MANPOWER PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM BOTH TITLE II AND TITLE III SOURCES.

Total funding: $57.625 million (100%)



Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Figures shown do not include $5.9 million for reservation Indian programs allocated under the new title VI of CETA.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

which each reservation was entitled. Title III allocations, on the other hand, were based on an updated census tabulation of 1970 data on Indians of low income and those who were unemployed, since these were considered the best, and only universal, figures available. The formula allocates 25 percent of available dollars on the basis of unemployment and 75 percent on the basis of the number of low-income families. Additional efforts are now underway to obtain more accurate and complete data.

Indian agents currently eligible to receive funds under title III number 240. However, all Indians or other native Americans who meet the participant eligibility guidelines may apply for entry into the program, whether or not they live on reservations. By the end of December 1974, $47 million of the $50 million fiscal 1975 funds available for Indian manpower programs under title III had been allocated to 129 Indian tribes, bands, and groups, as well as public agencies and other native American nonprofit organizations, together serving areas containing more than 700,000 persons. A total of 48 separate title II grants had also been made to 214 groups, and all $7 million of fiscal 1974 and 1975 funds available under title II had been allocated.

To be eligible for title III funds, an Indian tribe, band, or group must have a resident population of at least 1,000 or be entitled to a grant of at least $50,000, have a governing body, and be capable of administering a comprehensive program. Groups that do not meet these criteria can qualify by forming consortia with other Indian groups or with a public or private nonprofit agency. In the latter case, the agency acts as the administrative arm of the consortium.

Although Indians or other persons of native American descent who are economically disadvantaged, unemployed, or underemployed can participate in these programs, those placed in subsidized public service employment jobs must also live in the geographical area covered by the Indian prime sponsor's comprehensive plan.

Older Workers

National Older Workers Program–Operation Mainstream. The Department of Labor insured the continuation through fiscal 1975 of Operation Mainstream's National Older Workers Program (NOWP–OM) by awarding $20 million in CETA title III funds to five national-level public and private organizations which have been involved in the program for the past several years. The five organizations, most of which have participated in the program since 1968, are Green Thumb, Inc., the National Council on the Aging, the National Council of Senior Citizens, the National Retired Teachers Association–American Association of Retired Persons, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service.

Formerly funded under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Operation Mainstream's National Older Workers projects provide subsidized part-time community service employment opportunities to elderly, low-income persons in 47 States, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Approximately 9,000 jobs have been established under the program for the current fiscal year (about the same as in fiscal 1974) with the majority of the enrollees in these subsidized positions working from 20 to 24 hours each week. It is estimated that over 14,000 individuals will be served by the program during fiscal 1975. With an average rate of pay approximating $2.25 per hour, enrollees work at jobs in a wide range of community service activities, including day-care centers, hospitals, schools, facilities for the handicapped, senior citizen centers and nutrition programs, conservation projects in national forests, and restoration and beautification projects.

Senior Community Service Employment Programs. Another $10 million has been provided for the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP),[3] which is similar to Operation Mainstream's National Older Workers Program in design and content. The $10 million was awarded primarily to the same five national-level organizations which engage in activity under NOWP–OM. Although the funds were appropriated and awarded in fiscal 1974, they are being spent to support program operations throughout the succeeding year. Approximately 3,400 employment positions have been established under SCSEP, and it is estimated that nearly 5,000 individuals will be employed by this program during fiscal 1975. Since the aims of this program overlap to some degree title I of CETA, the Department has requested that the $12 million fiscal 1975 appropriation be rescinded and the authority for the program be allowed to lapse.

Offenders

CETA funds are being used in fiscal 1975 to expand and refine models for pretrial intervention, employment services, and bonding for offenders.

Pretrial intervention for those who have been accused but not yet tried is intended to give offenders an opportunity to receive a dismissal of the charges through their satisfactory performance in special programs featuring worthwhile employment, training, and supportive services. This mechanism provides the courts with three alternatives—dismissal of the charges, probation, or incarceration. Designed to bring the traditional criminal justice system closer to a community-based manpower perspective, pretrial intervention programs were first launched in nine areas on an experimental basis. They were later refunded on a 50-percent cost-sharing basis from local resources; eventually, seven out of the nine areas obtained 100-percent local funding.

Successful prototypes have also been developed to assist State employment services in extending existing manpower resources to inmates and ex-inmates. For example, selected ES staff members have been given the assignment of maintaining a continuity of services to offenders during the transitional period from release from jail to full-scale reentry into society. In fiscal 1975, the experience gained from the more productive models will be documented and disseminated to regional and State staffs. Plans also include further refinement of the model in other States and broader dissemination.

Many ex-offenders, as well as other workers, fail to obtain jobs because regular commercial bonding is often unavailable to them. The Federal Bonding Program, which operates through 2,400 local employment service offices in all States to provide bonding under contract with private agencies for ex-offenders, was successful in placing 6,900 people in jobs that they could not have obtained without fidelity bonding. Since the program began in March 1966, it has had to pay only 116 claims for a total of $118,450, or about $1,020 per defaulter and a default rate of 1.7 percent.[4] During fiscal 1974, coverage ranged up to $7 million per month, with an average of 93 new bonds certified and 88 terminated monthly. About 1,200 persons are covered by bonds at any one time.

Many past manpower efforts in the correctional area focused on the adult male offender between the ages of 18 and 25. Under CETA, however, the Department of Labor will accelerate its efforts to serve other groups within the offender population who have special employment problems. For example, model pilot projects are now attempting to identify the most effective techniques and delivery systems for Spanish-speaking, female, and older offenders, as well as those who have been classified as drug addicted or juvenile delinquents. These projects not only tailor their services to the specific needs and potential of each particular group, but provide essential information on important administrative and organizational considerations, special problems, the necessary linkages with other programs, and possibilities for eventual replication in other areas.

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[3] Authorized under title IX of the Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments of 1973.

[4] The "default rate" is a measure devised by designers of the program as a general indicator of participants' reliability. The "incurred loss ratio," a standard measure used by commercial bonders, indicates that losses due to defaults in the Federal Bonding Program are below the industrywide average.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The number of hired farmworkers in the United States has declined almost steadily since 1958 because of crop specialization and harvest mechanization. However, the number of farmworkers has stabilized at a range between 2.5 and 2.8 million since 1969. Most of these farmworkers are employed only on a seasonal basis since many farm proprietors no longer find it rewarding to maintain a complement of low-skilled labor on a year-round basis.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers play a vital nationwide role in supplying unskilled labor for short-term harvesting and packing jobs—but only at considerable social and economic cost to themselves and their families. The special nature of the employment problems affecting these workers has received formal recognition in CETA's title III, which identifies manpower and other service programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers as among those which can best be administered at the national level.

Twenty percent of the total $63.2 million in title III funds available for migrant farmworker programs in fiscal 1975 has been set aside for discretionary use by the Secretary of Labor for national programs, including the High School Equivalency and College Assistance Migrant Programs, for permanent farmworker housing projects, for experimental projects, and for efforts to meet emergency situations or special needs arising from changing farm technology. The remaining $50.6 million has been allocated for programs in States according to a formula based on each State's proportion of the Nation's total man-months of farm labor.

Organizations eligible to compete for farmworker program funds may be either title I prime sponsors having significant numbers of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in their jurisdictions or private nonprofit groups whose charters or articles of incorporation authorize them to operate manpower programs for this target population. In September 1974, 174 title I prime sponsors and private groups had submitted qualification statements for programs in 49 jurisdictions. Of these, some 90 applicants were identified as qualified to submit funding requests, and more than 50 of them were designated as grantees by the end of the calendar year.

Eligible enrollees include migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents who, during the previous 18 months, gained half or more of their earned income through agricultural work during any consecutive 12-month period, were employed in agriculture on a seasonal basis, and were identified as economically disadvantaged.

The array of services to be provided includes the placement of farmworkers and their dependents in jobs providing income above the poverty level, training, education, and other services needed to enable a farmworker to improve his or her well-being and economic self-sufficiency. Emphasis will be placed on training for, and placement in, nonagricultural jobs. Among supportive services to be made available are health and residential support, family counseling, relocation assistance, legal advice and representation (subject to the provisions of the Legal Services Corporation Act), nutritional services, adult basic education, family planning assistance, child care, and extended education.

A CHANGING ROLE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Since CETA does not provide for a presumptive deliverer of manpower services in each jurisdiction, the choice of such an agency is left ultimately to the prime sponsor. However, both the act itself and the implementing Federal regulations urge prime sponsors to consider utilization of existing public agencies in their programs, including the State employment service (ES). Moreover, the regulations stipulate that a sponsor's reasons for not using any existing agency, including the ES, must be documented in the sponsor's plan. The intent of both the Congress and the Department of Labor, therefore, was one of maintaining the autonomy of State and local officials, while avoiding duplication of services and promoting the utilization of established public agencies that had gained valuable experience and expertise under previous manpower legislation.

Advisories were issued to the State ES agencies, informing them of their responsibilities under CETA and urging them to work closely with prime sponsors in establishing contractual or subgrant agreements for the delivery of manpower services. Sponsors were also provided with advisories, as well as informational material on employment service capabilities. Although considerable emphasis was placed on the need for avoiding duplication of services, final decisions on the extent of ES involvement in CETA programs were left to be negotiated between the local and State employment service staffs and the prime sponsors.

The new approach required some adaptability on the part of the State ES agencies, since they were not used to being placed in the position of having to "sell" their capabilities. Most agencies, however, created marketable packages and were able to mount campaigns to convince prime sponsors that they could deliver the required services.

An additional readjustment has been required by the fact that State agencies undertaking work for local prime sponsors would now be accountable to local government units, rather than solely to the Governor and the Department of Labor, as in the past. Thus some reshaping of the administrative structure of State agencies has been required to facilitate closer working relationships between prime sponsors and local ES staffs. Traditionally, State ES policy and major decisionmaking authority have been vested in State administrators, who now find it necessary to delegate enough autonomy to permit local ES staffs to serve prime sponsor needs and operate with the flexibility required in the local plan.

In most instances, State ES agencies have been adjusting to the new situation created by CETA. As the prime sponsors completed their initial subgrant and contractual arrangements with [illegible] delivery agencies, it became clear that ES involvement in CETA programs would be considerable. If present trends continue, the ES will be providing manpower services to the disadvantaged under CETA to an even greater extent than it did under earlier legislation.

Agreements concerning the delivery of individual services to the CETA client population vary extensively in the number and types of operations performed, with or without cost to the CETA program operator. In general, certain basic services—registration for employment, the self-help Job Information Service, provision of general labor market information, and coordination of employer contacts—are provided without local sponsor funding, as long as they do not drain ES staff resources.

Depending upon the scope, scale, and timetable of the sponsor's requirements, other services can be provided gratis or with local sponsor payment. Operations in this category include: Selection and referral for training and other forms of employability development; selection and referral to job openings; job bank service; assistance in the development of the comprehensive manpower plan; and assistance with public information activities.

Finally, performance of several services which place a relatively large burden on ES staff resources usually requires reimbursement from the prime sponsors. Important among these are: Outreach and orientation; employment counseling and occupational testing; employability development planning; job search assistance, job development, and followup; provision of specialized labor market information; and statistical reporting on services provided.

SOME INNOVATIVE PROGRAM APPROACHES

Although responsibility for deciding the mix of program activity has shifted from the national to the State and local levels, there has been no radical change thus far in the mix of services provided under CETA. This, however, has not precluded innovation on the part of prime sponsors in developing and conducting manpower programs, which is one of the secondary goals of the act. Some examples of promising new approaches cited below testify to the sponsors' inventiveness and highlight a number of potentially useful modes for widespread dissemination:

> —*Ponce, P.R.*, is reaching the very poor in the rural areas of the "municipio" through a work-experience program for the hill people, in which neighbors help one another with basic agricultural and health services. An additional program is planned for the urban

poor in the area, who will be trained to do many types of repair jobs in small training shops located in the vicinity of their homes. When participants acquire skills sufficiently sophisticated to warrant charging for their services, the former trainees will do repairs for their neighbors.

—*Clark County, Wash.*, through its Home Care Project, found jobs for 25 disadvantaged youngsters in the homes of senior citizens, where they did a variety of tasks such as painting, cooking, and cleaning. The youth learned good work habits and earned money while the elderly participants offered the jobsites, taught enrollees the requisite skills, provided adequate supervision, and achieved tangible benefits as well as the satisfaction of helping the young people.

—*San Francisco*, with its three large minority populations—Orientals, the Spanish speaking, and blacks—is trying to find a better solution to a common dilemma of cosmopolitan centers: the underrepresentation of ethnic groups in employer staffing plans. With over $350,000 in CETA funds, San Francisco has created three affirmative action programs, subcontracting for services with four local groups: Chinese for Affirmative Action; Jobs for Latin Americans (JALA); the Bayview-Hunters' Point Skills Center, which is situated in a predominantly black area; and the Mission Hiring Hall, located in a predominantly Spanish-speaking area. All four groups have set minority placement through outreach as their major objective, but the approach of each differs to reflect the distinctive problems of the individual minority group. The Chinese agency and the Mission Hiring Hall work chiefly with private employers, whereas JALA is trying to secure placements in public agencies for its clients. The Bayview-Hunters' Point Skills Center is concentrating on developing jobs requiring union membership, with emphasis on building trades occupations within the Bayview-Hunters' Point area.

—*Atlanta* is establishing a center for skills training that will remain open day and night, with a day-care center for children of parents participating at the training site.

—*Georgia*, in its balance-of-State program, sees a pooling of resources as an efficient means of providing services in rural areas. Many persons given public service jobs will "ride circuit" on an as-needed basis in housing, personnel, and social service agencies. Georgia has also provided a small, but comprehensive, 12-week day-care training program for a seven-county area, in which trainees learned about the administration of a day-care center, as well as the care of small children of participants in manpower programs.

—*The Baltimore consortium*, encompassing Baltimore City and five neighboring counties, has established a network of 14 one-stop community centers. Each center provides a full range of manpower services, including intake, assessment, counseling, referral to training, job development, and placement. Two centers are mobile and, therefore, geared to serve jobseekers who are not easily accommodated at the permanent sites. Each mobile center, operated by a combination of local ES offices and community organizations under contract with the prime sponsor, is equipped with microfiche job listings.

—*The Idaho consortium*, which serves the entire State, has used public employment service data concerning the jobseeking experience of ES applicants in order to identify significant segments of the population to be served.[5] By analyzing the data, the prime sponsor's staff was able to determine how jobseekers fared in terms of placement, job longevity, and salary in relation to their age, sex, ethnicity, and education. The data were cross-checked with census information and ES area manpower planning reports to establish the range of participants within the target population to be assisted with CETA funds.

Since CETA's aim is to involve a broad spectrum of the community in program planning, policies, and evaluation, prime sponsors at the State and local levels are required to establish advisory councils representative of certain population and community groups. Prime sponsors have fulfilled these requirements in diverse ways, as described below:

—The *Massachusetts balance-of-State* CETA program, prior to setting up its planning council, divided its prime sponsor area into 19 subdivisions and designated a city or town in each as a subgrantee. The chief executive of each city was asked to establish a local advisory board and to submit five nominations for the balance-of-State council from among the board's members. Nominations had to be representative of five sectors of the area population: Community-based organizations, client groups, business, labor, and local agencies with experience in running manpower programs. The 39-member council was chosen from among these nominees and an overall balance of interested parties was achieved. The chairperson is a local Community Action Program director, who represents the balance-of-State on the State's manpower services council.

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[5] The data are derived from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). For additional information on ES data-gathering systems, see the *1973 Manpower Report*, pp. 115–116.

—*Philadelphia* plans to emphasize on-the-job rather than classroom training in fiscal 1975. To remove any barriers to trainees' eventual union membership, the city is seeking organized labor's concurrence in certain training programs.

In order to obtain more input from unions, while keeping the council at a manageable 17 members (two of whom are union representatives), planners have considered appointment of a 7- or 8-person labor subcommittee, which could provide a precedent for the establishment of other subgroups, as the need arises. In addition to the labor representatives, other members include the director of the employment service, the school superintendent, and representatives of the Urban League, a skills training center, the Chamber of Commerce, Opportunities Industrialization Center, Model Cities, and the Spanish-speaking community.

—In *Berkeley, Calif.*, much of the groundwork involved in receiving proposals and making recommendations for funding levels for various CETA program components has been done by a technical advisory group. Composed primarily of representatives from community-based organizations, the group meets weekly, with an average of about 30 persons attending. Their recommendations are forwarded to a nine-member planning council, called the Commission on Employment and Training. The commission's membership is composed of two current or past manpower program enrollees, one client representative, two employers (one of whom has sponsored a training program), a representative of organized labor, the mayor, and two members of the city council. The city council makes the final decision on planning council recommendations.[6]

A Continuing Federal Manpower Role

ASSISTING THE PRIME SPONSORS

A comprehensive and varied program has been developed by the Department of Labor during fiscal 1975 to assist prime sponsors and Federal staff in implementing CETA and improving operational performance.

The Department of Labor has conducted training sessions at the regional level to prepare Federal employees to aid prime sponsors and has provided training for the sponsors themselves. Other Department-level services include a periodic technical assistance bulletin and onsite technical assistance—available on request—which covers all phases of program design and operation, including planning, financial management, organization and staffing, proposal preparation, and grant administration.

Arrangements have been made with the U.S. Civil Service Commission, which will help in making prime sponsor personnel systems consistent with the merit principles set forth in the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. The CSC will also deliver technical assistance aimed at reducing artificial barriers to employment in prime sponsor jurisdictions.

Funds have been allocated to develop a wide range of activities, among them an automated reporting system for prime sponsors' use that would be capable of providing immediate data on client and program activity. The data are to be included in both day-to-day management reports and quarterly Federal summaries. The array of training instruments also features problem-solving workshops, as well as formal classroom training on labor market information systems and techniques for utilization. A training facility will be maintained for national, regional, State, and sponsor personnel in manpower requirements, regulations, and operations.

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[6] The role of the planning councils is described in sec. 104 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

Additional Federal assistance was provided in preparing fiscal 1975 and 1976 title III grants, in reviewing program requirements and operation for Indian and migrant worker prime sponsors, in extending equal employment opportunity training to State and CETA agencies, in mounting a job service public communications project in 15 State employment security agencies,[7] and in offering training to prevent drug and alcohol abuse.

REVIEWING THE PLANS

Prime sponsors' plans reflect their identification of local needs and their estimation of the best way to serve these needs. In reviewing these plans and their rationale, the Department of Labor has avoided substituting Federal judgment for that of the prime sponsor. Nonetheless, every effort has been made to insure that programs are targeted toward the economically disadvantaged, the unemployed, and the underemployed—categories that include the population with incomes below the poverty level as well as minority group members.

The potential prime sponsor who has received a notification of eligibility and chooses to accept the responsibility for CETA programs in the area must send a preapplication to the Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, the Governor, and the appropriate area clearinghouse. After verifying the eligibility of the prime sponsor and taking clearinghouse and Governor's comments into account, the regional office sends the potential sponsor the information needed to develop a program plan, along with offers of technical assistance.

After receipt of the prime sponsor's proposed annual plan, a Federal representative—together with a team of specialists with expertise in various technical aspects of the CETA program—reviews the application to insure that it meets the requirements of the act and regulations and that such items as local economic conditions, labor force characteristics, and current skill shortages are taken into account. The reviewers also consider whether the sponsor's goals are realistic and adequate and whether the plan represents a reasonable approach to their accomplishment. Each prime sponsor's plan should indicate the characteristics of the population to be served, as well as the extent to which the necessary facilities are available and capable of equitable operation. Moreover, the sponsor is responsible for administering or supervising all activities under the approved plans.

As the year progresses, the Department reviews the project through the Federal representative, providing whatever advice and technical assistance are necessary to help the prime sponsor achieve its goals. The Federal representative regularly scans several documents to gage whether any assistance is needed; they include the *Quarterly Progress Report*, prepared and sent by the prime sponsor to the regional office, which measures actual results against plans; the *Quarterly Summary of Client Characteristics*, indicating the demographic and economic traits of clients served; and a *Report of Federal Cash Transactions*, which details expenditures and is prepared monthly by the larger prime sponsors.

These documents—management tools for the prime sponsor, as well as monitoring instruments for the Department of Labor—are reviewed in the regional office for major deviations from plans or for indications revealing or foreshadowing important problems. If difficulties exist, the Federal representative seeks to work with the prime sponsor to develop any action that may be necessary to meet the planned goals.

On an as-needed basis, the Federal representative and regional office specialists may also arrange with the prime sponsor to make onsite reviews of project operations. Such reviews are intended to insure that the sponsor fulfills the commitments made when the grant was accepted, or to review problematic aspects of the program uncovered by the quarterly review process.

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[7] Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, Nevada, Alaska, and Oregon.

Closely tied to the review procedures is the development of a comprehensive plan for the overall evaluation of State and local CETA programs under titles I, II, and VI.

EVALUATION—THE FIRST YEAR

Title III of CETA requires that the Secretary of Labor "provide for the continuing evaluation of all programs and activities conducted pursuant to this Act, including their cost in relation to their effectiveness in achieving stated goals, their impact on communities and participants, their implication for related programs, the extent to which they meet the needs of persons of various ages, and the adequacy of the mechanism for the delivery of services."[*]

Impact on Participants

An overall evaluation plan has been developed to determine the efficacy of decentralizing the provision of manpower services. A major component of this study is a national sample survey of program participants, called the Continuous Longitudinal Manpower Survey (CLMS). Conducted by representatives of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the study will focus on 147 prime sponsor sites, a sample selected on a probability basis to insure adequate representation of participants in State and local CETA programs.

CLMS is envisioned as a continuous survey with no prefixed cutoff date and is longitudinal in the sense that it will trace the experience of most of the sample participants for up to 3 years after their enrollment in a program. The principal purpose of CLMS is to provide measures of the impact of decentralized programs on members of the client population, particularly on their earnings. The study will present variations in participant earnings by type of service provided, by prime sponsor characteristics, and by participant characteristics.

CLMS efforts for fiscal 1975 enrollees will consist primarily of development and pilot activities intended to refine data collection and processing procedures, establish simplified prime sponsor cooperative arrangements, and lay the foundation for the subsequent survey efforts.

Adequacy of Local Mechanisms

The major initial short-term study focuses on early manpower planning and operations by State and local governments under titles I and II of CETA. It is examining CETA developments in a randomly selected national sample of 66 prime sponsors. Descriptive analyses, based on the first series of local interviews in late 1974 and early 1975, are expected to be available in the first part of 1975. Subsequent rounds of study are tentatively planned for mid-1975, when sponsor planning for fiscal 1976 will be largely completed, and for the winter of 1975–76, when second-year operations will be well underway.

This field study is being undertaken by a special temporary CETA evaluation staff, which is comprised of both national and regional office professionals working in the Manpower Administration's Office of Manpower Program Evaluation under the Associate Manpower Administrator for Policy, Evaluation and Research. It is anticipated that, after completing their temporary assignment, these staff members will bring sharpened analytical skills and a broadened perspective back to their home offices.

The basic purpose of the CETA staff evaluation is to determine how State and local governments are proceeding initially in exercising their new authority under titles I and II of CETA. The study will seek to provide a systematic assessment of the ways in which sponsors are formulating and operating programs, the reasons underlying their actions, and major problems, issues, and innovations arising from their early experience under CETA.

More specifically, the study will identify and classify decisionmaking mechanisms and practices, as well as procedures used in setting program objectives, designing programs, and determining the "mix" of services to be offered. Evaluators will examine the ways in which sponsors choose the target groups to be served, organize their service delivery systems, coordinate with other jurisdictions, establish linkages with community programs, build administrative and management support systems, and take other actions to establish and run CETA programs. (The objective is to obtain a national evaluation of prime sponsor activities, not to evaluate the adequacy of any particular sponsor.)

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[*] Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, sec. 313(a).

TARGET GROUP MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Starting in fiscal 1976, a portion of the CETA national account will be earmarked annually for a Target Group Model Development Program. Using this single budget account, experimental program models and approaches and local demonstration projects will be available for such target groups as offenders, older workers, and others with labor market disadvantages. Prime sponsors will receive information and technical assistance concerning the results of these efforts, following development, evaluation, and local demonstration of successful models.

A Department of Labor work group will plan and monitor the program. Its annual plan will identify the groups to be targeted and deploy the funds. This new approach will mark a significant departure from current procedures by carrying out the experimental/demonstration/dissemination process within the framework of CETA prime sponsor operations.

AN IMPROVED NATIONAL LMI SYSTEM

Since successful manpower planning depends to a large extent on a planner's ability to measure existing needs for manpower services, a solid and comprehensive labor market information (LMI) system is an essential element in the array of instruments available to prime sponsors. A major current objective of the Department of Labor is the rapid establishment of such a comprehensive LMI system to meet both legislative and manpower program requirements.[9]

In the past year, several major areas of LMI needs have been selected for priority attention, and efforts have been initiated to meet these requirements. Among them is a thorough restructuring of the existing LMI system, including both data content and management responsibilities. Work is also being done to strengthen LMI utilization by prime sponsors, and a number of research and development efforts are underway.

Restructuring the LMI System

Information Requirements. The Department's existing LMI system is geared to providing information on labor market areas as they have been traditionally defined. However, CETA has created a need for information reflecting job market conditions in areas both smaller and larger than the standard units. At the same time, other manpower efforts—e.g., the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, ES operations, and public service employment—require information reflecting conditions in other, differently defined geographical areas. The types of data required also vary widely. For example, CETA prime sponsors may seek information on the number and characteristics of individuals in need of employment and training, job opportunities, and occupational demand, while the same information may be needed by other program agents for other purposes.

Much of the LMI presently available was developed over time in response to individual program requirements, thus creating duplication and overlap among LMI activities. The Department is now aiming at the development of one basic LMI system capable of meeting the general information needs of all manpower programs, as well as the specific requirements of each program.

A considerable number of similar and identical information needs among the various programs have been identified in the course of the past year, permitting the establishment of a core set of data items which will form the nucleus of the new LMI system. Standardized formats will be developed for producing these data, along with specifications on the frequency with which they are to be produced. This core system will then be supplemented to reflect individual local and area LMI needs.

Management of the System. Primary management responsibility for the LMI system will remain with the national and regional offices, since decentralization would make it difficult to provide uniform data on a nationwide basis. The national office will retain the responsibility for the overall design of the system, defining geographic coverage, determining the frequency of data production, identifying and standardizing core data elements, and administering the system as a whole. Administration will include fiscal management, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the data-producing agents. The latter functions will, as in the past, be carried out by the State employment security agencies.

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[9] Sec. 312(f) of CETA requires the Secretary of Labor to report on the results of his efforts to develop this system. See app. B in this volume for the full text of the Secretary's report filed in response to this requirement.

Improving Use of the LMI System

Since full utilization of the LMI system will depend upon adequate preparation of local manpower generalists, as well as on coaching of experts in the use of specific techniques, a two-phased training program was launched during this fiscal year. The first phase, a series of nine seminars held across the Nation in the summer and fall of 1974, provided training to manpower planners and analysts in the requirements and the information needed for CETA implementation. The second phase is aimed at providing basic methodological training to labor market analysts and planners in the techniques of developing, producing, analyzing, and using LMI. A comprehensive handbook on labor market analysis, based on this program, is being prepared for subsequent use by national, regional, State, and local analysts.

Research and Development Efforts

Certain types of labor market information have assumed critical importance with the enactment of CETA for two reasons—the act's use of formulas based on labor market factors to allocate title I, II, and VI funds to local prime sponsors and the identification of prime sponsors as the leading planning agents for comprehensive local manpower programs.

Several objectives have been identified as essential in meeting the new LMI needs imposed by CETA. Among them are:

—Development of data to assure an equitable distribution of funds under the formulas established by the act.

—Development of local area information on the number and characteristics of persons in need of manpower services, for use in formulating local comprehensive manpower plans.

—Development of long- and short-term projections of occupational demand and supply.

During fiscal 1976, the LMI program will pursue many of the efforts begun earlier to meet the CETA requirement for information on adults in families with low incomes by continuing an intensive examination of the data content of the Current Population Survey to determine the feasibility of using the CPS as a basic vehicle for updating socioeconomic information. A second project relates to the Department of Labor's responsibility for acquiring and publishing information on the level of employment and unemployment in areas throughout the country. Initiated in fiscal 1975, this project features a thorough review of existing procedures and definitions; where necessary, redefinitions will be made which will take into consideration geographic coverage, periodicity of data required, legislative and administrative restrictions, and general economic analysis needs. A third project is exploring and developing a new methodology to replace that presently used to determine the "universe of need" for manpower services.

A major project now well underway is the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, whose objective is the development of reliable information on current and future occupational demand by industry for States and substate areas. The occupational data generated by this program will be used to facilitate comprehensive analyses of occupational labor demand and supply, for employment counseling and vocational guidance purposes, and for planning manpower and vocational training programs. This program was expanded to 3 additional States in fiscal 1975, to a total of 28 States and the District of Columbia.

A related project initiated by the Department in 1974 is the Occupational Information System (OIS) Grants program. The OIS is intended to encourage selected States to gather and disseminate existing information on occupational demand (such as that generated by OES) in order to assist young people in making career choices and, wherever practicable, to guide manpower planners. Nineteen States and the District of Columbia have been given $5,000 planning grants to develop proposals for State/local area OIS operations, and, of these, 8 to 10 will be selected to enter the program.

Each State selected will be given a grant averaging about $300,000 to be used as "seed money" by such State agencies and groups as CETA prime sponsors, education, and labor, for the development of an information system. A total of $2.7 million will be allocated during fiscal 1975 for this purpose. Federal funding will continue for an additional 3 years, but will decrease gradually so that OIS operations should be completely State supported by the end of the fourth year. The experience of the pilot States will be made available to other States and local areas.

RESEARCH OUTLOOK AND UTILIZATION STRATEGY

Although part of the Department's research and development program must continue to examine national manpower issues, program decentralization under CETA has presented a series of relatively unexplored challenges to manpower researchers, while creating a new (and potentially demanding) audience for R&D products. If this audience is to be reached effectively, a communications network must be established capable of transmitting relevant national R&D findings to prime sponsors who, in their turn, must be able to convey R&D requirements to the national office. In addition to maintaining a two-way communications system, the national office and prime sponsors will need to join efforts in developing, funding, operating, and administering projects aimed at providing models of effective program approaches.[10]

Possible items for inclusion in a CETA-oriented agenda for such research efforts include studies of how State and local CETA prime sponsors have responded to the new program in terms of organization structure and decisionmaking practices, studies of the effectiveness of CETA in relating to the needs of special target groups identified by the legislation (minority youth, older workers, veterans, offenders, and migrants, for example), and studies that will explore the future needs for public service employment. Experimental and demonstration projects dealing with such concerns as improving skill-training techniques, smoothing the transition from school to work, and accommodating geographic mobility in the labor force would also be of value to manpower planners.

The dispersion and diversification of manpower program activities under CETA call for a still broader strategy for promoting utilization of federally funded R&D findings in order to reach State and local prime sponsor agencies.

A critical utilization role has been accorded the regional offices, as they become transmitters of knowledge and channels for technical assistance rather than monitors of program activities. In close cooperation with the Department's Technical Assistance and Training program, efforts are underway to make regional staffs aware of useful R&D publications and products, so that this knowledge can be transmitted to prime sponsor staffs in response to specific questions and requirements.

The number of persons and organizations to be reached is now so great, however, that attention is being given to development of materials that do not call for personal contact. For example, combinations of audio or audiovisual presentations with workbooks, discussion outlines, and exercises have been devised. Among those still being developed are self-administered materials that can be used by a CETA sponsor agency to analyze specific operational problems, draw on available knowledge, devise and test proposed solutions, and institutionalize successful efforts.

Other, more conventional means are also used to reach CETA sponsors. Among the materials being distributed are syntheses-analyses of relevant R&D work, the annual publication on *Manpower Research and Development Projects*, and summaries of R&D reports. In addition, articles calling attention to R&D reports containing usable information appear in Department publications that reach the prime sponsors.

The need to present findings in a form suitable for use in the field has led to emphasis on description of techniques which have been found useful in a number of projects, rather than on start-to-finish narrative histories of individual projects. This approach, if sufficiently detailed, can give sponsors an account of the considerations that they must bear in mind in choosing among alternatives.

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[10] It should be noted, however, that national R&D funds cannot be used for service functions for prime sponsors, but are intended instead for the development of techniques useful in many jurisdictions, rather than just one.

Exportability may also be enhanced by encouraging prime sponsors to seek technical assistance directly from the contractors, trade and professional associations, universities, and other private agencies involved in the original experiment (provided, of course, that the latter possess sufficient staff and financial resources to meet the demand). The American Bar Association, for example, was able to supply technical assistance in the field of manpower programs for offenders to approximately 50 prime sponsors in fiscal 1974.

Interchange, a national newsletter for prime sponsors, features information on R&D findings on a regular basis, and a number of technical assistance guides, bibliographies, and monographs—nearly all containing some quantity of "how to" information—have been issued or are in preparation. Similarly, several means of initiating regular audiovisual communication with regional offices and prime sponsors are under consideration.

Most of these approaches are intended to facilitate the flow of R&D-based information from the national office to State or local program administrators. Less easy to establish, however, is a similar flow of communication from local jurisdictions to the regional and national offices and among the prime sponsors themselves. To some degree, this informational reciprocity is provided when each comprehensive manpower plan is submitted for approval prior to Federal funding; moreover, these official channels are supplemented to an important extent by national and regional newsletters similar to *Interchange*. Nevertheless, expanded feedback and horizontal communication are likely to be important elements in stimulating the exchange of information and ideas needed to maintain the spirit of flexibility and innovation so far associated with CETA.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

National On-the-Job Training

Approximately $17 million of CETA title III funds was budgeted for the continuation of national OJT programs, which provide on-the-job training, as well as classroom instruction, for unemployed and underemployed persons. Emphasis has been placed on providing such opportunities for minorities, disadvantaged persons, and Vietnam-era veterans.

Most of this training is conducted in such skilled trades as construction, machine tool building, and tool-and-die making. Training is also offered in semiskilled occupations in the automobile industry and dental laboratories, as well as water waste control and processing operations. In implementing these programs, the Department has entered into training agreements with organizations capable of exerting influence on a nationwide basis on manpower and training policies in major industries or occupational areas. Such organizations include national and international labor unions, major trade associations, and public interest organizations. In most instances, the training projects sponsored by these groups are nationwide or multiregional in scope.

Over 25,000 persons are expected to participate in these programs during fiscal 1975, with more than 80 percent retained in training-related jobs.

Apprenticeship Outreach Programs

The Department budgeted approximately $12.5 million of CETA title III funds to continue the Apprenticeship Outreach Program (AOP) during fiscal 1975. The AOP is an affirmative action program which provides recruitment, referral, and placement services for individuals, primarily minority group members, who wish to enter the organized building and construction trades or other skilled occupations as indentured apprentices. AOP project staffs counsel, tutor, and otherwise assist their clients in qualifying for entry and successful placement in industry-sponsored apprentice training programs. In most cases, such placement entails membership in a local skilled trade union.

Although primarily active in the building and construction trades, the AOP deals with other types of skilled occupations as well. For example, the United Auto Workers (UAW) has sponsored a special placement effort for apprenticeable occupations in the automobile industry, and the International Association of Fire Fighters has conducted similar projects in its own occupational field. Moreover, some local AOP projects are making concerted efforts to place women in skilled trades positions.

AOP projects are functioning actively in more than 100 cities across the Nation, at an average cost of about $1,400 per indenture opportunity. Most AOP activity is sponsored and supervised at the national level by three organizations—the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute (with 22 local projects), the National Urban League (32 projects), and the Recruitment and Training Program, Inc. (26 projects). Approximately 20 other AOP projects are sponsored by locally based organizations.

Since its inception in 1967, the AOP has placed over 40,000 individuals in well-paid skilled trades positions, and the figure is expected to approximate 50,000 by the end of fiscal 1975.

Journeyman Training Programs

Journeyman Training Programs (JTP's) are affirmative action efforts which provide placement and training services for individuals, primarily minority group members who are seeking to enter the organized building and construction trades but are ineligible to qualify for apprenticeship for reasons of age. The Department has budgeted over $2 million of CETA title III funds for continuation of these programs during fiscal 1975.

Currently, the major JTP effort is sponsored by the National Iron Workers and Employers Training Program, a joint labor-management organization, which provides for the establishment of a course of on-the-job training and related instruction closely paralleling the work and training offered by apprenticeship programs. Satisfactory completion of JTP training leads to journeyman status and full union membership. Most trainees have had some experience in the building and construction trades, but—for various reasons—did not receive the benefit of apprenticeship training or membership in a skilled trades union.

Participants receive wages at least equal to those of beginning apprentices and often start at higher wages, reflecting their previously acquired skill and experience. (In fact, some highly qualified workers have been placed by JTP projects as accomplished journeymen with full union membership.)[11] During fiscal 1975, nearly 1,100 persons will gain entry into skilled trades positions through JTP projects.

Promotion and Development Programs

Approximately $15.5 million of CETA title III funds has been budgeted for the continuation of promotion and development (P&D) programs during fiscal 1975. P&D programs are intended to promote specific activities, or to advance understanding and acceptance of national manpower priorities and policies. The two most important P&D programs currently in operation are those conducted by the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) and the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI).

The purpose of the NAB program is to foster the involvement of all levels of the business community in the Federal manpower effort. With offices in nearly 100 cities, NAB officials (most of whom are industry volunteers) encourage local businesses to participate in manpower programs implemented by CETA prime sponsors, placing special emphasis on the need to identify private sector employment positions for manpower program enrollees. NAB also conducts intensive promotional efforts to encourage the hiring of disadvantaged youth, ex-offenders, and Vietnam-era veterans.

As NAB works with management, the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute works with labor, conducting a nationwide campaign to encourage participation by labor organizations in the Federal manpower activities. HRDI has also undertaken the task of developing and identifying job openings for inclusion in the employment service job bank system.

Technical Assistance to Community-Based Organizations

During fiscal year 1975, approximately $4 million has been made available to provide technical assistance to community-based manpower organizations. These funds were awarded to the national offices of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC's), to Service, Employment, and Redevelopment (SER), and to the National Urban League. The three organizations have mounted efforts to assist their community-based affiliates to participate in the comprehensive manpower programs of CETA prime sponsors and to improve the quality of services provided by the local affiliates.

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[11] The JTP involves no subsidy of participants' wages.

The Job Corps and CETA

The Job Corps continues as a federally administered program, operated directly by the Department of Labor under CETA's title IV.[12] Since Job Corps got underway in 1965, approximately 550,000 disadvantaged young men and women aged 16 to 21 have enrolled in job training and basic education provided in both residential and nonresidential settings. At the end of June 1974, 19,322 youth were enrolled in Job Corps. The total number of new enrollees in fiscal 1974 was 45,649, of whom 26 percent were women; of the men enrolled, 41 percent were trained at conservation centers.

PROVIDING A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

Of the 61 Job Corps centers operating in 1974 with a capacity of approximately 22,000 young persons, 27 are civilian conservation centers operated by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior and the government of Puerto Rico. Located in national forests and parks throughout the country, the civilian conservation centers provide the opportunity for enrollees to preserve and develop the Nation's natural resources, while receiving intensive courses in basic education and vocational training. (The latter is oriented primarily toward the construction trades, with union participation in both training and placement.)

The remaining 34 centers are operated by major business firms, educational organizations, and State government agencies. Situated in or near large urban areas, these centers provide enrollees with educational and vocational instruction geared to employability in a wide variety of occupations.

All centers provide additional services in the form of:

—Intensive individual and group counseling, intended to improve the enrollee's self-concept and raise motivation and expectation.

—Medical attention (which many Corpsmembers have not received regularly in the past) and the fundamentals of personal health care.

—Remedial education for enrollees, of whom some 45 percent are either illiterate or poor readers upon enrollment.

—Vocational training geared to realistic standards, which prepares enrollees for employment upon completion.

—Activities designed to develop behavior patterns that will improve enrollees' chances of obtaining and keeping a job.

—Courses leading to a high school equivalency certificate.

—Opportunities for learning and assuming the responsibilities of a contributing member of society.

This extensive array of services adds up to a safer and healthier living environment for enrollees, one which is especially designed to ease school dropouts from multiproblem families back into education and ultimately into upwardly mobile employment. The potential value of such an environment is underscored by the fact that Job Corps enrollees in the first 9 months of fiscal 1974 were mostly very young, very poor, unemployed or underemployed, and poorly educated. Moreover, about three-fifths were from broken homes, 60 percent had lived in substandard housing, and two-thirds of those who took military service induction tests could not pass them for mental or physical reasons.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Job Corps education system is comprised of reading, mathematics, the "world of work," the advanced general education program, and the health education program. To supplement this core curriculum, centers are encouraged to offer courses in physical education, driver education, language and study skills, English as a second language, and home and family living, as well as tutorial programs.

The reading program is a carefully structured framework of reading selections and program checks. It is geared to increasing such skills as comprehension and vocabulary. Enrollees progress at their own speed—which is measured by diagnostic tests—to successively higher reading levels.

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[12] The Job Corps' original enabling legislation was title I-A of the Economic Opportunity Act.

The mathematics curriculum is designed to teach a variety of functional skills related to employment. Frequent diagnostic tests pinpoint the individual Corpsmember's changing skill level in order to determine the "prescription" to be followed as the trainee moves from addition, through decimals, to measurement. Lessons are broken down into small units, followed by mastery and comprehension tests at each step.

The "world of work" program focuses on occupational exploration, characteristics of the work environment, and consumer education. The advanced general education program provides the information, concepts, and general knowledge required for successful completion of the American Council on Education's High School General Educational Development (GED) Test for high school equivalency. In the last 4 years, 16,443 have passed the GED test and received certificates; they include 4,242 in fiscal 1974 alone. In addition, over 600 Corpsmembers entered college in 1974.

The vocational training program provides Corpsmembers with marketable skills, performance, and knowledge and, at the same time, develops positive work habits and attitudes. Using materials which outline requirements for 144 occupations, the training system provides for analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. A distinctive feature of Jobs Corps vocational training at all civilian conservation centers and some other centers is the involvement of instructors supplied by trade union organizations. In addition, Job Corps often arranges on-the-job training with local governments and private employers situated near the centers for enrollees who have completed the vocational program.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

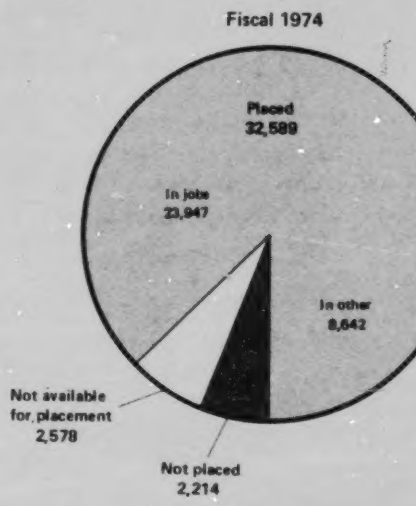
In fiscal 1974, the Jobs Corps health program provided round-the-clock comprehensive medical, dental, and mental health care to approximately 41,000 enrollees. Standard services included physical examinations, hospitalization, and inoculations. They have been supplemented recently by the development of an award-winning film on sickle cell anemia and sickle cell trait, which has been shared with communities throughout the United States and some Federal and State agencies; the establishment of a national uniform priority system for providing dental care; a new health education handbook especially targeted to a youthful disadvantaged population; and a nationally coordinated health management data system which correlates health costs with health services.

PLACEMENTS AND TERMINATIONS

Placements continue at relatively high levels, as shown in chart 12, and are projected to account for a good proportion of young people leaving Job Corps in fiscal 1975. According to the latest available placement statistics for fiscal 1974, 69 percent of terminees available for placement received job placements. This proportion reflects 23,947 placements in jobs, out of a total of 32,589 overall placements (which also included return to regular schoolwork, qualification for other training programs, and satisfaction of requirements for, and entry into, the Armed Forces). The 32,589 placements represented 94 percent of all terminees available for placement.

CHART 12

JOB CORPS PLACEMENTS CONTINUE AT RELATIVELY HIGH LEVELS.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Based on a projected level of 46,800 terminations, the forecast is for 27,200 job placements out of an estimated total of 37,000 overall Job Corps placements during fiscal 1975.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Community relations are a vital component of the program at each Job Corps center. Most centers have a community relations council, whose membership reflects public, official, educational, religious, business, and labor leadership in the support community; and all Job Corps centers attempt to work as closely as possible with nearby communities and youth in athletics, recreational, cultural, and other programs. Each center develops close working relationships with law enforcement officials in order to avoid misunderstandings and insure reasonably rapid handling of problems. In spite of their rural location, civilian conservation centers make a special effort to participate in community projects, which generally benefit the public sector in the vicinity of each center. Indeed, such projects represent a significant portion of the centers' vocational skills training efforts.

JOB CORPS RESEARCH

As part of its required review of title IV (Job Corps) of CETA, the Department's Manpower Administration has funded an evaluative study of the program by a private research firm.[13] The goal of the study, which is now in a preliminary phase, is to develop a set of measures for the noneconomic outcomes of the Job Corps program (responsible habits of health and nutrition, educational achievement, social attitudes, job satisfaction, self-confidence, etc.) and to apply these measures in order to determine what effect the Job Corps experience has had on the enrollee.

Three basic objectives are outlined in the study design:

—To develop measures of outcomes that can be applied to Job Corps enrollees and to control and comparison groups. These measures will relate to the services provided within the Job Corps that influence later social behavior and may also provide a framework for the development of generalized outcome measures of noneconomic impacts for the full range of manpower programs.

—To determine the changes which have been effected in individual Job Corps enrollees by participation in the program—for example, their overall employability, their health, and their attitudes toward self, family, and the community.

—To determine which services influence which behavior most powerfully or most weakly, most positively or most negatively. The object will be to assist manpower policymakers to develop program approaches that will obtain specific noneconomic outcomes.

The study will involve three groups of subjects—an experimental group (those enrolled for 3 months or more in the Job Corps projects); a control group (those eligible for Job Corps who did not enroll); and a comparison group (those who dropped out before the end of 90 days). At present, the contractor is in the process of determining study sites on the basis of current enrollment figures in order to obtain probability samples of the subject groups.

National Commission for Manpower Policy

The National Commission for Manpower Policy (NCMP) was established by title V of CETA, which charges the Commission with the broad responsibility of advising the Congress, the President, the Secretary of Labor, and other Federal department or agency heads on national manpower issues. Specifically, the Commission will identify the manpower needs and goals of the Nation, assess the effectiveness of existing Federal employment, training, and other manpower programs in meeting those needs, and make recommendations for policy improvements. The scope of its activities is broad, encompassing concern for manpower policies and activities across the Federal Government and in all sectors of the economy. To carry out its assignment, the Commission is empowered to conduct evaluations, research, hearings, and other studies and to make its recommendations known at least annually through a report to the President and the Congress.

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[13] The study is entitled "A Study of the Noneconomic Impacts of the Job Corps Program." This summary of objectives is intended to fulfill the reporting requirement set forth in sec. 413(a) of CETA.

By law, the 17-member Commission is composed of members from both the public and government. Eleven members, appointed by the President, represent labor, industry, commerce, education (including vocational and technical), State and local elected officials involved with manpower programs, persons served by these programs, and the general public. The six Federal Government representatives include the Secretaries of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Professor Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University is the Commission's chairman.

At its first meeting in December, the National Commission for Manpower Policy established early goals for recommending legislation and other action to cope with the problem of high unemployment. As part of its assessment of existing manpower policy, the Commission will undertake a study of the Employment Act of 1946, which makes full employment a national goal, in order to recommend revision and expansion. In addition, it will study ways to improve coordination between all Federal agencies with responsibilities in the manpower field and will consider such other topics as the problems of skill shortages in particular industries and the difficulties of Vietnam-era veterans in finding jobs.

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PROGRAM RESPONSES TO SPECIAL MANPOWER NEEDS

PROGRAM RESPONSES TO SPECIAL MANPOWER NEEDS

Although implementation of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 has shifted a substantial proportion of the Department's program-related resources to States and localities, the pace of other national manpower activities has continued to accelerate. This chapter provides a brief review of developments in three major program areas, beginning with recent legislative changes that are likely to have a major impact on the operation of the unemployment insurance (UI) system through the remainder of fiscal 1975. With $2 billion in supplemental appropriations intended to provide unemployment assistance to previously uninsured workers and with companion legislation providing for up to 13 weeks of Federal supplemental benefits to those already covered, the Administration and the Congress have moved rapidly to meet the needs generated by rising jobless rates. The steep upward trend in regular unemployment compensation benefits in late 1974 and early 1975 is also examined in the chapter's first section, which notes an 82-percent rise in the number of persons receiving such payments during the second week of January in 1974 and 1975.

The chapter then explores program efforts for welfare recipients, with particular attention to recent developments in the Work Incentive (WIN II) Program, which assisted over 530,000 participants in fiscal 1974 with job placement and training services.

A third section, on employment service (ES) operations in fiscal 1974, notes a continued upward trend in placement transactions and in the numbers of individuals placed in jobs. During the fiscal year, the ES also continued to expand its services to employers by increasing the number of staff visits to worksites, by expanding communications with employers, and by accelerating procedures for taking job orders.

In its closing section, the chapter provides a final review of fiscal 1974 developments in manpower programs conducted under CETA's predecessors, the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) of 1962, title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and the Emergency Employment Act of 1971.

A Sharp Increase in Unemployment Compensation

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Responding to steep increases in unemployment in the final weeks of 1974, the Congress passed and the President signed the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974. The new measure is aimed both at offering additional public service jobs and at providing up to 26 weeks of cash benefits for workers ineligible for unemployment insurance who formerly were employed in the 12 million jobs not covered by UI—mostly State and local government employees, farmworkers, and household employees. The act authorizes such funds as are necessary in Special Unemployment Assistance (SUA) for these workers when the unemployment rate has averaged 6 percent or higher nationally or 6.5 percent or higher in local areas for the most recent 3 consecutive months.[1]

Under the terms of the new legislation, UI offices are accepting claims for unemployment assistance and providing benefits to uninsured workers. A supplemental appropriation already enacted includes $2 billion to fund SUA.

Companion legislation which passed at the same time, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974, provides Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB) for up to 13 additional weeks for workers insured under regular State and Federal unemployment compensation programs. FSB uses the same statutory triggers as those under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Program. With the 13 weeks in this enactment added to a maximum 39 weeks of regular and extended benefits, insured workers can be paid up to 52 weeks of unemployment compensation. An appropriation of $750 million has been enacted to fund FSB payments.

In addition to funds for payment of benefits under these two new programs, administrative funds amounting to $249 million were appropriated for some 16,300 new positions in the State employment security agencies.

Unemployment compensation amounting to nearly $5.6 billion was paid in fiscal 1974 to more than 6.5 million unemployed workers, increases of 14 and 19 percent, respectively, over the previous year. The number of beneficiaries accelerated sharply in fiscal 1975, with 4.8 million persons receiving benefits in mid-January 1975, an 82-percent increase over the year before. Initial claims numbered 851,000 during the week ending January 18, in contrast to 466,000 such claims 12 months earlier. Simultaneously, 278,000 insured jobless workers filed claims for extended unemployment benefits.[2]

PROGRESS IN STATE UI LEGISLATION

Benefit Ceilings

Eighteen States amended their laws in 1974 to raise ceilings on weekly benefits. Five States joined an earlier group of four (plus the District of Columbia) in meeting the Administration's goal of maximum benefit amounts in each State equal to at least two-thirds of the average weekly wage of covered workers.[3] The 10 jurisdictions account for 16.5 percent of the Nation's UI-protected employment. Thirty-two States now have provided for flexible maximums. However, the 13 States with maximum weekly benefits equal to less than half the State's average weekly pay still account for 45 percent of all U.S. covered workers.

Cost Model/Comparative Analysis Program

By the start of fiscal 1975, the UI Service had completed the first full cycle of its Cost Model/Comparative Analysis Program, a method for determining the productivity of UI activities performed by State agencies. Using information collected in all States, plus relevant demographic, geographic, and State UI statutory data, the program is employed to determine the most effective operations systems and procedures. The comparative analysis has produced an action plan for each State, which contains specific recommendations for improving performance in terms of cost effectiveness and quality. Target cost ranges were established for each major activity, and the action plans are currently being applied to operations in each State. Their implementation and continued comparative analysis should result in further savings in administrative costs and in more effective performance. Now an established UI Service management system, the program represents a pioneering Federal effort to institute an ongoing comprehensive analysis and improvement of State operations.

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[1] For more extensive discussion of the new legislation's public service employment provisions, see the chapter on Public Service Employment: Achievements and Open Issues in this report.

[2] See the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record in this report for a more extensive discussion of recent employment and unemployment trends.

[3] The five States are Louisiana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Programs for Welfare Recipients

WIN II DEVELOPMENTS

The Work Incentive Program underwent extensive restructuring during fiscal 1973 to accommodate changes mandated by the 1971 amendments to title IV of the Social Security Act.[4] The program which emerged, known as "WIN II," put a heavier emphasis on job placements and mandated registration of all individuals not legally exempted.[5] This rechanneling of program effort continued throughout fiscal 1974 and resulted in substantial increases in the number of persons served who obtained employment (filled job openings), as shown below:

	1973	*1974*
Number registered	1, 235, 000	856, 500
Number appraised	510, 000	547, 500
Participants (i.e., persons served):		
Total	353, 900	534, 900
New	238, 500	353, 000
Job openings filled	136, 800	177, 300
Percent of total participants	39	33
Continuously employed for 90 days	65, 200	118, 500
Percent of jobs filled	48	67
Left welfare	34, 300	52, 000
Percent of continuously employed for 90 days	53	44

During fiscal 1974, over 856,000 recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were registered for work and/or training in the WIN Program, with 1 out of 4 new registrants a volunteer.[6] About one-third of all registrants were appraised by teams of manpower and welfare staff to determine their potential for employment, and two-thirds of those appraised (353,000) became new participants in the program. New participants include all persons for whom an employability plan is developed during appraisal. In addition to those in on-the-job training, institutional training, work experience, and public service employment, they may include persons receiving labor market information, as well as those in job entry, those suspended to other manpower programs for training or job experience, or those "in stop" between program components. Total participants—made up of all persons served by WIN, including those continuing in the program from the previous year—increased by about 50 percent over 1973.

In fiscal 1974, 177,000, or 33 percent of all participants, entered employment, and 119,000, or 67 percent, of these remained on the job for 90 days or more (i.e., completed the job-entry period). In numerical terms, completions nearly doubled (from 65,200 to 118,500). Similarly, the number of participants who left welfare increased by 52 percent, from 34,300 in fiscal 1973 to 52,000 in fiscal 1974. However, this total equals only 44 percent of those who were employed for 90 days or more. The others continued to receive at least a portion of their welfare grant to supplement their earned income. This represents a slight downtrend from the previous year, when over one-half of all employed individuals were able to leave welfare.

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[4] For a detailed review of these fiscal 1973 developments, see the *1974 Manpower Report*, pp. 131–143.

[5] Those exempted from registration include: (1) Young people under 16 years of age and full-time students not yet 21 years of age (or 18 years of age if the State AFDC plan limits benefits to children under age 18) attending school or college or enrolled in vocational training; (2) ill or aged persons; (3) recipients living beyond reasonable commuting distance from a WIN project; (4) persons who must care for ill or incapacitated members of the household; (5) mothers of children under 6 (but these mothers may volunteer for training or employment); and (6) the mother or other female caretaker of a child, if the father or another adult male relative is in the home and has registered.

[6] The substantial difference between the number registered in fiscal 1973 and 1974 is accounted for largely by the need to register a backlog of welfare recipients plus those who were current WIN I participants as "new" entrants during WIN II's first full year of operation. Inclusion of those first registered in 1973 who did not become active program participants during that year with all new registrants in fiscal 1974 results in a total of 1.7 million individuals eligible to participate in the program during fiscal 1974.

Wages were higher in fiscal 1974 for all age and ethnic groups and for both sexes (see table 1). The median entry wage for all participants placed in employment, including subsidized on-the-job training (OJT) and public service employment (PSE), was $2.17 per hour, compared with $2.03 the previous year. The largest advances were made by women, blacks, Orientals, and "others." The smallest gain was registered by those under age 22.

The rather large difference noted for fiscal 1973 between median wages for men ($2.58 per hour) and for women ($1.87 per hour) narrowed slightly in fiscal 1974; but male jobholders, at $2.72 per hour, still earned substantially more than women, at $2.07 per hour. Any comparison of this kind, however, is complicated by the fact that AFDC regulations require that men receiving AFDC–UF (unemployed fathers) benefits be removed from welfare whenever they work more than 100 hours per month (regardless of level of earnings). In contrast, women who receive AFDC benefits are not subject to this regulation and can continue to augment low earnings with welfare. Under the AFDC "30 and ⅓ income disregard," the first $30 of their salary, plus one-third of the remainder, is ignored when earnings are subtracted from the welfare grant. In addition, work-related expenses are not deducted.

TABLE 1. MEDIAN ENTRY HOURLY WAGE OF WIN JOBS,[1] FISCAL YEARS 1973 AND 1974, BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE OF JOBHOLDERS

Characteristic	Fiscal year	
	1973	1974
Total	$2.03	$2.17
Sex:		
Men	2.58	2.72
Women	1.87	2.07
Age:		
Under 22 years	1.96	2.09
22 to 39 years	2.05	2.20
40 to 44 years	2.01	2.16
45 years and over	1.98	2.12
Race:		
White	2.10	2.24
Black	1.88	2.10
American Indian	1.91	2.09
Oriental	2.16	2.48
Other	2.24	2.44

[1] Including WIN/OJT and WIN/PSE, but excluding direct job entries.

To compensate for this unequal treatment, WIN regulations state that whenever "as a result of becoming employed, no income disregard or other income supplementation is available to the participant, the wage shall provide an income equal to or exceeding the individual's AFDC benefits, plus employment-related expenses. . . ." For this reason, entry-level wages for men may be somewhat higher on average than those for women who are subject to the disregard and can afford to take lower paying jobs. A second factor—that traditionally male occupations are often higher paying than those most readily available to women—has become the target of a special effort by the national Office of Work Incentive Programs, which is offering a series of training programs designed to alert project staffs to the possibility of placing women in such nontraditional occupations as mechanic and construction worker or in other skilled trades.

Although blacks increased their earning power over the previous year, with a median wage of $2.10 per hour in fiscal 1974, they continued to earn slightly less than whites, who had a median wage of $2.24 per hour. Orientals registered the largest income gain of any ethnic group, however, with wages increasing from $2.16 in fiscal 1973 to $2.48 in fiscal 1974. Orientals, in fact, have the highest median wage of any ethnic group. The "other" category is second at $2.44 per hour. American Indians were the lowest paid at $2.09 per hour.

Wages also varied by age, with those under 22 and over 44 earning less than those considered to be in the prime working ages. The highest average beginning wage ($2.20 per hour) was earned by those aged 22 to 39, followed by those 40 to 44 at $2.16 per hour. The lowest wage ($2.09 per hour) was received by persons under 22 years of age.

Of those who remained on the job for at least 90 days and left welfare, 38 percent earned $3 or more per hour, including 15 percent who earned $4 or more. Their median wage was $2.72 per hour, compared with $2.67 per hour in fiscal 1973.

With the emphasis on employment, an important adjunct of the WIN II Program is the tax credit employers can earn by hiring WIN registrants. The Revenue Act of 197[illegible] allows employers to claim a tax credit equal to 20 percent of the total cash wages paid to each WIN registrant during the first 12 of 24 months on the job. This wage is not adjusted for any subsidy to the employer for carrying out an on-the-job training contract.

Earned tax credits reduce the first $25,000 of the employer's tax liability on a dollar-for-dollar basis; a 50-percent reduction applies to any additional tax liability. Unused WIN tax credits may be carried backward or forward against the employer's tax liability for other years. A fast tax writeoff is also permitted for expenditures on facilities used for on-the-job training of employees or as day-care centers for their children. The number of placements made in jobs involving tax incentives for employers increased by 60 percent, from about 25,000 in fiscal 1973 to nearly 40,000 in fiscal 1974.

The shift in emphasis from job preparation to job placement is also reflected in a comparison of the percentages of participants in major program components by fiscal year. For example, the proportion of participants receiving training (both skill and other classroom) dropped from a high of 52 percent in fiscal 1972 under WIN I to 12 percent as of June 30, 1974. A requirement of the 1971 amendments that one-third of all WIN expenditures be for on-the-job training and public service employment was also met as cumulative enrollments in these two components increased 96 percent, from 28,000 in fiscal 1973 to almost 55,000 in fiscal 1974. Similarly, the number in unsubsidized employment during fiscal 1974 increased by 30 percent over the prior year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN PARTICIPANTS

Although there were fewer new registrants in fiscal 1974 than in the previous year, the characteristics of participants did not differ substantially from those of their predecessors (see table 2). Reflecting the demographic composition of the

TABLE 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN II PARTICIPANTS AND PARTICIPANTS LEAVING AFDC ROLLS, FISCAL YEARS 1973 AND 1974

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	All participants		Participants leaving rolls [1]	
	Fiscal 1973	Fiscal 1974	Fiscal 1973	Fiscal 1974
Total: Number (thousands)	354	535	34	52
Percent [2]	100	100	100	100
Percent new enrollments	68	66		
Sex:				
Men	30	25	59	55
Women	70	75	41	45
Race:				
White	52	53	70	71
Black	45	45	26	26
Other	3	2	4	3
Spanish speaking	10	9	11	10
Age:				
Under 22 years	18	17	16	14
22 to 44 years	74	74	76	77
45 years and over	8	9	8	9
Years of school completed:				
Under 8 years	9	10	8	8
8 to 11 years	49	50	42	43
12 years and over	42	40	50	49
Veterans	8	7	18	16

[1] Departure from AFDC rolls coincides with termination from WIN Program.

[2] Percent distributions based on a sample of 352,354 participants in fiscal 1973 and 513,972 participants in fiscal 1974.

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AFDC population, women participants in WIN II continued to outnumber men by 3 to 1. The proportion of blacks remained steady, while that of Spanish-speaking groups (of whom about four-fifths were Mexican Americans) dropped slightly. Whites continue to represent over half of all WIN participants (53 percent). Three-fourths of the participants were in the prime working years between 22 and 44 years of age, while about 1 out of every 6 was 21 years of age or under and a still smaller proportion was aged 45 years or over. Significantly, 40 percent had attended school for 12 years or longer. Veterans accounted for less than 10 percent of all participants.

Some 52,000 WIN participants entered employment and earned sufficient income to leave the welfare rolls entirely. They were readily distinguishable from the participant population as a whole. For example, men comprised 55 percent of those leaving welfare. As indicated earlier, however, this figure reflects to some degree the requirement of AFDC regulations that men receiving AFDC–UF benefits leave welfare if they are employed 100 hours or more per month. Whites apparently found it easier to secure wage levels permitting them to leave AFDC rolls, since they were twice as successful as blacks in making this transition. Nearly half of those leaving welfare through WIN had 12 or more years of schooling, while those with less than 8 years of education comprised only 8 percent of the self-sustaining. Finally, veterans were represented twice as often among those leaving welfare as among all participants.

STREAMLINING PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare have consolidated their joint administrative responsibility for WIN since fiscal 1973. At the national and regional levels, joint agency staffs have been "collocated" under a newly created Executive Director for the National Coordination Committee (NCC).[7] This has enabled both Departments to integrate their respective program responsibilities under the NCC, as required under the 1971 amendments to title IV of the Social Security Act.

In line with an emphasis on streamlining program administration at all levels, State and local WIN staffs have also been encouraged to collocate insofar as possible. This has proved effective at the project sites, where members of WIN manpower and supportive services (the State Welfare Separate Administrative Units or SAU's) frequently are housed at one location. This arrangement facilitates joint appraisal interviews, in which a registrant's employment potential is assessed and the manpower and supportive services necessary to enable him or her to reach a career goal are identified.

WIN–CETA COORDINATION

Passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 raised the problem of coordinating WIN and CETA activities since the target population of the two programs overlap. To avoid expensive duplication of services and to provide mutual support wherever possible, local WIN and CETA sponsors are seeking to develop cooperative arrangements for serving AFDC applicants.

During the first months of CETA's operation, some tentative steps were taken to develop these cooperative relationships. WIN directors at the State level were alerted to the possibilities for joint activity under the CETA legislation. Copies of a guide for CETA prime sponsors, entitled *CETA Coordination with WIN*, were distributed to these State directors, and the national Office of Work Incentive Programs, in conjunction with CETA staff, provided training and/or technical assistance to several regions, at their request, on the advantages and methods of WIN/CETA coordination. In response, some regional WIN staffs designated WIN/CETA coordinators to act as the chief point of contact for inquiries on CETA emanating from the field. WIN sponsors were encouraged to contact their CETA counterparts early in the planning phase, in order to familiarize them with WIN financing and enollment capabilities. In some cases, representatives from the WIN Program were active participants in CETA planning councils or acted as unofficial advisers in the planning process. Manpower Administration regional offices were responsible for reviewing the CETA Comprehensive Manpower Plans and WIN local and statewide operational plans to insure that sponsors of the two programs had made the best use of their available resources and were not duplicating services.

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[7] Collocation throughout the WIN administrative structure involves the integration of staffs of the two agencies under a single supervisor.

FOOD STAMPS

The Food Stamp Program was first authorized by Congress in 1964 with the stated goal of assisting low-income households to obtain more balanced and nutritious diets. The program is administered by the Department of Agriculture through State and local welfare offices, under uniform standards of eligibility established in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Congress amended the Food Stamp Act in January 1971 by adding a work registration requirement as a condition of eligibility for the program.[8]

The Department of Labor's involvement with the Food Stamp Program began in December 1972 after an interagency agreement was signed with the Department of Agriculture to carry out that statutory requirement. Thereafter, the U.S. Employment Service (USES) became responsible for administering the work test to non-WIN food stamp applicants and for providing them with the necessary manpower services such as counseling, testing, training, and job placement. Under the 1972 interagency agreement, registration for the WIN Program was deemed sufficient to fulfill the conditions of the work registration requirement of the Food Stamp Act.

Over one and one-half million persons were served under the Food Stamp Program during fiscal 1974, as the following figures show:

	Number
Applicants available (net)[1]	1,553,000
Applicants referred to jobs	285,000
Applicants placed in jobs	146,500
Applicants enrolled in training	30,000
Applicants counseled	88,500

[1] This figure represents the number of individuals available for jobs after subtracting those who failed to respond to call-ins by the employment service or who did not report for job interviews (i.e., "negative" referrals).

On the basis of these data, the employment service expects to provide intake, selection, enrollment in training, and/or placement services to approximately 2 million food stamp work registrants in fiscal 1975. This number will include approximately 720,000 individuals registered in the preceding fiscal year and 1,280,000 new registrants. About 10 percent of the total available applicants will receive intensive assistance services in the form of counseling, testing, and job development. It is estimated that approximately 35,000 food stamp registrants will be enrolled in training in fiscal 1975, and 190,000 will be placed in jobs as a result of the program.

Potential modifications in the management of the Food Stamp Program by local welfare offices and the ES will also be explored in fiscal 1975. At the Department of Agriculture's request, the Department of Labor will conduct a series of pilot studies testing the effects of new procedures aimed at providing ES services to food stamp registrants in a more timely and effective manner. Funds to implement the work registration requirements of the Food Stamp Program are being distributed to the State employment service agencies in the second half of fiscal 1975 on the basis of an allocation formula emphasizing positive results in job placements or enrollments in training.

New Responsibilities for the Employment Service

PLACEMENTS IN FISCAL 1974

The total number of ES nonagricultural placement transactions continued to move upward in fiscal 1974, surpassing 4.9 million, for a 7-percent rise over the previous year. It is important to note in this context, however, that the total number of transactions, while providing a complete account of ES operations, does not provide a fully accurate picture of the number of persons placed, since individual applicants are sometimes placed in more than one job in the course of a single year. For this reason, the ES has developed separate data concerning the number of individuals placed in jobs or provided other services by State and local offices. They show that, of a total of 13.3 million applicants in fiscal 1974, over 3.3 million individuals, or 25 percent, were placed in jobs; in addition, nearly 1 million applicants received job counseling and over 850,000 were provided with job testing.[9]

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[8] Recipients of aid for the aged, blind, and disabled are exempted from this requirement. An applicant may also refuse a job without penalty if it is not in his or her major field of experience (provided the applicant has not been registered for more than 30 days), if he or she would have to travel an unreasonable distance to the worksite, or if certain other well-defined circumstances prevail. Disputes over refusals are decided by the hearings examiners of the local welfare office which certified the household for food stamps, subject to the normal appeal procedures.

Although the number of individuals placed in jobs (as well as the number of placement transactions) rose for the fiscal year as a whole, ES observers nonetheless noted a decline in placement activity, beginning with the energy shortage in the third quarter of fiscal 1974 and continuing throughout the remainder of the year. The same pattern appears to have held true for the number of job openings submitted by employers in nonagricultural industries (close to 8 million for the fiscal year). Full examination of this apparent trend, however, must await the availability of more extensive data providing analyses of quarterly developments.

Placement trends by State reveal the influence of widely contrasting local labor market conditions on the individual jobseeker. In fiscal 1974, 34 States managed to meet or exceed the nationwide rate of 25 percent of total applicants placed. Those substantially exceeding the average by placing 35 to 40 percent of their registrants, however, were less populous and less industrialized than the others. States in this category included Arizona, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming. Conversely, States placing fewer than 20 percent of their applicants—Connecticut, Michigan, and New Jersey, for example—were highly industrialized and densely populated and were experiencing unemployment rates exceeding the national average.

Of the 3.3 million persons placed in agricultural and/or nonagricultural jobs, a very substantial proportion consisted of applicants from groups with above-average unemployment rates. For example, over one-third were minority group members, about 1 out of 4 had a below-poverty-level income, over 41 percent were under 22 years of age (an increase of about one-fifth over the preceding year), and another 40 percent were women (up 14 percent over fiscal 1973). Veterans made up 18 percent of all those placed, while older and handicapped workers accounted for 11 percent and 6 percent respectively. A comparison of those placed in fiscal years 1973 and 1974 shows that the number of blacks and Orientals placed increased by 12 percent, of American Indians by 18 percent, and of the Spanish surnamed by 15 percent.

IMPROVING EMPLOYER SERVICES

An important aspect of the effort by ES to renew and extend its services involves contacts with the business community through the Employer Services Improvement Program (ESIP). Now entering its fourth year, ESIP was fully operational in 10 States and 20 cities in fiscal 1974. In fiscal 1975, the program has been extended to 26 States and 52 localities.

When initiating an ESIP campaign, the local ES office asks a sponsor to form an ad hoc committee of selected employers to suggest ways to improve services. The ES office then uses the employers' suggestions as the basis for a plan of action. In the participating States and localities, ESIP-related activities have resulted in more worksite visits, a steadier flow of two-way communication between employers and ES staff, improved procedures for taking job orders, and the use of radio and TV spot announcements to enhance the ES image in the local community.

A similar effort is that of the National Employers' Committee (NEC), a "blue ribbon" group of employers who developed a series of recommendations concerning ES operations. These recommendations included the need for relocation and rehabilitation of some local office facilities, more efficient job bank and placement activities, establishment of public relations programs to improve the ES image, and better staff development and training for ES employees. In line with these suggestions, implementation teams, made up of national, regional, State, and local staff and an employer representative, have reorganized employment service operations in six major metropolitan areas—St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, and Houston.

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[9] For additional discussion of employment service activities, see the Secretary's Report on Veterans Services and the relevant section of the chapter on CETA Implementation: A Progress Report in this volume.

It is expected that the successful elements of the NEC effort and the ESIP will be merged in fiscal 1976 to develop a nationwide restructuring of employment service operations and employer services.

JOB DATA FOR THE CLEMENCY PROGRAM

Toward the end of calendar 1974, the ES also developed a plan to provide State selective service directors with job bank data to help registrants in the President's Clemency Program meet their employment obligations. Under the terms of that program, those who evaded or deserted military duty during the Vietnam conflict, but who have now indicated their willingness to undertake a specific term of "reconciliation service" in return for a "clemency discharge," are required to obtain acceptable employment within 30 days of their entry into the program. Jobs must be either in government agencies or in nonprofit organizations concerned with improving the health and welfare of the Nation and must offer wages comparable to the salary and benefits provided for similar work in the Armed Forces.

Since these requirements may complicate the job search process, the ES has designed a special edition of the monthly Job Bank Openings Summary (JBOS) report to provide relevant local labor market information to Clemency Program participants. Like the standard edition, the special JBOS report provides data by job bank district and by occupation. In addition, the JBOS tabulation includes listings of job openings in 14 selected industries believed most likely to offer the kinds of "hard-to-fill" jobs which the program emphasizes. Selective service officials who receive the reports can use them to arrange job referrals for registrants unable to locate suitable jobs on their own within the specified 30-day time limit.

OTHER NEW ES RESPONSIBILITIES

New legislation enacted in calendar years 1972 and 1973—including the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972—has brought about major changes in ES responsibilities, which are described elsewhere in this volume.[10] Another legislative item which resulted in expanded ES operations was the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1972. Under the act, industrialization loans, guarantees, or grants made to bring new industry into rural areas could be approved by the Department of Agriculture when the Secretary of Labor certified that such facilities would not result in moving jobs from one area to another or have an adverse impact on competitive business enterprises already in that region. Responsibility for issuing such certifications was assigned to the Manpower Administration's employment service, which is relying primarily on its State agencies for the necessary factfinding.

Approximately 800 loans and grant applications valued at more than $200 million were received by the ES for review in fiscal 1974. Action was completed on approximately half this total before the end of the fiscal year. Certification was denied in 5 instances, and another 13 requests were withdrawn after preliminary investigation by ES staff.

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[10] See the chapter on CETA Implementation: A Progress Report and the Secretary's Report on Veterans Services.

National Program Trends: 1974

THE PROGRAM RECORD

New enrollments in nationally administered manpower programs followed an uneven pattern in fiscal 1974, as preparations for program decentralization under CETA got underway (see table 3). The number of enrollments for all programs surpassed the previous year's total, with substantial increases in the in-school and summer component of the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), the Work Incentive Program, the Public Employment Program (PEP), and "other programs." The

TABLE 3. NEW ENROLLMENTS[1] IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1973–74

[Thousands]

Program	Fiscal year	
	1973	1974
Total	2, 909	3, 359
Comprehensive manpower assistance	--------	43
Institutional training under the MDTA	120	110
JOBS (federally financed)	52	29
Other national OJT[2]	148	134
Neighborhood Youth Corps:		
In-school and summer	554	741
Out-of-school	75	72
Operation Mainstream	38	42
Public Service Careers	25	10
Concentrated Employment Program	69	70
Job Corps	43	46
Work Incentive Program	[3] 239	[3] 353
Public Employment Program	[4] 178	[4] 269
Veterans programs	107	111
Vocational rehabilitation	[5] 527	[5] 540
Other programs	734	789

[1] Generally larger than the number of training or work opportunities programed because turnover or short-term training results in more than one individual in a given enrollment opportunity.

[2] Includes MDTA-OJT national contracts, the JOBS-Optional Program, and Construction Outreach.

[3] Includes all persons for whom an employability plan was developed. In addition to those in on-the-job training, institutional training, work experience, and public service employment, they may include persons receiving labor market information, as well as those in job entry, those suspended to other manpower programs for training or job experience, or those "in stop" between program components.

[4] Includes summer program enrollees.

[5] Includes HEW Basic State Grants and Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance Trust Fund.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor and Office of Management and Budget or data on veterans programs, vocational rehabilitation, and other programs.

last category includes a variety of programs, of which by far the largest is Social Services Training for public assistance recipients, funded under grants to States by the Social and Rehabilitation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Less substantial increases occurred in Operation Mainstream, the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), Job Corps, veterans programs, and vocational rehabilitation.

A decline in new enrollments was noted in some programs, particularly in those to be phased into CETA-funded activities. Thus, new enrollments declined by 8 percent in MDTA institutional training; by 44 percent in the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program, which provides Federal support for training of disadvantaged workers by private employers; and by 60 percent in Public Service Careers (PSC), as direct contracting by the Department of Labor ceased.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES

In the course of the fiscal year, women increased their representation considerably in Operation Mainstream, where they accounted for half the enrollees; in PEP, where their representation rose from 28 to 34 percent; and in JOBS, where they accounted for one-third of the enrollees, instead of the previous year's one-fourth (see table 4).

Black enrollments declined slightly in the NYC out-of-school program, the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), WIN, and PEP, compensated for by moderate increases in most of the others. The percentage of Spanish-speaking enrollees was generally higher, reflecting small gains in all programs except Job Corps and PEP.

Young persons under 22 years of age continued to account for a significant proportion of all enrollees, including nearly half of all those in JOBS and, of course, nearly all those in NYC and Job Corps. Their representation in PEP fell by 7 percentage points, however, to 23 percent, and a slight decline was registered in WIN. Those aged 45 years and over represented more than 1 out of every 10 individuals in WIN and PEP and nearly half of those in Operation Mainstream.

Educational attainments of enrollees were quite consistent with program design. WIN and Operation Mainstream, for example, which are aimed primarily at the disadvantaged, had relatively large proportions of enrollees with less than 8 years of schooling (10 percent and 18 percent, respectively). On the other hand, those with 12 or more years of schooling accounted for large proportions of those in PEP (77 percent) and MDTA institutional training (65 percent)—both programs which focus on other groups in addition to the disadvantaged.

TABLE 4. CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

[*Percent of total enrollees*]

Program	Women	Blacks [1]	Spanish speaking	Age		Years of school completed		On public assistance [2]
				Under 22 years	45 years and over	Under 8 years	12 years or over	
Institutional training under the MDTA	34	29	11	39	6	2	65	13
JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT [3]	33	39	18	49	4	5	7	15
Neighborhood Youth Corps:								
In-school	49	42	15	100	--------	5	3	33
Out-of-school	54	41	22	97	--------	5	3	47
Operation Mainstream	50	22	15	3	48	18	38	24
Concentrated Employment Program	46	56	20	48	4	5	49	14
Job Corps	26	59	11	100	--------	8	10	37
Work Incentive Program	72	42	13	16	11	10	40	100
Public Employment Program	34	23	13	23	11	3	77	10

[1] Substantially all the remaining enrollees were white, except for 3 to 12 percent in each program who were American Indians, Eskimos, or Orientals.

[2] The definition of "public assistance" used for these figures varies somewhat among programs (e.g., it may or may not include recipients of food stamps and "in kind" benefits). In the NYC program, it may relate to enrollees' families as well as enrollees themselves.

[3] Includes the MDTA-OJT program, which ended with fiscal 1970 except for national contracts, and the JOBS-Optional Program, which began in fiscal 1971; Construction Outreach is not included.

Aside from WIN, which serves welfare recipients exclusively, persons receiving public assistance were well represented in most programs, including nearly half of those in NYC out-of-school, 37 percent of those in Job Corps, and nearly 1 out of every 4 in Operation Mainstream. They were a relatively small proportion of those in MDTA institutional training and PEP, however.

POSTPROGRAM EXPERIENCE

A comparison of the postprogram experience for enrollees in seven manpower programs (MDTA institutional training, OJT, JOBS, JOBS-Optional, PSC, CEP, and Job Corps) indicates that 58,400, or 22 percent, fewer program "completers" found employment in fiscal 1974 than in fiscal 1973. But because the number of terminees also declined by more than one-fifth, as some programs began to be phased out and others were absorbed under CETA, the postprogram employment rate remained unchanged at 62 percent, with almost 2 out of 3 terminees finding employment.[11]

In most cases, completers of programs featuring formal instruction in new occupational skills (MDTA institutional training and Job Corps) fared better than those receiving on-the-job training, possibly because of a reluctance on the part of employers to hire trainees in the face of possible layoffs. CEP completers experienced the largest decline, 14 percent, in ability to find jobs, while MDTA-OJT completers were hired at a 3 percent lower rate and PSC completers at a 2 percent lower placement rate than those a year earlier.

The gains and losses among programs exactly balanced each other, so that the overall placement rate of training program completers remained unchanged at 62 percent. Placement rates of Job Corps terminees rose by 9 percent, with almost

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[11] In the case of CEP, placements are those participants who have entered unsubsidized jobs prior to completion or termination; in Job Corps, followup placement data are obtained on both completers and noncompleters; for MDTA institutional training, placement data are taken at the time of termination or within 30 days; in OJT, PSC, JOBS, and JOBS-Optional, placements and completions are the same.

TABLE 5. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS ON FIRST POSTPROGRAM JOB OF PERSONS COMPLETING SELECTED MANPOWER PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1973–74

Characteristic	MDTA training				CEP		PEP		JOP (entry)	
	Institutional		On-the-job							
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973 (revised)	1974	1973	1974
All trainees	$2.76	$2.90	$4.21	$3.79	$2.33	$2.59	$3.38	$3.38	$2.56	$2.77
Sex:										
Men	3.05	3.23	4.54	4.15	2.54	2.84	3.48	3.50	2.71	2.95
Women	2.36	2.44	2.74	2.75	2.06	2.27	3.07	2.95	2.14	2.25
Race or ethnic group:										
White	2.84	2.98	4.37	3.82	2.28	2.50	3.41	2.55	2.59	2.81
Black	2.55	2.72	3.60	3.79	2.33	2.63	3.20	(1)	2.53	2.66
Spanish speaking	2.63	2.69	4.11	3.30	2.43	2.62	3.01	3.16	2.43	2.71
Age:										
Under 22 years	2.53	2.65	3.00	2.98	2.24	2.45	2.84	2.79	2.40	2.64
22 to 44	2.86	3.01	4.37	4.00	2.41	2.71	3.52	3.57	2.65	2.85
45 years and over	2.81	2.97	4.85	4.44	2.17	2.42	3.28	3.28	2.50	2.70

[1] Not available.

9 out of 10 of them locating jobs, enlisting in the Armed Forces, or returning to school, after completing the program. Four percent more MDTA institutional training completers found work than did those in the previous fiscal year, a rise equaled by JOBS completers. JOP completers continued to be placed at the same rate, 55 percent, as in fiscal 1973.

A comparison of fiscal 1973 and 1974 data on average hourly earnings in postprogram jobs gives inconclusive results (see table 5). While wage increases occurred during this period in MDTA institutional training, CEP, and JOP, average wages for all trainees who completed PEP remained the same from 1973 to 1974, while OJT postprogram wages generally declined. Nevertheless, the highest beginning wages in 1974 ($3.79 per hour) of all those who completed these selected manpower programs were earned by graduates of OJT, followed by graduates of PEP at $3.38 per hour.

Overall, men continued to earn more than women after participation in any of the programs, with variances between the two sexes ranging from $1.40 per hour after on-the-job training to 55 cents per hour after participation in PEP. The average wage differential between men and women graduates of all five programs was 80 cents. In 1973, the earnings range between the two sexes was somewhat greater following OJT ($1.80) but less after PEP (41 cents), with an average variance for all programs of 79 cents.

Whites earned higher wages than blacks or Spanish-speaking persons after completing MDTA institutional and OJT programs and the job entry component of JOP, but for OJT the discrepancy between black and white postprogram earnings was not large ($3.79 versus $3.82). After CEP, black and Spanish-speaking completers at $2.63 and $2.62 per hour, respectively, earned more than white completers at $2.50 per hour. In the case of PEP, Spanish-speaking persons averaged 61 cents an hour more in earnings than their white counterparts who finished the program (data for blacks were not available).

For most programs, completers in the age range 22 to 44 earned more than those under 22 or 45 and over. An exception was OJT, where those 45 and over had substantially higher postprogram entry wages than younger completers.

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MANPOWER IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY AND PROCUREMENT

MANPOWER IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY AND PROCUREMENT

Observers of labor force trends have long been aware of the remarkable influence—both positive and negative, direct and indirect—that Federal policy decisions and changes in procurement levels are capable of exerting on manpower requirements in different sectors of the economy. While only a relatively small proportion of Government actions have been geared to careful prior assessment of their manpower impact, the last decade has witnessed a slow but steady rise in the number of legislative and policy initiatives featuring provisions designed to control or counterbalance foreseeable employment dislocations. Among the several outstanding examples of such compensating mechanisms is the readjustment program for Department of Defense employees whose jobs have been eliminated by the closing of obsolete or unnecessary defense installations. Another example is furnished by the "adjustment assistance" provisions of recent trade legislation, which permit workers adversely affected by import competition to receive federally subsidized weekly allowances for up to 52 weeks, as well as job training and allowances for job search and relocation.

Although such efforts reflect a deepening concern over the role of public authorities in assessing the manpower effects of variations in policy and expenditures, they have been based, for the most part, on relatively crude measurements of direct employment impact in sharply delimited industries and occupations. Only rarely have they broached the problem of policy-induced changes in direct and indirect employment over broader sectors of the economy.

For these reasons, the Department of Labor, along with several other Federal agencies and departments, has launched a number of research efforts since 1972 that have explored the advantages and limitations of diverse new approaches to the problem of manpower assessment. This chapter represents an interim report on the results of these explorations.

The chapter's opening section briefly reviews some of the major policy areas in which the impact of Government action on manpower supply and characteristics has been especially apparent in recent years. In addition to the outstanding examples provided by changing expenditure levels in the fields of defense, aerospace, energy development, and pollution control, this section examines some of the manpower consequences of policy changes in the fields of Federal regulatory action and immigration. The diversity of the programs and spending patterns highlighted in this section helps to pinpoint the core problem involved in assessing manpower impact before action is taken—namely, the need to identify and develop techniques of measurement and reasonably reliable measures that are capable of reflecting the likely manpower impact of different public policy requirements and expenditures at different levels of government.

The chapter's second section examines two major and complementary attempts to resolve this problem. In one, the Department of Labor's Bureau of

Labor Statistics (BLS) applied its input-output model, which permits long-range projections by occupation and industry, to four Federal program areas—the National Institutes of Health; National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) procurements, including the Space Shuttle program, which is examined separately; Veterans Administration health care; and institutional manpower training programs. Within certain limitations, this approach permits macrolevel assessment of the employment requirements generated by direct Federal purchases of goods and services. It does not measure the impact of indirect or "multiplier" effects, however, and does not yet supply a framework of analysis for manpower impacts appearing at the local and regional levels.

In a project also funded by the Department of Labor, the National Planning Association (NPA) adopted a different, but complementary, approach that developed information on specific program expenditures to assess the immediate effects of five Federal procurement or subsidized contracts on private firms in certain localities. The procurements studied included a Department of the Navy contract, two NASA contracts, an Army Corps of Engineers construction project, and a grant from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to the New York City Transit Authority for the purchase of 700 subways cars. The NPA approach also attempted to account for changing occupational mixes in manpower requirements at different stages in the life of each procurement program, thus supplying the nucleus of an "early warning system" for manpower planners, public employment services, and private sector personnel officers in localities receiving Federal contract awards.

While the BLS and NPA projects have contributed to greatly improved understanding of the employment consequences of government action, it should be stressed that they represent continuing experiments, whose techniques have not yet been integrated with the array of data-gathering approaches utilized in the Department's regular labor market information program. The latter is reviewed extensively in appendix B in this volume.

The chapter closes with a review of the ways in which prior assessment of manpower impact is of potential use to manpower planners and educators, as well as to business and labor. For local government officials, in particular, the "early warning system" may be of some significance in the years just ahead, as these officials become more deeply involved with manpower planning under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

The Manpower Impact of Federal Action: Some Examples

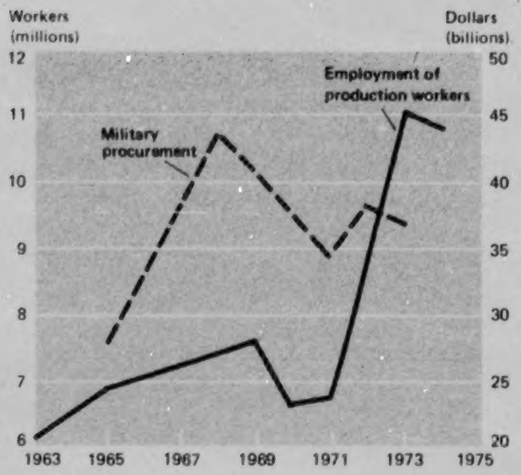
In its purchases of goods and services, the Federal Government affects the demand for labor directly through employment and indirectly through the private firms from which it buys. It is the largest employer in the Nation, counting 5 million persons on its payrolls in 1973, about 44 percent of whom were military personnel. Its purchases from contractors created 3 million jobs in private firms in the same year. Just as aggregate levels of direct and indirect Government-generated employment, particularly among production workers, fluctuate in response to policy and procurement changes as well as economic developments (see chart 13), the influence of Federal funding upon different sectors of the economy alters its thrust from time to time. In recent years, the emphasis has shifted from defense and aerospace expenditures to efforts to meet the energy crisis and control industrial pollution and from centralized program management to contracts and grants-in-aid issued to State and local governments. An important difference persists, however, between programs and policy decisions requiring major expenditures and those requiring little more than administrative funding.

PROGRAMS AND POLICIES REQUIRING MAJOR EXPENDITURES

Although Government programs provide jobs for large numbers of workers, they should not be considered solely as consumers of manpower. Instead, experience shows that large-scale Federal expenditures enhance the Nation's supply of com-

CHART 13

EMPLOYMENT OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN DEFENSE-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES[1] HAS FLUCTUATED IN RESPONSE TO CHANGING LEVELS OF MILITARY PROCUREMENT.



[1] Ordnance and accessories; primary metals; fabricated metals; machinery, except electrical; electrical equipment and supplies; transportation equipment; chemical and allied products; petroleum and coal products; and rubber and plastic products.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Defense.

petent persons through both formal and informal training and upgrading. However, program managers and officials in sponsoring agencies seldom realize that their programs are influencing the numbers and characteristics of skilled workers.

To cite a major example of this skill-building process, the Federal Government supported the space program through the early and mid-1960's to its employment climax in 1968 and continued large-scale funding of research and development by the Department of Defense, NASA, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Defense and Aerospace

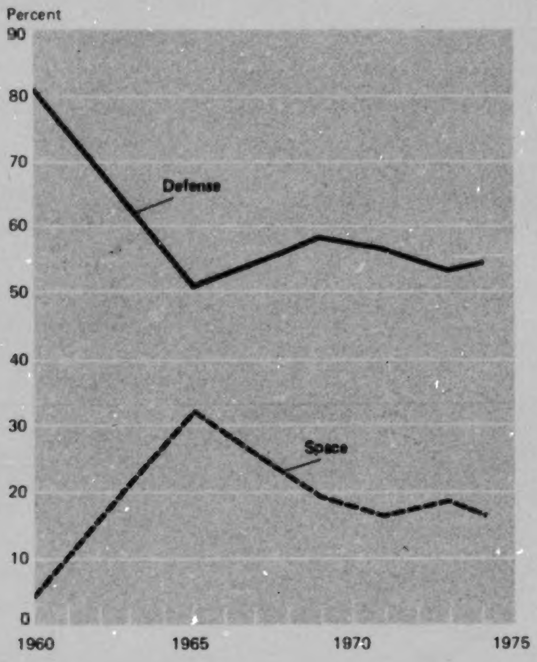
From 1960 to 1974, although annual Federal funding for research and development (R&D) increased from $8.8 billion to $17.1 billion, the proportion of these outlays that was earmarked for defense and aerospace declined from 85.8 percent to 71.3 percent (see chart 14). In constant dollars, these two sectors showed an actual decline in this period. Particularly in the late 1960's and early 1970's, the impact of the decline upon universities (which perform most basic research) and upon the leading contractors (which carry out most development work) was well marked. For this and other reasons, universities sometimes reallocated the time of faculties and staff, placing more emphasis on teaching and less on research, even as they were graduating large classes of students at baccalaureate and higher levels. The cutbacks also forced private contractors to lay off many technical personnel, particularly those with less training. While most of the displaced employees and graduates eventually found other jobs, they often were able to use only a part of the skills in which they were trained and experienced.

Given the steady accumulation of skills over the preceding decade, it is little wonder that cutbacks in aerospace expenditures during the late 1960's and early 1970's caused widespread displacement and underutilization of technical manpower. Moreover, the injury to employees and the waste of manpower resources were geographically concentrated, since many of the private contractors most immediately affected were situated in such communities as Seattle, Wash., Huntsville, Ala., or Cape Canaveral, Fla.

With a change in the Nation's priorities in the 1970's, pollution control, the energy crisis, and resource conservation have preempted policymakers' attention. Each of these problem areas requires considerable numbers of professional and technical personnel, as well as production workers, but the skills and experience most needed do not match those required by the priority programs of the previous decade. If the Nation could have foreseen the full potential costs it was incurring in staffing aerospace or military R&D and procurement, it may well have moved more deliberately and with greater attentiveness to the labor supply problems associated with the startup and later curtailment of major programs. However, an increasingly widespread recognition of this problem is apparent in many of the studies cited in subsequent sections of this chapter, starting with a recent effort to measure the manpower impact of efforts to resolve the energy crisis.

CHART 14

COMBINED OUTLAYS FOR DEFENSE AND AEROSPACE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT HAVE DECLINED AS A PROPORTION OF FEDERALLY FINANCED R&D.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1974.

Project Independence

In preparing for the important task of achieving a greater measure of independence from foreign sources of petroleum and other fuels, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) has coordinated a governmentwide evaluation of major energy policy alternatives. This "Project Independence Blueprint" assesses the economic, environmental, social, and international implications of four broad strategy options:

—A "base case," in which existing policies are maintained and only limited new actions are considered.

—A conservation strategy, aimed at reducing domestic demand for petroleum.

—An energy preparedness strategy, featuring standby emergency curtailment measures and a storage program to provide emergency resources in case of disruption of imported supplies.

—An accelerated supply strategy, aimed at enlarging the domestic supply of energy through increased exploration and construction of new facilities.[1]

For each of these "scenarios," but especially for the accelerated supply strategy, a significant question arises concerning the availability of the manpower required to construct and operate new energy installations. The Department of Labor has therefore analyzed the labor implications of the FEA scenarios, focusing in particular on the employment and skill needs likely to arise from attempts to expand domestic energy supplies. It should be noted that the report issued by the special Labor Task Force that studied the employment implications of Project Independence does not include regional, State, or local estimates of labor requirements, but furnishes instead aggregate estimates for industries and for the Nation as a whole. Further research requiring more extensive data gathering and manipulation would be necessary to determine where specific labor shortages are likely to occur under an accelerated supply strategy.

According to the Department of Labor report, published in November 1974, implementation of such a strategy "would require the attraction of many additional workers into the energy sector, particularly in construction and in those geographic areas and occupations where energy employment is concentrated."[2] In 1973, labor employed in the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of energy production facilities accounted for only slightly more than 2 percent of the Nation's total work force. Indeed, over the last decade, the energy industry as a whole has been one of the few sectors of the economy to experience a decline in employment, although most of this decrease was concentrated in the extraction and refining of energy sources (coal, oil, gas, etc.)

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[1] *Project Independence Report* (Washington: Federal Energy Administration, November 1974).

[2] *Labor Report: Project Independence Blueprint, Final Task Force Report* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, November 1974), p. 151.

rather than in public utility companies, which expanded their payrolls during this period.

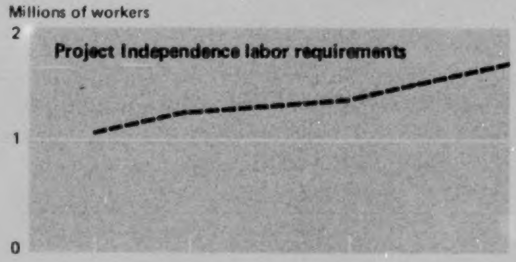
In comparison with other industries, those that are energy related tend to employ a high proportion of engineers and skilled craft workers or operatives. The relatively low proportion of unskilled blue-collar workers reflects the capital-intensive nature of energy production and underscores the fact that increasing the number of workers in these industries will require significant lead time for training.

Although the construction industry does not identify "energy construction" as such, the Labor Task Force estimated that about 6 to 8 percent of all construction employment in 1973 could be attributed to the construction of energy-related facilities. Using BLS figures on annual average employment in "other heavy construction" (which includes energy construction), these researchers also found that such construction had been increasing in the past decade, particularly in 1972–73, when there was an upsurge in public utility construction, and is likely to accelerate to a still higher level in 1974, even without an accelerated supply strategy. The seasonal variation in construction work, with the resultant inflow and outflow of labor, means that it could be affected by high employment levels outside construction, which would attract workers to other industries.

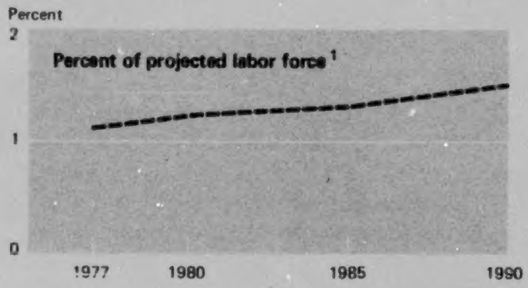
Following an assessment of each energy-producing industry's future labor requirements to achieve the output levels projected for each year between 1977 and 1990, the researchers concluded that there would be considerable growth in demand for both construction personnel and workers to operate and maintain energy facilities. However, while projected requirements for operation and maintenance personnel could be expected to increase under the accelerated supply strategy by 2.9 percent per year, construction requirements could double over the 13-year period, from 211,000 to nearly 500,000 workers, for an annual rate of increase of 6.8 percent. Two-thirds of this substantial rise in construction requirements would be generated by expansion of the nuclear sector. In the short term, to accommodate the anticipated demand, some special efforts might be needed to increase the movement of labor among industries and projects and from one locality to another. Still, the long lead time between construction plans and initial startup, which is characteristic of the energy industry, could facilitate the voluntary or planned movement of workers to areas with high labor requirements.

CHART 15

AN ACCELERATED ENERGY SUPPLY STRATEGY WOULD REQUIRE MANY ADDITIONAL WORKERS...



...BUT THEY WOULD NOT REPRESENT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE PROJECTED LABOR FORCE.



[1] Includes military.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Over the longer term, substantial increases in the gross number of workers may be necessary. Although widespread labor shortages are unlikely, since the additional manpower requirement is expected to be relatively small in comparison with the projected total labor force (see chart 15), temporary shortages may occur in a few occupations (engineering, geology and geophysics, and certain construction trades, for example) and in some localities.[3] Local labor shortages appear most likely in areas with relatively low present levels of energy production which may experience rapid development under a strategy of acceleration.

Pollution Control and Abatement

Federal outlays in the area of pollution control and abatement came to $751 million in 1970; by 1972 they had increased to $1.3 billion and were expected to reach an estimated $5.2 billion in 1975.[4] So rapid an expansion of Federal spending in a single area could have significant effects upon the demand for technical manpower and—depending on the level of spending by region—especially pronounced effects in particular locations. The first effects would flow from the expenditures of the program funds themselves, and the secondary, indirect effects would be generated as private employers respond to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements and the demands of enforcement personnel.

The Department of Labor has experimented with a number of ways of assessing these manpower effects. One study, performed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and funded by the National Science Foundation, examined the manpower requirements generated by current pollution control and abatement expenditures. It also established some illustrative projections for 1980 and reviewed the important question of skill transferability among industrial sectors employing scientific and technical workers.[5]

An average of nearly 70 jobs has been generated for each $1 million in Federal expenditures for pollution control and abatement, according to the study, in contrast to the nearly 50 civilian jobs generated per $1 million of defense expenditures and the 74 jobs generated for each $1 million in all nondefense outlays. Further, each $1 million expended for pollution control and abatement created jobs for 5 engineers, 8 scientists, and 6 technicians, while each $1 million in all nondefense outlays (excluding NASA) generated only 1.4, 1.1, and 2.6 jobs, respectively, for the same occupational categories.

Projections to 1980 on the basis of assumed Federal expenditures totaling $4.7 billion for two programs—R&D and construction of municipal waste treatment facilities—estimate that 170,000 workers would be required for the construction program and about 14,100 for the R&D program. Although this total would include nearly 32,300 professional and technical jobs, these programs would have relatively little impact on the Nation's total 1980 requirements for scientists and engineers, affecting about 0.6 percent of the projected job openings for scientists and 1.5 percent of those for engineers.

The assessment also examined the likelihood of future transferability of skills acquired in other sectors, notably aerospace and defense. In sample interviews of employers in the pollution control field, respondents indicated that the rapid obsolescence of technical knowledge would complicate retraining of workers hired from other fields. In most cases, employees making such transfers would have to obtain graduate degrees in an environmental specialty. Few employers, however, saw much incentive to hire workers trained in other fields while the labor market continued to slacken, and they would entertain the possibility of interindustry hiring only when faced with potential or real manpower shortages.

Another federally sponsored research effort estimated the gross manpower requirements in the pollution abatement industry as firms sought to comply with Federal standards.[6] If compliance met the original time schedule established by EPA, the number of employees required was expected to rise from nearly 39,000 in 1972 to over 100,000 in 1975, thereafter declining to about 27,000 by 1980. If EPA granted slightly more time for compliance, however, manpower needs would change significantly. From 1972 to 1975, the number of employees would increase from 35,000 to 49,000, and thereafter to 75,000 in 1980. The rise would be more gradual than under the original compliance schedule, and the peak number required would be substantially lower. The report therefore underscores the importance of timing in program activities likely to affect manpower needs.

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[3] For an analysis of possible shortages of engineers in energy-related fields, see Ivars Gutmanis and others, *The Demand for Scientific and Technical Manpower in Selected Energy-Related Industries, 1970–1985: A Methodology Applied to a Selected Scenario of Energy Output* (Washington: National Planning Association for the National Science Foundation, September 1974).

[4] "Federal Environmental Programs," *The Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1974, Special Analyses* (Washington: Office of Management and Budget, 1973), Special Analysis Q, pp 270–283 and "Federal Environmental Programs," *The Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1975, Special Analyses* (Washington: Office of Management and Budget, 1974), Special Analysis P, pp. 235–249.

[5] *Manpower Impact of Federal Pollution Control and Abatement* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1975).

[6] *Economic Impact Study of the Pollution Abatement Equipment Industry* (Cambridge, Mass.: Arthur D. Little, Inc., for the Environmental Protection Agency, December 1972), Executive Summary.

Finally, a pilot study [7] conducted by the National Planning Association for the National Science Foundation projected 1980 and 1985 employment requirements for scientists and engineers in five industries likely to experience a direct impact from pollution abatement efforts (food, chemicals, paper, primary metals, and petroleum refining). Projections were based on three different "scenarios"—a baseline consistent with the level of pollution abatement activities in the late 1960's, a present policy scenario reflecting the pollution standards adopted by mid-1972, and an environmental goals scenario assuming an attempt to approach total abatement of most varieties of pollution by the mid-1980's.

As shown in table 1, the 1980 direct employment requirements for scientists and engineers differ substantially in relation to the degree of priority accorded pollution abatement activities in the next few years. It should be noted in this context, however, that the 1980 supply of newly trained scientists and engineers is already somewhat "fixed," inasmuch as many of those who will be entering these occupations toward the end of the decade are now undergraduates or graduate students who are committed to certain curricular options to the exclusion of others.

According to the National Planning Association study, the bulk of the projected direct employment increases in the present policy scenario would reflect the need to operate and maintain pollution abatement equipment, rather than R&D or construction requirements. (The two latter items, however, would assume greater importance under the environmental goals scenario.) Rising levels of employment opportunity would be especially apparent among chemists and chemical engineers and considerably less significant among agricultural and biological scientists or among industrial or electrical engineers.

The NPA pilot study also examined some aspects of the indirect employment generated under each set of assumptions—specifically, the employment stimulated by purchases from the "second-round" industries (that is, the industries selling goods or services to the five industries most directly involved in pollution abatement activities). The second-round industries separately identified in the NPA study were construction, chemical products, and electrical and nonelectrical machinery.

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[7] Leonard A. Lecht, Ivars Gutmanis, and Richard J. Rosen, *Assessing the Impact of Changes in National Priorities for the Utilization of Scientists and Engineers* (Washington: National Planning Association for the National Science Foundation, February 1974).

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED 1980 EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS, SELECTED INDUSTRIES [1] AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT "SCENARIOS," COMPARED WITH 1970 EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Occupational category	Employment in 1970	Projected 1980 requirements					
		Baseline scenario		Present policy scenario		Environmental goals scenario	
		Number	Percent increase	Number	Percent increase	Number	Percent increase
Total	[2] 180, 600	251, 735	39	285, 810	58	317, 809	76
Scientists	80, 400	113, 332	41	127, 620	59	143, 767	79
Engineers	100, 200	138, 403	38	158, 190	58	174, 042	74

[1] Food, chemicals, paper, primary metals, and petroleum refining.

[2] National Planning Association estimate, based on weighting of 1970 census data and estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCE: *Assessing the Impact of Changes in National Priorities for the Utilization of Scientists and Engineers* (Washington: National Planning Association for the National Science Foundation, February 1974), p. 1-9.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED DIRECT AND INDIRECT 1980 REQUIREMENTS FOR SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER UNDER ALTERNATIVE POLLUTION ABATEMENT "SCENARIOS"

Occupational category	Projected 1980 requirements					
	Present policy scenario			Environmental goals scenario		
	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect
Total	91, 390	34, 085	57, 305	165, 659	66, 084	99, 575
Scientists	21, 087	14, 298	6, 789	42, 055	30, 445	11, 610
Engineers	70, 303	19, 787	50, 516	123, 604	35, 639	87, 965

NOTE: The "second-round" industries providing indirect employment are construction, chemical products, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, and other.

SOURCE: *Assessing the Impact of Changes in National Priorities for the Utilization of Scientists and Engineers*, p. 1-15.

Second-round increases in projected employment would be substantially more numerous for engineers than for scientists, under both the present policy and environmental goals scenarios (see table 2). In addition, the relatively greater manpower impact of second-round activities on the construction industry and on producers of electrical and nonelectrical machinery, according to the NPA analysis, underscores the need for pollution abatement planners to take into account the potential stresses placed by their programs on "industries which themselves are often among the lesser contributors to pollution. . . ."[8]

Grants-in-Aid

With its rapidly growing grants-in-aid, the Federal Government has also supported programs and policies that have both allowed and encouraged State and local governments to increase employment. In 1964, grants-in-aid came to $10.4 billion; by 1974, however, they totaled $42.8 billion, an increase that averaged over 15 percent a year in current dollars or nearly 10 percent a year in constant dollars. Since grants-in-aid now account for more than 20 percent of the receipts of State and local governments, in contrast to only about two-thirds as much a decade ago, it can reasonably be assumed that they have contributed significantly to employment; in fact, they created jobs for 9.2 million persons in 1963 and 14.7 million in 1973. In both years, more than a quarter of the employment generated in this manner was in private industry.

PROGRAMS AND POLICIES REQUIRING LITTLE OR NO PROCUREMENT

Federal Regulatory and Policymaking Activity

While Government influence on both the supply and demand of manpower is often generated by purchases of goods and services, it is also exercised through regulatory functions—and sometimes even through policy decisions involving little or no public expenditure.[9]

An outstanding example of the latter is furnished by the monetary decisions that help influence the amount and cost of credit through the Federal Reserve Board's regulation of, and influence on, the commercial banking system. Since changes in credit availability determine the ways in which employers can meet their need for funds, a diminishing flow causes them to stabilize or reduce operations and employment, while an increasing flow encourages expansion.

Through their regulatory activities, individual Government agencies can also exert significant influence on long-term patterns of investment and employment by firms in nationally regulated industries. Ranging from airlines and railroads to such State-regulated companies as utilities and trucking, these firms often find their long-term growth and hiring patterns altered by Federal rate decisions and operating rules.

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[8] Ibid., p. 1-17.

[9] It should be noted, however, that compliance with public regulations and standards usually requires some private sector funding.

Similarly, in setting minimum wages and maximum hours through the Fair Labor Standards Act and related legislation, in fostering collective bargaining, and in regulating labor relations through the Labor Management Relations Act and other legislation, Government further affects employment in complex ways. Moreover, in protecting workers against discrimination in employment through enforcement of such laws as the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, the Government is changing job opportunities for large numbers of persons. Admittedly, it is difficult to assess the employment effects of equal employment opportunity laws and regulations with much exactitude. However, these measures have had, and will continue to have, a visible impact on the hiring of minorities and women by Federal contractors, by State and local governments, and by educational institutions receiving Federal funds.

Immigration Policy

Immigration policy supplies another example of expenditure-free decisionmaking that exerts, nonetheless, an important influence on the supply of labor. A recent Department of Labor-sponsored study of immigrants and the American labor market sought to determine what kinds of skills immigrants bring with them to the United States, how their skills are being used, how the immigrants adjust to labor market conditions, and how accurate are the usual measures of immigrant skill mixes and labor force participation.[10]

Though the assessment attempted no projections and did not explore ways of establishing an ongoing procedure for evaluation, it did provide new information about an important source of labor supply for the Nation. The study found that the present immigration system is not well attuned to the needs of the American labor market. The immigrant contribution to the national labor force, however, is sizable. About 192,000 new immigrant workers enter the labor market each year, a number equal to about 12 percent of the annual total national increase in recent years. This immigrant stream has remained relatively constant, in spite of changing levels of employment opportunity in the domestic labor market.

Immigrants make more of an impact on the labor market than was heretofore supposed. First, most of them join the labor force within 2 years of arrival, even though some—especially women—may have indicated they were not workers at the time of entry. Second, immigrants are attracted to some local and regional labor markets more than others, entering those in certain coastal cities and in the Great Lakes area much more frequently than those in suburban and rural areas. Third, they are clustered in certain occupations, having a greater proportion of professionals and technical workers among them (29.4 percent in 1970) than is true of the American labor force in general (14.2 percent in 1970).[11] In the first few years after arrival, many immigrants change their occupational status, finding more job opportunities if they possess good command of English, fewer if their command is poor.

A far greater impact on the labor market is made by the arrivals of nonimmigrant aliens such as students, exchange visitors, and—especially—illegal entrants. If their numbers are added to the immigrant contribution to the labor force, the total amounts to an even more significant part of the Nation's yearly growth in manpower supply.

Unfortunately, too little is known about immigrants and aliens as a source of labor. The Department of Labor's exploratory study suggests that more complete and regular flows of information about manpower effects are required. Only then can policymakers take into account the needs of immigrants and citizens, regulating new entries to the benefit of both.

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[10] *Immigrants and the American Labor Market* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974), Manpower Research Monograph No. 31.

[11] The reverse is true of illegal entrants, however, who are heavily concentrated in low-status, low-paying occupations.

Measuring the Reach of Federal Action: Two Approaches

Measurement of the manpower impact of Federal programs requires more than improved data and better labor market information. It needs tested, feasible methodologies that will produce accurate, timely forecasts of manpower needs and supplies. The testing of different techniques and exploration of contrasting methodologies have been carried out through two major studies, whose findings are reviewed in this section.

Under the overall direction of the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducted one of the studies[12] and the National Planning Association (NPA)[13] carried out the other. Using different but related approaches, BLS tested the usefulness of assessing industrywide manpower impacts of Federal expenditures, while the NPA examined the feasibility of assessing manpower effects of Government programs in specific firms or agencies.

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

BLS attempted to calculate the manpower requirements of four Government programs, specifying the industries and occupations that would be affected. The programs selected, which were broadly representative of the different types funded by Federal expenditures, were:

—The health care program of the Veterans Administration (VA), which furnished an example of the Government's role as the direct purchaser of goods and services.

—Research programs of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), including those performed in-house and those contracted out, as well as those supported by grants-in-aid.

—The institutional training program under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA), jointly administered by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and funded through grants-in-aid to State departments of education and through grants to and contracts with local governments and private organizations.

—Expenditures by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for all functions, and for the Space Shuttle program specifically. Most of NASA's work was performed under contract by a variety of industrial research and academic organizations. Separate examination of the Space Shuttle effort permitted study of the manpower needs of a program as it advanced from the design stage toward completion.

While the Federal Government generated more than 500,000 job opportunities through its fiscal 1972 disbursements of nearly $7.5 billion on the programs studied, expenditures for different purposes through different agencies produced strikingly different employment effects (see table 3).

The Veterans Administration health care program's expenditures of $1.8 billion required over 157,000 jobs, or nearly 89,000 per $1 billion, while NASA's funding of more than $3.3 billion provided 194,280 jobs, or less than 59,000 per $1 billion. On the other hand, NASA's program created far more jobs in manufacturing (26,584) than any other program, while VA health care provided the fewest (8,311). Clearly, Federal programs influence different sectors of the economy in widely diversified ways, each requiring its own particular mix of manpower.

What BLS Attempted

BLS estimated the manpower requirements of the various programs by translating expenditures into employment. The translation was based on input-output tables showing what each industry in the economy purchases from every other industry, thereby providing a way of measuring the total effect, industry by industry, of a program's de-

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[12] *Expenditures and Manpower Requirements for Selected Federal Programs* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1975).

[13] Leonard A. Lecht, Marc A. Matland, and Richard J. Rosen, *A System for Collecting Advance Information on the Character and Extent of Employment Generated by New Government Contracts* (Washington: National Planning Association for the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Report, October 1972, and Phase II Report, June 1974).

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT GENERATED PER BILLION DOLLARS [illegible] EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, FISCAL YEAR 1972

Industry	All Federal non-defense,[1] excluding NASA	VA health care	NIH	MDTA[2]	NASA
	Number of jobs				
Total	66, 592	88, 955	83, 735	136, 464	58, 603
Agriculture	193	824	2, 262	3, 996	234
Mining	393	240	311	567	343
Contract construction	2, 742	1, 722	1, 508	1, 021	954
Manufacturing	10, 596	8, 311	9, 973	15, 490	26, 584
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	2, 729	2, 481	2, 439	8, 373	2, 656
Trade	2, 559	2, 544	7, 311	18, 264	2, 580
Finance, insurance, and real estate	742	592	1, 285	3, 689	1, 006
Services	8, 692	9, 147	10, 313	12, 661	13, 120
Government enterprises	1, 268	660	732	2, 133	912
Subtotal	29, 914	26, 521	36, 134	66, 194	48, 389
Direct employment[3]	36, 678	62, 434	47, 601	70, 270	10, 214
	Percent distribution				
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Agriculture	. 3	. 9	2. 7	2. 9	. 4
Mining	. 6	. 3	. 4	. 4	. 6
Contract construction	4. 1	1. 9	1. 8	. 7	1. 6
Manufacturing	15. 9	9. 3	11. 9	11. 4	45. 4
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4. 1	2. 8	2. 9	6. 1	4. 5
Trade	3. 8	2. 9	8. 7	13. 4	4. 4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1. 1	. 7	1. 5	2. 7	1. 7
Services	13. 1	10. 3	12. 3	9. 3	22. 4
Government enterprises	1. 9	. 7	. 9	1. 6	1. 6
Subtotal	44. 9	29. 8	43. 1	48. 5	82. 6
Direct employment[3]	55. 1	70. 2	56. 9	51. 5	17. 4

[1] Based on 1972 data prepared for the *Factbook for Estimating the Manpower Needs of Federal Programs* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1975).

[2] Includes only the institutional training component of MDTA-funded programs.

[3] Direct employment is defined as jobs identified specifically from the payroll of the agency program or grant-in-aid examined and is not a product of the input-output system. It is usually in the public sector but may be found in the private sector in the case of nongovernment-run programs, research contracts, or grants-in-aid.

mand for a final product. When industry productivity ratios are applied, the input-output tables also yield direct and indirect employment requirements for each of the affected industries. When projected into the future, these employment requirements take into account the expected differential growth in productivity among industries.

After industry employment requirements are calculated, they become inputs for the industry-occupational matrix, a cross classification of occupations by industries. A BLS revision of the matrix, based on the 1970 Census of Population, cross-classified approximately 400 occupations by 200 industries. When used with the input-output tables, the matrix makes it possible to derive the manpower effects of program expenditures by both industry and occupation.

For the four Federal programs, the BLS researchers first measured the direct employment in the public sector by reviewing personnel records and published sources. (For some of the programs, direct employment in the private sector was also measured in this fashion.) Wages and other forms of compensation associated with this direct employment were then subtracted from the program expenditure totals, and the balance of the purchases was distributed among the industries in the input-output tables. These "bills of goods," as the distributed purchases are called, were compiled or, if the records were too numerous, a representative sample of purchases was assembled from the same sources.

The method proved useful in revealing the variation in manpower requirements for different programs, but it is essential to note that it cannot specify requirements by particular region, labor market, or firm. It can provide only an overall estimate of manpower needs by broad occupations and industries.[14]

Some Findings

The major occupational groupings of the four program areas studied were found to resemble the pattern for the total nondefense Federal sector only in a very general way. Like the nondefense sector, more than half the occupations were classified as white collar, and the categories of farmworker, laborer, and sales worker represented only a very small proportion of all jobs. However, more variation existed in the jobs classified as operative, craft worker, and service worker for the programs studied, while the mixture of white-collar jobs and other specific occupational requirements also differed considerably from the total nondefense Federal sector.

For example, approximately 24 percent of all Federal nondefense jobs were found to be classified as professional, technical, and kindred. In the four program areas examined, the proportion was much higher, with the range of jobs in these categories varying from a low of about 30 percent (NASA) to a high of more than 48 percent (NIH). The higher numbers may be accounted for by the more scientific and technical character of these programs in comparison to the nondefense sector as a whole. Both NASA and the Space Shuttle program provided employment for a substantial number of engineers and scientists, while NIH and VA required large numbers of physicians, nurses, and scientists for their health care and medical research programs.

Craft and operative classifications accounted for over one-fourth of the jobs required for the Federal nondefense sector, with the two groups fairly evenly represented in the total. In contrast, the four program areas reviewed by BLS displayed wide variations in their portions of the total. NASA, including the Space Shuttle program, had a larger number of jobs in crafts and operatives categories than any of the other three programs and more than the average for all Federal nondefense programs—perhaps because of the nature of the operations that are let to private contractors by the agency.

The programs examined had a smaller share of clerical workers than are generally found in Federal nondefense efforts, but sales workers accounted for about the same percentage as in other nondefense projects. In all four areas studied, however, laborers accounted for fewer jobs than the average for the Federal nondefense sector.

The BLS studies further suggest that, if manpower coefficients (employment created per expenditure unit) for different programs were available, their manpower effects could be estimated simply by multiplying the program expenditure in a particular year by the relevant coefficient. BLS has so far calculated 40 such manpower coefficients (or factors) for demand categories representing a Federal program or one of its components and packaged them in a factbook. With adjustments for prices and productivity changes, the factbook can be used to assess past or future manpower needs of a variety of programs.

BLS is now expanding its coverage of Federal programs to make available the lists of purchases, or "bills of goods," from which manpower estimates of program expenditures can be made. Past work has dealt with major demand components of the economy—including Federal purchases, State and local government purchases,[15] personal consumption expenditures, business expenditures for producers' durable equipment, and exports—and has examined subsectors only as special needs arose. However, BLS has also worked for a number of years on construction labor requirements, developing employment estimates for such types of construction as highways, housing, and sewers.

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[14] These limitations tend, however, to reflect restricted resources, rather than methodological problems. Hypothetically, the BLS system can be modified for local use and regional input-output models can be developed, given sufficient data and funds.

[15] See *Manpower Impact of Federal Government Programs: Selected Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1973), Report 24.

Limitations of the BLS Approach

Although the method used by BLS provides a consistent and comparable basis for estimating the employment and occupational requirements of various Federal programs, it possesses some limitations. First, it treats demand factors only, providing no information about the supply of labor.[16] Second, the method does not identify manpower effects by region or such demographic characteristics as age, race, or sex. While it can indicate the national impact of changes in expenditures by the National Institutes of Health, for example, it cannot specify effects by individual region or area.

Third, the method of estimating manpower requirements provides the average—but not the incremental or marginal—effects of changes in program expenditures or technology. Expenditure changes usually are reflected in additions to or cuts in programs, and the resulting adjustments in manpower may not be proportional to the changes in spending, since firms do not normally change the level of employment in each occupation as spending rises or falls. For example, in many firms, the number of nonproduction workers does not usually fluctuate as widely as the number of production employees, since the former are more difficult to replace and retrain once they are laid off.

The BLS has not yet tested its method in a broad enough set of circumstances to know its full range of applicability. This is of particular importance because the incremental employment change resulting from a Federal program may depend substantially on the state of the economy. A program cutback in time of recession, for example, may prompt an employer to close down an obsolete plant; during an economic upswing, on the other hand, a firm may only slow production momentarily. Incremental employment changes may also vary with the response of the recipient of Federal funds. A State or local government may substitute the Federal funds for its own, thus failing to create any new employment; or it may transfer funds replaced by Federal money to a new and different kind of local activity and thereby create jobs in an area unrelated to the Federal program.

Despite these limitations and the unanswered questions concerning its range of applicability, the BLS method of manpower assessment already offers a potentially useful tool for identifying the gross magnitude of manpower requirements in broad industry and occupational categories. In the process of determining national priorities, it should provide general guides to the probable demands upon human resources and should help to identify the large-scale manpower problems that may arise.

MEASURING LOCAL MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

In contrast to the development by BLS of a method to assess the broad industrial and occupational impact of Federal programs, the National Planning Association has experimented with a method of projecting the changes in manpower requirements occurring in individual firms or establishments in response to changes in Federal programs. NPA's goal in developing such projections was to devise an "early warning system," permitting employers and manpower planners to anticipate the job openings generated in local communities by large Federal procurement contracts.

In an initial study of the manpower effects of a $400 million contract by the Department of the Navy to build nuclear submarines in New London, Conn.,[17] the NPA showed that it was feasible to make reasonably accurate estimates of firm-specific job openings.

In a later study, the NPA examined the manpower effect on particular firms of four other large Federal programs involving quite different industries and occupational mixes:

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[16] The Bureau is now working on a supply-demand study of NIH programs, however.

[17] Lecht, Matland, and Rosen, October 1972 Report.

—A $200 million Army Corps of Engineers civil works contract awarded as a joint venture to three firms of the construction of a lock and dam complex on the Ohio River.

—A $200 million grant from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to the New York City Transit Authority for the purchase of over 700 subway cars.

—Two NASA awards to divisions of a Los Angeles corporation. One was a $500 million contract for the Space Shuttle Main Engine (SSME) project, and the other was a $2.6 billion award for the development of the Space Shuttle orbiter.

What NPA Attempted

The method used in projecting manpower requirements resulting from these contracts differs significantly from the BLS interindustry method. Whereas BLS begins with industrywide data from which it derives employment-output ratios for translating program expenditures and their distribution among various industry sectors into manpower requirements, NPA constructs employment-output ratios on a firm-specific rather than industrywide basis. After the life of the award is broken down into yearly, semiannual, and monthly units, agency and company data are used to measure workload over the duration of the contract. The approach also allows calculation of variations in outlays over time and thus changes in numbers of workers and among occupations of employees at different periods. The net number of job openings can be specified by taking into account the recall rights of workers already employed but not at work, as well as replacement needs generated by deaths, retirements, voluntary leaves, and discharges.

The study identified over 7,500 job openings stimulated by the four procurements among the prime contractors during fiscal 1974 and revealed that some form of training or recruitment program would be suitable for most of the workers involved. It also demonstrated that industry-specific manpower projections can diverge widely from firm-specific projections, since industry data can reflect only the manpower needs of many firms whose technologies, size, level of operation, and company practices may differ greatly. For example, industry-specific estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census of work-years generated per $1 million of value added in the Space Shuttle Main Engine project were 43 and 49 years, respectively, in 1967 and 1970.[18] On the other hand, firm-specific estimates prepared by NPA in fiscal 1974 totaled only 35 work-years.

The differences in work-years required per unit of expenditure are too great to be due merely to technical limitations in translating the estimate to constant dollars or in allowing for productivity changes in recent years. Rather the differences emphasize the importance and value of using specific establishment data as the basis for projections in an "early warning system."

Not only may industrywide data give inaccurate indications of the number of workers needed, but they may also provide misleading projections concerning the occupations and skill levels required. For example, the industry-based approach to calculating employment levels on the SSME project resulted in projections 10 to 20 percent higher than those produced by the firm-specific approach. Furthermore, the industry-based approach underestimated the need for professional, managerial, and sales workers and overestimated the need for production workers, while its aggregate results emphasized the requirements for machinists, assemblers, and supervisors, at the expense of those for toolmakers and sheet-metal workers. Finally, it did not include a control for job or program duration, thereby increasing the chances of counting some jobs more than once.

Limitations of the NPA Approach

The method devised by the NPA is most readily applicable to large Federal procurement contracts, or to grants to State and local governments leading to such contracts. While the smallest contracts selected for manpower projections probably should be expected to produce at least 250 positions, since the margin of error increases considerably below that level, there is evidence that the NPA approach—given the necessary data—can accommodate substantial variations in the types of contracts examined.

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[18] *1967 Census of Manufacturers* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970), p. 22, and *Shipments of Defense-Oriented Industries, 1970* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972), Current Industrial Reports Series, pp. 12–13.

It should be stressed that the NPA projections refer only to direct employment by contractors and not to employment generated by subcontractors. In the case of the SSME, for example, the variety of mechanical, electrical, and electronic systems produced by subcontractors may involve more and differently skilled workers than those hired by the prime contractor. Moreover, the impact of this secondary employment may be spread widely over several labor market areas, in a number of industries, and through many occupations—and the production peaks of subcontractors may not coincide among themselves or with the peak experienced by the agency or prime contractor. Indeed, if such a dispersion of the manpower impact occurs, subcontractors are not likely to face the same training and recruitment needs as those experienced by the agency or primary contractor.

NPA researchers have also emphasized the need for frequent review of the number of job openings made available in the course of each program, since these may fluctuate in response to local economic conditions and the changing characteristics of the area's labor force. These reviews assume even greater importance in light of the probability that training of potential employees will proceed in stages over a period of months or years.

The NPA studies have revealed that the procurement procedures of the Department of the Navy and NASA and the reporting requirements of the Army Corps of Engineers provide adequate information for firm-specific manpower projections, indicating that other Government agencies may also have reliable information available for immediate analysis. Nonetheless, it is not feasible—even assuming it to be desirable—to enforce uniform data collection procedures in agencies with widely diversified missions. Where information is not available in the necessary detail, estimating techniques relating manpower requirements to the flow of activity in the establishment have been possible.

Most significantly, the NPA studies indicate that, when projections are provided to local manpower officials, company personnel officers, union leaders, and others, they can precipitate a common effort in preparing for manpower changes, since the parties involved can foresee and evaluate the employment consequences of Federal projects undertaken in their locality. However, such cooperative ventures are likely to require extensive outreach efforts by local manpower officials, who will also need to compare the job vacancy projections with other local labor market information and evaluate the new training needs in the light of their other program priorities.

Implications for Manpower Planners

PHASING OF PROGRAMS

Every Government program, either proposed or enacted, implies a specific pattern of manpower needs in public and private employment. If these patterns were known when programs were first considered and if recognition of their manpower effects were insured, many of the untoward consequences for labor could be avoided or at least mitigated. Careful phasing of Government programs could lessen surges in the demand for labor that create production bottlenecks and skill shortages, allowing the manpower impacts of programs to be absorbed by the ongoing, regular processes the labor market. If surges cannot be avoided, manpower assessments could alert Government officials to the need to prepare for the expected shortages.

As important as manpower assessment is in planning the buildup of Government programs, it is even more valuable in preparing for phasing down or eliminating program expenditures. The more consideration program supporters and managers give to the problem of matching labor supply and demand in the later stages of a program, the more careful they are likely to be in their use of manpower from the outset.

AN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

The techniques developed by the NPA are potentially useful as a tool for State and local manpower officials in establishing and operating an "early warning system." With little or no advance information about the quantity and quality of manpower needs, local officials may find they wastefully direct training toward narrow skills for which no job openings exist; in such a situation, not only are the hopes and expectations of trainees frustrated, but employers suffer because they may find that jobs requiring other skills remain unfilled for lack of qualified applicants.

The availability of a systematic framework for assessing the manpower impacts of changes in Federal programs on local firms and their immediate labor markets should spur experimentation with local manpower planning. The decentralization of manpower program activities carried out under CETA has greatly increased the importance of an early warning system. State and local manpower agencies are among the few government units familiar with local labor supply conditions and thus play an essential role in linking projections of job openings with information about jobseekers and in determining the scope and nature of the training and recruitment needed. The success of the system, therefore, will depend on the degree to which local early warning units become active forces in disseminating information and in providing technical assistance.

When fully developed and in effective operation, early warning systems could serve many beneficial functions. Advance notice of job openings generated by major Federal procurements could permit more coordinated and comprehensive State and local manpower planning; workers and trainees would benefit through more efficient job matching; and large Government contractors would be better able to meet production schedules and avoid cost overruns.

The techniques for assessing the manpower effects of Government programs developed by BLS and the NPA have proved productive enough to recommend their further development. Refinement of each approach can best take place in response to the practical needs of government officials, local manpower planners, private managers, and union leaders. Unforeseen limitations and shortcomings may be discovered, but, more importantly, those who use these techniques will undoubtedly find new ways of applying them to help grapple with complex policy decisions and assist in solving the problems of local labor markets.

REPORT ON
VETERANS SERVICES
BY THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Peter J. Brennan, *Secretary*

AUTHORIZATION

The Secretary of Labor shall report annually to the Congress on the success of the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The report shall include, by State, the number of recently discharged or released eligible veterans, veterans with service-connected disabilities, and other eligible veterans who requested assistance through the public employment service and, of these, the number placed in suitable employment or job training opportunities or who were otherwise assisted, with separate reference to occupational training under appropriate Federal law. The report shall also include any determination by the Secretary under section 2004 or 2006 of this title and a statement of the reasons for such determination.

38 U.S.C., section 2007(b)
Vietnam Era Veterans
Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MARCH 4, 1975.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
The Honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIRS: I have the honor to present herewith a report reviewing and commenting upon the performance of the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in providing employment and training services for veterans, as required by 38 U.S.C., section 2007 (b) of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972.

Respectfully,

Peter J. Brennan

Secretary of Labor.

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REPORT ON VETERANS SERVICES

The employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans, a matter of national concern for several years, demonstrated in fiscal 1974 that this group remains somewhat vulnerable to changing economic conditions. Following 6 months of steady declines in the first half of the fiscal year, veteran unemployment rates, particularly among minority group members and those under 25 years of age, responded to the general slackening of the economy by moving upward again.

This report [1] describes the efforts of the Department of Labor to meet the rapidly fluctuating employment needs of the veteran population in fiscal 1974. It begins with a description of the "universe of need," detailing the characteristics of the Vietnam-era veterans' labor market in both fiscal and calendar 1974 and assessing the impact of recent employment trends on younger veterans, those belonging to minority groups, the handicapped and disabled, and those in regions of the country with high veteran unemployment. The report then examines the employment and training services provided veterans in fiscal 1974, with particular attention to recent activities under the President's Veterans Program and the operations of the U.S. Employment Service through its affiliated State agencies in referring veterans to jobs, training, counseling, and other special services. The success of the mandatory listing program, which requires Government contractors and subcontractors to list job openings with State employment services, is also evaluated in this section. The report closes with a description of the Department's fiscal 1975 plans to emphasize employment and training services for the veteran groups hardest hit by recent recessionary developments.

The Vietnam-Era Veterans' Labor Market

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

National economic conditions have exerted an impact upon the unemployment experience of veterans and their prospects for success or failure in the labor market. Despite the emphasis placed by Federal manpower policies and programs on alleviating the employment problems of Vietnam-era veterans and on removing the obstacles they encounter in finding and holding jobs, the current economic downturn has clearly diluted the positive influence of government action on the hiring of disabled, minority group, and younger veterans.

During fiscal 1974, an average of 5.3 million Vietnam-era veterans [2] 20 to 34 years old were employed and 270,000 were jobless, for an average unemployment rate of 4.8 percent (compared with 5.1 percent for nonveterans in the same age group). Although this represented an improvement over the fiscal 1973 average unemployment rate of 5.7 percent, the December 1974 veteran unemployment rate reached 7.7 percent (8.0 percent for nonveterans). Moreover, the existence of a lingering problem area is apparent in the fiscal 1974 average unemployment rate of 9.0 percent for Vietnam-era veterans 20 to 24 years old, compared with 3.8 percent for those aged 25 to 29 and 2.6 percent for those in the 30- to 34-year bracket (see table 1).

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[1] Statistical information required by the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act appears in detailed form in the Statistical Appendix to this volume. See tables A-8 and F-15, 16, and 17.

[2] Vietnam-era veterans are defined as those who served on or after Aug. 5, 1964.

Before the current recession got underway, the special efforts by industry and government to expand veteran employment reached peak effectiveness in the second quarter of fiscal 1974. The overall unemployment rate for veterans 20 to 34 years old fell to 4.2 percent, compared with 4.5 percent for their nonveteran counterparts. The rate for black and other minority group veterans, although still perceptibly higher than the 3.6-percent rate for white veterans within that age group, was down to 5.2 percent, well below the 7.6-percent rate for their nonveteran peers.[3] Similarly, unemployment rates declined to 7.7 percent, 3.1 percent, and 2.6 percent for groups aged 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34, respectively.

However, veterans, like many other members of the labor force, found calendar 1974 to be a period of unusually swift change. By June 1974, national economic conditions (including the consequences of the petroleum shortage) had again adversely affected Vietnam-era veterans, especially those who were 20 to 24 years old or members of minority groups. As of the fourth quarter of calendar 1974, the overall Vietnam-era veteran unemployment rate had climbed to 6.4 percent, while the 20-to-24 age group experienced a rate of 13.1 percent. These developments suggest that special programs to assist veterans are helpful in tight labor market conditions; renewed efforts are necessary, however, in order to ease the severe impact that economic slowdowns have on veterans, particularly those who are young, minority group members, or recently hired.

YOUNGER VETERANS

While unemployment rates underscore the continuing problem younger veterans have in returning to the civilian economy, it is important to note that the number of veterans aged 20 to 24 has declined sharply in the last few years with the end of the Vietnam conflict and the corresponding drop

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[3] Data are not seasonally adjusted. Readers should also note that some of these data are subject to large sampling errors; quarter-to-quarter changes in unemployment rates, therefore, may not be statistically significant.

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY QUARTERS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

Age group and category	Quarterly averages				Fiscal 1974 average
	July–Sept.	Oct.–Dec.	Jan.–Mar.	Apr.–June	
TOTAL, 20 TO 34					
Veteran	5.0	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.8
Nonveteran	4.8	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.1
20 TO 24					
Veteran	8.7	7.7	9.9	9.8	9.0
Nonveteran	6.6	6.3	7.6	7.7	7.1
25 TO 29					
Veteran	4.0	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
Nonveteran	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.3
30 TO 34					
Veteran	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6
Nonveteran	2.2	2.0	3.1	3.0	2.6

in the number of military separations. Consequently, younger veterans now account for proportionately less of the total Vietnam-era veteran labor force and unemployment than they did earlier. For example, in the third quarter of calendar 1974, the 11.1-percent unemployment rate for the 20- to 24-year-old group represented 134,000 unemployed of the 1.2 million labor force members in the group. There were then 292,000 unemployed in the 5.8 million Vietnam-era veteran labor force aged 20 to 34. The 20- to 24-year-old group was thus 21 percent of the Vietnam-era veteran labor force, and accounted for 46 percent of its unemployment. In the second quarter of calendar 1971, however, when unemployment for the 20- to 24-year-old group peaked at 13.0 percent, 223,000 younger veterans were unemployed, representing approximately 67 percent of all jobless Vietnam-era veterans. Also, in the first quarter of calendar 1972, the younger veteran represented a peak of 38.6 percent of the total Vietnam-era veteran labor force at that time. This reflects the aging of the Vietnam-era veteran group as a whole, despite a continuing, but reduced, stream of military separations.

Nonetheless, unemployment rates for the decreasing younger veteran population have been consistently higher than those for their nonveteran contemporaries over the past 4 years. Their jobseeking experience has also contrasted markedly with that of veterans aged 25 or over. During the last 4 years, for example, the 30- to 34-year-old veterans have had essentially the same unemployment rate as their civilian counterparts; similarly, veterans in the 25-to-29 age bracket (who experienced higher jobless rates through 1972) generally had a more favorable situation than nonveterans of the same age during calendar years 1973 and 1974.

There are several possible explanations for the persistent employment problems of the youngest veteran group. Recently returned veterans in the 20- to 24-year-old group have less civilian work experience than their nonveteran counterparts, which may hamper their success at finding their first jobs. For some, their unemployment situation may be no more than a matter of labor market selectivity, waiting until the "right" job comes along, or job exploration, finding out what the civilian market has to offer. Moreover, the availability of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen, based solely on military service, may have softened the financial impact of joblessness and influenced the labor market activity of recently discharged younger veterans. Conversely, many young nonveterans, not having enough wage credits to qualify for unemployment compensation while looking for work, may feel pressured into taking any available job.

BLACK VETERANS

It is anticipated that the worsening labor market situation for veterans in calendar 1975 will hit hardest at black Vietnam-era veterans, who continue to be at a disadvantage, in comparison with white veterans, in finding jobs. The average jobless rate for black Vietnam-era veterans during fiscal 1974 was 9.1 percent, compared with only 4.4 percent for whites during the same period.[4] By the fourth quarter of calendar 1974, the black veteran unemployment rate averaged 11.9 percent.

The youth factor appears to be of particular importance in understanding the nature of unemployment problems among minority veterans, since a higher proportion of black veterans are in the 20- to 24-year-old group. For example, in the fourth quarter of calendar 1974, 9.5 percent of the overall veteran population was black, while 12.3 percent was the comparable figure for the total 20- to 24-year-old group.

HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED VETERANS

As of October 1974, about 399,000 Vietnam-era veterans were receiving service-connected disability compensation payments from the Veterans Administration. Although about 6,500 additional Vietnam-era veterans were classified by the Veterans Administration as totally and permanently disabled, their handicaps were nonservice connected. To be classified as service connected, a disability must have been incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, and it is rated on a percentage basis for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation the veteran is to receive. Service-connected disability ratings, according to the Veterans Administration, are "based primarily upon the average impairment in earnings capacity, that is, upon the economic or industrial handicap which must be overcome, and not from individual success in overcoming it. . . ." Disability ratings range in level from zero to 100 percent and are classified as slight (zero to 20 percent), moderate (30 to 50 percent), or severe (60 to 100 percent).

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[4] Data are not available separately for Spanish-speaking Americans and other minority groups. Since blacks constitute 89 percent of the total minority group population, however, statistics for the larger group approximate trends among blacks.

According to October 1974 statistics of the Veterans Administration, about 5.1 percent of the total Vietnam-era veteran population were disabled. While the percentage of disabled veterans seems to be decreasing, the total numbers appear to be increasing. As of June 1974, for example, 388,851 Vietnam-era veterans were disabled (5.4 percent). Of these, 15.1 percent were aged 20 to 24, while comparable percentages for the 25- to 29- and 30- to 34-year-old groups were 66.2 and 18.7, respectively. Most of the total group were slightly disabled (56.4 percent); 26.2 percent were moderately disabled, and 17.4 percent were severely disabled. Categories of disabilities included psychiatric and neurological (20 percent), general medical and surgical (80 percent), and pulmonary (nearly 1 percent).

While there are no currently available statistics on the number and rates of unemployment for disabled veterans, a recent study sponsored by the Department of Labor found that a sample of disabled Vietnam-era veterans had an unemployment rate of 11.4 percent in mid-1973.[5] Only about 3 percent of the veterans in the sample had been out of the service for less than 1 year at the time they were interviewed.

For disabled veterans as a group, according to the study, severe disability is generally associated with high unemployment, lower pay, and nonparticipation in the labor force or in training. Those most likely to be unemployed were young, members of minority groups, single, and with less than a 12th-grade education. Except for the college graduates in the sample, severely disabled veterans had the most difficulty finding work, and those who were working were receiving lower pay than slightly disabled veterans. Among college graduates under 30 years of age, the differences between slightly and severely disabled veterans are minimal in regard to unemployment rate, type of job, and rate of pay. On the other hand, the effects of a severe disability put high school dropouts at a particular disadvantage. Among disabled veterans who are high school dropouts, those slightly disabled had an 18-percent unemployment rate compared with 31 percent for those severely disabled.

The study also showed that the majority of older disabled veterans who were working held white-collar jobs and that many were in government employment. Among veterans with equally severe disabilities (using VA definitions of severity), those with psychiatric disorders experienced higher unemployment and lower pay than those in other major categories of disability.

REGIONAL PROBLEMS

Regional data from the Current Population Survey indicate that, in calendar year 1974, the proportion of Vietnam-era veterans among the male population aged 20 to 34 was largest in the West (29.2 percent) and the lowest in the Northeast (24.6 percent). Unemployment also varied by region. The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans was highest in the West (6.7 percent), followed by the Northeast (5.8 percent), the North Central (5.2 percent), and the South (4.4 percent).

In a recent study prepared by the Department of Labor, planning estimates were developed for individual States related to Vietnam-era veterans' unemployment in calendar year 1973. Data derived from this analysis on the number of unemployed and rate of unemployment revealed that seven States accounted for almost half of the total number of jobless Vietnam-era veterans during 1973. California's 42,200 unemployed represented about 1 out of 6 unemployed Vietnam-era veterans in the Nation at that time. States with the next largest numbers were New York (19,000) and Pennsylvania (17,700), followed by Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Washington, each of which had 10,000 or slightly more. In contrast, seven Southern States—Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—had fewer jobless Vietnam-era veterans, with numbers ranging from 900 to 5,600 in calendar 1973.

It is important to note that most of the seven States with the highest numbers of unemployed Vietnam-era veterans also have relatively large numbers of resident veterans—in fact, as of June 1974, they accounted for almost 40 percent of the total Vietnam-era veteran population. Moreover, according to a 1973 Veterans Administration survey of veterans discharged in fiscal 1971, almost 2 of every 5 unemployed Vietnam-era veterans lived in large metropolitan areas; for blacks, the proportion of large metropolitan area residents was about 50 percent. Another 25 percent of the unemployed total were living in metropolitan areas with a central-city population of 25,000 to 100,000.

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[5] Thurlow R. Wilson and others, *Disabled Veterans of the Vietnam Era: Employment Problems and Programs* (Alexandria, Va.: Human Resources Research Organization, 1974).

Veteran Employment and Training Services in Fiscal 1974

VETERAN EMPLOYMENT GOALS

The Department of Labor, in concert with other Federal agencies, has attempted to implement the goal of reducing veteran unemployment rates to levels paralleling those of nonveterans in the same age groups. Although unemployment among younger and minority group veterans continued to exceed nonveteran levels in fiscal 1974, the basic target was achieved for other members of the veteran population by about the second quarter of the year. More favorable economic conditions appear to have helped in pushing the unemployment rate for all veterans aged 20 to 34 years below that of their nonveteran peers in the 9 months preceding June 30, 1974.

While the significance of the favorable economic climate which prevailed for a considerable portion of the fiscal year should not be underestimated as a factor in employment goal achievements, a number of programs and activities were similarly important in reducing the veteran unemployment rate below that of nonveterans.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETERANS PROGRAM

The President's Veterans Program (PVP) was initiated in June 1971, with an announcement of a six-point program in which the Secretary of Labor was mandated to:

—Work with the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) to expand private sector job opportunities for Vietnam-era veterans;

Work with the Department of Defense to expand job counseling, training, and placement opportunities for separating servicemen through the Transition Program;

—Expand occupational training opportunities for Vietnam-era veterans under Department of Labor manpower programs;

—Require a listing by Federal agencies and contractors of job openings with the public employment service;

—Improve the effectiveness of State employment service agencies in finding jobs and training opportunities for Vietnam-era veterans;

—Provide special services to Vietnam-era veterans drawing unemployment compensation for 3 months or longer.

In fiscal 1972, the first full year of PVP operations, the 18 participating Federal agencies reported that 1,325,000 Vietnam-era veterans received job training assistance or were placed in employment during the year. The President's Veterans Program then exceeded by 106,000 its goal of providing training or job placement to 1,371,000 veterans in the following fiscal year. (However, there may be some double counting in these totals, since a veteran could have entered more than one training program in a year or received both training and job placement assistance.)

In fiscal 1974, the National Alliance of Businessmen made 195,000 veteran job placements, exceeding its own goal of 100,000 by 95 percent. From July 1, 1973, through May 1974, when the Transition Program ended, the Department of Defense had enrolled 87,751 servicemen in this training program for those nearing completion of their military obligation. Partly funded by the Department of Labor under the Manpower Development and Training Act, it had had a fiscal year goal of 60,000 enrollees. Meanwhile, the State employment service agencies placed 393,400 individual Vietnam-era veterans in jobs. Federal hires exceeded the announced goal of 70,000, providing jobs for 112,612

Vietnam-era veterans. The Department of Labor enrolled 86,000 Vietnam-era veterans in training programs, somewhat short of its goal of 100,000, and the Veterans Administration enrolled 521,025 Vietnam-era veterans under the GI bill.

The increases in Vietnam-era veteran employment during fiscal years 1972 through 1974 amounted to nearly 57 percent, while concurrent increases in total employment for the U.S. economy as a whole aggregated somewhat less than 10 percent. To some extent, the much faster rise in employment of Vietnam-era veterans during this period appeared to be attributable to the role of the President's Veterans Program in emphasizing the needs of veterans for jobs and in creating a more favorable climate for employers to accept or recruit Vietnam-era veterans for available job opportunities.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR DISABLED VETERANS

With a funding allocation of $1.7 million, the Department of Labor launched a project in February 1974 that is designed to provide expanded classroom or skill training, on-the-job training, placement, and other manpower services to disabled veterans. Preliminary employment service (ES) reports indicate that approximately 500 disabled Vietnam-era veterans have been enrolled in training or have been placed in employment as a result of the program.

Outreach is an important component of two other Department of Labor efforts to assist veterans with slight to severe disabilities. In concert with the Veterans Administration and NAB, the Department is currently exploring the preparation of "mini-résumés" by the ES for service-disabled veterans referred by the Veterans Administration. Distribution of the mini-résumés to the maximum number of potential employers is expected to enhance the employment prospects of disabled veteran applicants.

In the second instance, the Department has contracted with a private organization, the Blinded Veterans Association (BVA), to provide special employment preparation and placement services to blinded or visually impaired ex-servicemen. The association contacted more than 18,000 blinded veterans in 1974, of the nearly 50,000 believed eligible. Under the program, the BVA works closely with national, State, and local organizations in helping blinded veterans prepare and circulate résumés, improve their interview skills, and seek out job leads.[*]

OVERSEAS COUNSELING PROGRAM

In addition to direct placement services, Vietnam-era veterans are assisted in readjusting to the civilian labor market through a program the Department of Labor initiated in November 1971 that provides extensive job counseling to military personnel overseas. Servicemen about to complete their military service overseas are provided information concerning types and locations of job opportunities by Department of Labor employment counselors located in Europe and the Far East. In fiscal 1974, 67,711 servicemen participated in group counseling sessions, and 21,813 received individual counseling interviews.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES IN FISCAL 1974

Positive changes in the employment picture for Vietnam-era veterans in the past few years reflect in part the priority accorded by the U.S. Employment Service (USES) and its affiliated State ES agencies in registering veteran applicants for employment, referring them to jobs, and arranging for referral to job training, counseling, and other services. This section of the report first describes the measures taken by the ES in fiscal 1974 to meet these responsibilities and then outlines the response of the various State employment services to directives and other program and budgetary guidelines. Especially significant among recent changes in the ES approach to veterans' employment programs has been the mandatory listing program. However, the use of such management instruments as the annual State Plans of Service, supported by the deployment of Veteran Employment Representatives (VER's) throughout the ES system, has also been of some importance. Finally, a "balanced placement formula," which apportions ES resources among the States, assigns priority to the placement of members of certain target groups, including Vietnam-era veterans.

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[*] The Veterans Administration has launched a pilot project featuring the hiring and training of blinded veterans as veterans benefits counselors. Using special braille training materials, 10 veterans were prepared for full employment in a special training session in January 1975.

Veteran Applicants

During fiscal 1974, a total of 2,360,667 veterans filed or renewed applications with State employment services, a slight increase from the previous year.[7] This represented about 18 percent of the 13,306,799 public employment service applicants. Twenty-five percent of the veterans (590,945) had recently separated from the service, and nearly 5 percent (113,444) were disabled.

The largest number of applications was filed in California (272,295), followed by Texas (138,388). Employment services in Michigan, New York, and Ohio each registered more than 100,000 applications, while most of the Southern State agencies registered fewer than 50,000.

Veteran Placements

Nearly 609,000 veterans (or 26 percent of the entire group of veteran applicants) were placed in jobs in fiscal 1974. The veteran placement rate varied from State to State, reflecting prevailing economic conditions in each, and constituted about 18 percent of the 3,333,702 individual placements made by the State employment services during the fiscal year.

Twenty-seven percent of the veterans placed were recently separated from the service, while the disabled numbered 26,931, or 4 percent (24 percent of the disabled veteran applicants).[8] Among all the veteran applicants, 28 percent of those recently separated obtained jobs through the ES—while the comparable placement rate for other applicants was less than 25 percent.

Veterans Enrolled in Job Training

Veterans numbering 51,628 were enrolled in job training through the ES during fiscal 1974, a slight decrease from the preceding year, which corresponded to a general drop in all ES training enrollments. Not surprisingly, younger, recently separated veterans represented a larger proportion—36 percent—of veterans enrolled in job training than they did of veteran applicants or veterans placed. Disabled veterans represented 5 percent of the former members of the Armed Forces enrolled through the ES in training programs.

As indicated below, veterans enrolled in selected employment and training programs comprised 27 percent of the enrollees in these programs, with Vietnam-era veterans representing 82 percent of the veteran total. In individual programs, veteran enrollees ranged from a high of 39 percent in the Public Employment Program, to a low of 13 percent in Public Service Careers.

Selected program	*All enrollees*	*Veterans*	*Vietnam-era veterans*
Totals	390, 100	105, 000	86, 000
JOBS	41, 000	14, 100	10, 400
Public Service Careers	9, 600	1, 200	800
National on-the-job training	22, 100	5, 500	4, 300
Construction Outreach	70, 700	12, 100	12, 100
Concentrated Employment Program	70, 100	10, 000	8, 100
Public Employment Program[1]	66, 200	26, 000	19, 300
Manpower Development and Training Act institutional training	110, 400	36, 100	31, 000

[1] Excludes approximately 202,700 youth enrolled in the fiscal 1974 PEP summer program.

The latest data available on those who found employment after training show that veterans made up 23.1 percent of the trainees in professional and technical occupations. Other comparable figures were 10.1 percent for clerical and sales occupations, 22.7 percent for services, 54.3 percent for machine trades, 42 percent for benchwork, and 54.6 percent for structural work. Veterans as a group received average wages higher than those of the nonveterans in each occupation

Veterans Provided Other Services

A total of 777,631 veterans, including 207,382 recently separated (27 percent) and 41,411 disabled (5 percent), were provided services in addition to, or other than, job placement or training. These included counseling, job development, vocational testing, and referral to other agencies or

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[7] However, only 51 jurisdictions reported in fiscal 1973, compared with 52 in fiscal 1974.

[8] "Recently separated" veterans are defined by the ES as those who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

TABLE 2. VETERANS PLACED ON MANDATORY LISTING ORDERS, FISCAL YEARS 1972–74

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Fiscal year			Percent change, 1973–74
	1972 [1]	1973 [1]	1974	
MANDATORY LISTING ACTIVITY				
Mandatory listing (ML) openings received	313	709	985	38.9
Individuals placed on ML orders	86	283	431	52.3
Total veterans placed on ML orders	31	89	111	24.7
Vietnam-era veterans placed on ML orders	23	67	82	22.4
Special disabled veterans placed on ML orders	(2)	(2)	14	
TOTAL ES ACTIVITY				
Total openings received [3]	9,656	10,436	9,850	−5.6
Total individuals placed	2,308	2,956	3,334	12.8
Total veterans placed	536	606	609	.5
Vietnam-era veterans placed	327	390	393	.8

[1] Excludes the State of Washington.

[2] Not available.

[3] Including those for 3 days and under.

programs. Veterans comprised 19 percent of those receiving these services from the ES during fiscal 1974.

Mandatory Listing

The mandatory listing program was inaugurated by Executive Order 11598 of June 16, 1971, which required the Secretary of Labor to:

—Issue rules and regulations requiring executive agencies and departments to list suitable job openings with offices of the Federal-State employment service;

—Issue rules and regulations requiring Government contractors and subcontractors to list all suitable job openings with the local office of the State employment service; and

—Gather information on the effectiveness of the program, including the extent to which the employment needs of veterans were being fulfilled.

The status of the program was reinforced by enactment of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972 and the implementation of the Secretary of Labor's regulation in 41 CFR, part 50–250.[9] These documents require that Federal contracts for procurement of personal property or nonpersonal services (including construction) of $2,500 or more contain a clause providing that special emphasis be placed on the hiring of qualified disabled veterans and Vietnam-era veterans in carrying out the contracts. Contractors must accept referrals from the employment service for jobs listed, but there is no requirement that contractors formally interview or hire any referred applicant. (The Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 raised the size of the minimum contract affected by these requirements to $10,000 or more.)

As shown in table 2, mandatory listing activity has grown steadily since the program was initiated. Job openings received by the ES in fiscal 1974 more than tripled the total of 2 years earlier and were approximately 40 percent higher than those received in fiscal 1973. Placements of veterans under the program have also increased significantly, to 111,000 in fiscal 1974, an improvement of 25 percent over fiscal 1973 (and of about 22 percent for Vietnam-era veterans alone). In fiscal 1972, mandatory listing jobs accounted for 7 percent of Vietnam-era veterans placed by the ES, but by fiscal 1973, this rate had jumped to 17.2 percent. Of all the veterans placed by the ES in fiscal 1974, 18 percent were placed in mandatory listing jobs, compared with 14.7 percent the previous year, a 22-percent increase.

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[9] 41 CFR, part 50–250, requires in part that all job openings be listed with the ES, except those which will be filled internally by promotion or transfer; will be filled from regularly established recall or rehire lists; will be filled "pursuant to a customary and traditional employer-union hiring arrangement"; are for executive, administrative, or professional positions compensated at a salary rate of more than $18,000 a year; or offer only casual or temporary employment for 3 days or under and those for which a deviation has been granted by the Secretary of Labor.

While several studies of this program indicate that mandatory listing has contributed to an increase in veteran placements, a number of problem areas remain. It is difficult to identify Federal contractors subject to the law, particularly multi-State, multiestablishment, and first-tier subcontractors, in order to monitor their compliance. Moreover, an enforcement problem has arisen from the fact that some contractors list only a token number of openings, jobs which were already filled, or openings not specific enough for the ES to make a referral.

In June 1973, the Department of Labor arranged with a private contractor to provide data to each State ES agency on a monthly basis, identifying area employers linked organizationally to firms awarded Federal contracts exceeding $2,500. When disseminated to local offices, this information provides the ES with a basis for monitoring, making onsite visits, and taking other measures to keep contractors informed of their obligation to provide job vacancy listings.

It is impossible to compile detailed statistics that would distinguish clearly between those job orders received solely as a result of the program and those that might have been received in any event; it is important to note, however, that total ES job openings have increased during the life of the program from fewer than 6 million in fiscal 1971 to nearly 10 million in fiscal 1974, partly as a result of the mandatory listing requirement.

Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen

The Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program provides unemployment insurance benefits for eligible veterans while they are seeking employment. Pursuant to agreements with the Secretary of Labor, State employment security agencies take claims and pay benefits from Federal funds to veterans under the same terms and conditions and in the same amounts provided by the unemployment insurance law of the State in which the veteran files his first claim. Only those veterans who have had 90 or more days of continuous active service and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable are entitled to UCX benefits. As shown in table 3, the level of UCX activities declined between fiscal 1973 and 1974, following continued decreases in the number of military separations.

In addition to providing income maintenance for qualified unemployed veterans, State unemployment insurance units also serve veterans in other ways. For example, unemployed veterans applying for UCX benefits are referred to the ES for placement, training, and other manpower services.

TABLE 3. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN (UCX) PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1973–74

Activity	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Percent change
Military separations (number)	612, 000	527, 000	−13. 9
Initial claims (number)	393, 259	341, 806	−13. 1
Weeks claimed (thousands)	3, 936	3, 319	−15. 7
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	10. 0	9. 7	−3. 1
First payments (number)	246, 597	219, 372	−11. 0
Final payments (number)	73, 985	47, 963	−35. 2
Percent who exhausted benefits	30. 0	21. 9	−27. 0
Weeks compensated (thousands)	3, 820. 5	2, 988. 0	−21. 8
Average duration of claim (weeks)	15. 5	13. 6	−12. 3
Average weekly benefit [1]	$69. 39	$71. 08	2. 4
Average benefits paid [1]	$1, 075. 03	$968. 20	−9. 9
Total benefits paid (thousands) [1]	$265, 100	$212, 395	−19. 9

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[1] Net dollar benefits include extended benefits.

Annual State Plans of Service

Annual State Plans of Service are documents which State ES agencies must prepare and submit, along with their operating budget requests, to the Federal Government. Instructions issued by the Department of Labor (concerning these plans) emphasize the service priorities mandated for veterans by existing legislation and regulations. Agencies affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service specify in the plans the services that will be provided to veterans and the resources they will require. About one-sixth of the overall total budget for State ES services in fiscal 1975 is expected to be used by the Department for veteran services.

Balanced Placement Formula

First used in calendar year 1974 for fiscal 1975 funding purposes, the balanced placement formula ties the allocation of funds for the operation of State employment security agencies to ES performance. Important components of the formula are measures of the quality of jobs to which persons are referred and of the types of applicants who are placed. Selected target groups of applicants are assigned added weights; for example, veterans, and especially those who are poor, handicapped, UI claimants, or members of minority groups, received a high priority in this resource allocation formula. The procedure effectively links the amount of resources the State ES agency will receive to its success in serving veterans, among other target groups.

Veterans Employment Representatives

Section 502(a) of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972 stepped up ES capability to provide services to veterans by establishing a formula for assigning an Assistant Veterans Employment Representative (AVER) for every 250,000 veterans in each State's veteran population. In 31 States, the formula required an additional 68 AVER's to augment the Veterans Employment Service's field staff of VER's, assigned to each State agency for many years. Half of the AVER's are Vietnam-era veterans, 16 are disabled, 9 are minority group members, and 1 is female. Since the positions were filled in the closing months of fiscal 1974, the full impact of their services will not be felt until fiscal 1975.

The provision of services to veterans by the State ES at the local level through a Local Veterans Employment Representative (LVER) is also required, unless the local office is excepted by the Secretary. An administrative ruling generally requires the assignment of a full-time LVER in all local offices where there is an annual veteran applicant load of 1,200 or more, or a veteran population of 6,000 or more in the local office area.

Of the approximately 2,400 local ES offices nationwide, 1,266 meet these criteria. Among this group, 96 percent had assigned a full-time LVER by the close of fiscal 1974.

Manpower Prospects for Veterans

With the recent reappearance of substantial unemployment among certain groups of Vietnam-era veterans, the Nation's manpower goals for fiscal 1975 have shifted accordingly. For example, plans are being implemented to emphasize employment and training services for younger, minority group, and disabled veterans, since a reduction in unemployment among these target populations should help maintain unemployment among all veterans at a level similar to that of the nonveteran labor force.

To further improve Federal services of all kinds to the Nation's veterans, the President established the Domestic Council Committee on Veterans' Services in April 1974, with the mission of developing and coordinating policies that cut across agency lines. Another newly established group is the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, composed of five participating agencies—the Departments of Defense; Commerce; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Labor and the Veterans Administration—and the National Alliance of Businessmen. Its function is to help achieve the employment and training objectives of the President's Veterans Program, taking over some of the responsibilities of a previous Jobs for Veterans program.

The interagency advisory committee has developed a plan of action for fiscal 1975 that draws upon the combined resources and efforts of the six participants. This plan is expected to contribute much to the attainment of the goals of providing improved job placement, on-the-job training, and institutional vocational training to more than one million Vietnam-era veterans.

Moreover, the 1975 plan of action for providing services to Vietnam-era veterans calls for more than a million job or job training placements and includes the following: 330,000 placements by the State employment services, under supervision of the Veterans Employment Representatives; 200,000 placements through the efforts of the National Alliance of Businessmen; 70,000 jobs in the Federal Government; and the remainder through smaller job placement and training projects.

A number of other approaches have been adopted to hasten the achievement of goals established for fiscal 1975. One newly modified approach to the problem utilizes the reconstituted Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee (JFV), under the leadership of the Department of Labor, to augment and strengthen the array of special manpower services available to veterans. While the JFV has encouraged increased hiring of veteran applicants by Federal agencies, the National Alliance of Businessmen, with Department of Labor funding, has placed 50 new JFV managers in areas of highest veteran unemployment to provide industry assistance to target group members in obtaining jobs. The counseling and ancillary services provided to veteran target groups by the State employment services are being strengthened, and the "one-stop service" made available by the Veterans Administration and the Department of Labor to jobseeking veterans may be expanded. In addition, a number of quantitative goals for job placements, training enrollments, and work-training projects have been established for the participating Federal agencies.

Similarly, the Assistant Veterans Employment Representatives, who are Federal employees added to ES staffs during the closing months of fiscal 1974, will monitor and stimulate veteran services. On the local level, emphasis is being placed on serving the target groups, promoting the mandatory listing of jobs by Federal contractors, and insuring that veterans are given special consideration in referral to these listings.

In an attempt to reach the greatest concentrations of the target groups, the Department of Labor will also study the feasibility of a model high-impact program in the seven States having the largest numbers of unemployed veterans. Finally, the Department will emphasize full development of the employment and outreach program for blinded Vietnam-era veterans that began late in fiscal 1974.

REPORT ON FACILITIES UTILIZATION AND MANPOWER PROGRAM COORDINATION UNDER CETA

BY THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Caspar W. Weinberger, *Secretary*

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

JANUARY 31, 1975.

Hon. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is the first annual report to the Congress on facilities utilization and manpower program coordination, as required by section 705(b) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended, P.L. 93–203.

This report reviews the administrative actions taken by this Department to support facilities utilization and program coordination and includes a summary of the extent of current program linkages.

Sincerely,

Caspar W. Weinberger

Secretary.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

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REPORT ON FACILITIES UTILIZATION AND MANPOWER PROGRAM COORDINATION UNDER CETA

A primary purpose of this report is to set forth the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's new manpower coordination policy and strategy. Its strategy is supportive of the manpower planning goals of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973. Departmental responsibilities are either explicitly mandated by the CETA legislation or implicitly required to support other entities in carrying out their mandated responsibilities.

An explicit mandate is contained in section 306 of CETA, which provides for the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to advise the Secretary of Labor on CETA program services of a health, education, or welfare nature. Section 306 also requires Department of Health, Education, and Welfare approval of title III arrangements for basic education and vocational training made directly by the Secretary of Labor. In addition to these mandated roles, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has a basic responsibility to support CETA prime sponsors and their advisory councils in meeting mandates and opportunities for the development of comprehensive manpower plans promoting the coordination of all related manpower programs in their planning jurisdictions.

In response to departmental reporting requirements in section 705(b) of CETA, as amended, the first part of this report addresses the administrative actions underway within the Department and those actions jointly undertaken with the Department of Labor to promote coordination in facility utilization. The second part of the report addresses utilization of community colleges, area vocational and technical schools, and other vocational institutions and vocational rehabilitation agencies to carry out the training programs under this and related acts. Additionally, it cites examples of various linkages established by prime sponsors with community health, education, and welfare programs, as well as program planning and service delivery mechanisms. To the extent possible, given early and limited observation of CETA program implementation, this report discusses some of the more significant factors promoting or hindering program coordination and the development of comprehensive manpower planning systems.

The information on facility utilization and program coordination included in this report is based primarily upon data collected during September and October 1974. The data were collected through direct contacts by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regional office staff with approximately 200 CETA prime sponsors. When the information was gathered, many prime sponsors had not yet made firm fiscal 1975 planning arrangements. This report, therefore, presents limited preliminary information on CETA prime sponsor utilization of departmentally supported facilities or agencies.

CETA encourages State and local prime sponsors to utilize effective existing facilities for delivery of occupational training and to develop service linkages with community manpower programs not funded under CETA. Moreover, the legislation mandates State prime sponsors and their State Manpower Services Councils to promote comprehensive manpower planning systems which provide for coordination among all related manpower programs in the State.[1]

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recognizes that, in order for prime sponsors to effectively establish comprehensive planning and coordinated service delivery systems, they will need the support and assistance of the Department in identifying and developing linkages with manpower-related health, education, and welfare programs.

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[1] See secs. 106 and 107 of CETA.

Administrative Response to CETA

BACKGROUND

The Department's administrative response to CETA has been shaped partially by manpower-related activities carried out prior to its enactment. These activities are briefly summarized to provide an understanding of both the Department's concept of comprehensive manpower planning and its strategic interest in CETA.

During 1972 and 1973, departmental components undertook two major studies to assess the status of federally funded manpower program coordination at the State and local level and to recommend actions that might be taken to move toward more effective program coordination. Findings from both reports indicate that manpower programs in State and local areas are generally planned and operated on parallel tracks with minimal communication among individual program planners. Some of the possible consequences of such "blind" planning discussed in the reports include unnecessary duplication of service deliverers, limited access to related program services, overlaps in coverage of some target groups with other target populations remaining underserved, and an excess of trainees in occupations with limited job demand.

The two reports suggest that coordinated planning could prevent some of these consequences and promote more efficient and equitable allocation and utilization of resources. Additionally, it could engender increased linkage in delivering services and thereby enlarge the array of manpower and related human resources services available to clients.

In response to report recommendations, an Office of Manpower was established within the Office of the Secretary to provide a central policy focus on departmental manpower coordination issues. In conjunction with an Intradepartmental Manpower Working Group composed of national and regional office representatives, the Office of Manpower developed a strategy which proposed to improve the coordination of the Department's manpower programs at the State and local levels. The program planning and service delivery systems proposed would be coordinated where appropriate with other Federal, State, local, and private manpower programs.

The manpower program coordination strategy encompasses those departmental programs (except professional occupational development) that directly contribute to improving an individual's employability, employment opportunities, or earnings. Major departmental programs in this category include vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, adult basic and remedial education, allied health manpower, paraprofessional training, and employment-related social services, such as day care and health services (including alcohol and drug abuse programs and community medical, mental health, mental retardation, and family planning services).

By "comprehensive manpower planning," the Department means coordination during both the strategic and the operational stages of *all* planning for related manpower services to similar target groups in a community. In general, program planning incorporates decisions concerning program objectives, target group priorities, allocation of resources, mix of services, service delivery systems, program monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and management information systems. In a given jurisdiction, *comprehensive* planning for all manpower programs, regardless of their funding source or administrative locus, would attempt to insure that all planning decisions be made within a common framework.

Currently, some Department of Health, Education, and Welfare program regulations contribute to discordance in the initiation of planning cycles and plan submission dates and lack of uniformity in planning formats. These constraints on timing and plan content make simultaneous decisionmaking for all programs impractical. However, improvement in information bases, information exchange, and planning input processes underlying program planning decisions can lead to more effective and better coordinated decisions. If all planners are familiar with and involved in the decisionmaking processes of each other's programs and if information is exchanged on a regular basis, comprehensive planning networks can be promoted. In such networks, decisions reached during the planning process of one program take into consideration the planning decisions of other programs.

PASSAGE OF CETA AND MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare viewed enactment of CETA as providing a timely vehicle for implementing its manpower coordination strategy. This strategy is based on the idea that active departmental technical assistance can facilitate prime sponsor planning that considers programs receiving financial aid from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. To support prime sponsor initiatives, the Department proceeded to strengthen intradepartmental coordination and to formalize a cooperative relationship with the Department of Labor.

In early 1974, the Department initiated discussions with the Department of Labor concerning clarification of this Department's mandated responsibilities under CETA and the need for joint technical assistance to CETA prime sponsors. After deciding that an active Department of Health, Education, and Welfare role in CETA implementation would assist in carrying out the program coordination intent of the CETA, the two departments negotiated and signed a joint Memorandum of Agreement. The Memorandum of Agreement clarifies the broad language in CETA related to this Department's responsibilities and delineates the procedures for carrying out these responsibilities in coordination with the Department of Labor.[2]

CETA INITIATIVES

While negotiations with the Department of Labor were underway, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare developed an intradepartmental management objective designed to coordinate manpower efforts. To meet this objective, systems will be developed to support State and local chief elected officials in drawing up CETA plans. Support will be provided primarily through supplying technical assistance materials on interagency program coordination, developing new planning and information systems, modifying existing systems to support comprehensive planning, providing regional office technical assistance, and reviewing CETA plans.

To further emphasize the Department's commitment to broad manpower coordination, a Secretarial Policy Guidance on CETA was issued in October 1974. This guidance recognizes the need to support CETA prime sponsor planning initiatives by increasing the potential for planning interaction between State agencies funded by the Department and chief elected officials.

DELEGATION OF CETA RESPONSIBILITIES AND FISCAL 1975 ACTIVITIES

Office of the Secretary and National Program Offices

The Office of Manpower in the Office of Human Development provides the focus for the Department's manpower coordination activities and leadership in carrying out CETA-related functions.

The Director of the Office of Manpower chairs the Intradepartmental Manpower Working Group, which advises the Secretary on major departmental manpower coordination policy initiatives. Currently, units within the national Office of Education, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service are being established as the focal points for coordinating agency responses to departmental CETA initiatives. Within the Office of Human Development, the Office of Rural Development has primary responsibility for coordinating departmental CETA title III responsibilities for the migrant and seasonal farmworker programs. The Office of Native American Programs provides the same departmental function for the CETA title III Indian manpower programs.

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[2] The text of this Memorandum of Agreement is printed as app. A of this report.

The Department's systems development initiative includes analysis of management information systems to determine how they might be used or modified to support more effective State and local manpower planning. As part of this effort, the Office of Manpower is funding the Census Use Study (CUS), of the Bureau of the Census, to conduct a feasibility study concerning the development of a comprehensive manpower program planning data base that would provide both State and local CETA prime sponsors with Department of Health, Education, and Welfare program information and labor market data needed for effective program coordination. The goal of the project is to develop an information base and software geared specifically to prime sponsors' decision-making requirements. The project will identify and utilize existing data which at present are not widely used for comprehensive planning purposes. The primary data sources will be State, local, and regional agency program records, as well as national statistical series. Emphasis is being placed on State, local, and regional health, education, or welfare manpower-related program administrative data files.

Another area of CETA-related activity is the development of technical assistance materials to use in supporting prime sponsor manpower coordination initiatives, including an inventory of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare manpower programs. The inventory describes program objectives, authorizing legislation, participant eligibility requirements, services, funding processes, planning processes, plan review and approval requirements, administering agencies, advisory groups, program reporting and evaluation requirements, and coordination mechanisms with other agencies and programs. Regional office staff are developing a listing of appropriate Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regional and/or State grantee staff to contact for technical assistance concerning the individual programs and a project-specific inventory containing more detailed information on the manpower programs that are operating in each CETA prime sponsor's jurisdiction.

Additional technical assistance plans include the development of a series of manuals that will discuss in detail how specific, major Department of Health, Education, and Welfare manpower programs can be coordinated with CETA programs. These manuals will complement the existing CETA technical assistance guides.

Office of the Regional Director

The major locus for Department of Health, Education, and Welfare interaction with CETA prime sponsors is at the regional level. Regional Directors have established manpower coordination units to carry out regional office responsibilities in relation to CETA. The first major task at the regional level was to review prime sponsors' fiscal 1975 CETA plans. Regional offices reviewed the plans in order to:

—Comment on the quality of arrangements made for services of a health, education, or welfare nature.

—Suggest possible opportunities for coordination with departmental manpower programs.

—Respond to prime sponsor recommendations concerning departmental programs.

—Examine prime sponsor plans against plans of State grantees funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, noting areas of overlap in target group priorities, occupational training areas, and mix of services and identifying undeveloped opportunities for coordination in facility utilization, program planning, and service delivery.

Fiscal 1975 CETA plan review proceeded in accordance with the procedures established in the Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Labor. In the future, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regional offices will respond to prime sponsors' requests for assistance during plan development. Limited assistance was given in fiscal 1975 and was primarily in the areas of Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA)[3] program transition and the development of agreements concerning the planning for and expenditure of CETA section 112 vocational education moneys.[4] As prime sponsors become more aware of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's manpower coordination role, the Department expects that requests for technical assistance will increase in number and become more diversified. Regional staff will be available for onsite technical assistance in working out purchase of services arrangements; interchange of services; sharing of facilities; joint program planning and/or program administration; outstationing of staff from one program to another; temporary exchange of staff between programs or exchange of staff serving advisory councils; and joint service referral procedures.

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[3] The Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) of 1962, as amended, served as an authority for programmatic predecessors of CETA. Sec. 714 of CETA, as amended, repealed the MDTA.

[4] Sec. 112 of CETA provides for a special grant to Governors "to provide financial assistance, through State vocational education boards, to provide needed vocational education services in areas served by prime sponsors." CETA sec. 103(c) provides that 5 percent of the funds available under title I shall be available only for grants under sec. 112.

Program Coordination: A Preliminary Overview, Fiscal 1975

The second part of this report addresses coordination and comprehensive manpower planning arrangements that have been developed between CETA prime sponsors and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's major manpower programs. As noted in the introduction to this report, much of the information that follows is based on a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regional office survey of approximately 200 CETA prime sponsors. The information is both limited and preliminary; CETA planning arrangements that are highlighted are subject to possible modification during the remainder of the fiscal year.

ADULT EDUCATION

The purpose of the adult education (AE) program is to establish and expand programs of adult public education so that adults can continue their education through completion of secondary school and secure job training. In many of the employability plans developed for CETA participants, basic or remedial education is a primary component. In order to maximize their resources, prime sponsors and AE program directors will want to assess whether the basic educational needs of CETA trainees could be met effectively by the existing adult education system. Similarly, they might also assess potential linkages for providing AE clients increased access to occupational training or direct job placement services.

CETA and AE have overlapping target populations. AE serves persons with less than a secondary education, with 80 percent of their program efforts focused on persons with less than a ninth-grade instructional level.[5] It is anticipated that many of the disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons who participate in CETA programs will meet the AE eligibility criteria and could be served by the AE program if slots are available. CETA client referrals to the AE program could be of assistance, moreover, to some local AE programs that have experienced difficulty in reaching AE priority target groups. If existing AE programs have limited slots to meet CETA trainee basic educational needs, particularly the limited slots for CETA trainees within the 9th- to 12th-grade instructional level, prime sponsors may use their flexibility under CETA to support expansion of the AE program so that it can meet all required CETA service needs.

Joint CETA/AE initiatives can be supported by language in the proposed rules governing AE programs[6] and through the use of the 15 percent of AE State grant funds targeted for conducting experimental personnel training and adult education projects.

The capacity of the AE program to coordinate with community manpower training programs has been demonstrated through AE service provision to MDTA skills center trainees. In some centers, the standard AE curriculum and training techniques were adapted by the MDTA staff and the AE instructor so that they more effectively supported the specific occupational training orientation of the MDTA program. Prime sponsors have the opportunity to continue AE/CETA coordination similar to that arranged under MDTA.

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[5] Education for individuals who have completed less than 9 years of schooling is referred to as "adult basic education." No more than 20 percent of the funds available to a State can be used for instruction in grades 9 through 12.

[6] Sec. 166.13(f) of proposed rules responsive to the Education Amendments of 1974.

Preliminary surveys of prime sponsor planning arrangements indicate that nearly 30 percent of the prime sponsors have developed plans to coordinate their programs with State and local AE programs. These prime sponsors indicated that they will be "buying in" on a reimbursable basis for services such as basic or remedial education, bilingual education, and general educational development (GED) preparation from State and local adult public education systems. Many balance-of-State prime sponsors are contracting directly with State departments of education for provision of these services. Local prime sponsors are contracting with local adult education centers, secondary schools, community colleges, former MDTA skills centers, and vocational education centers. Negotiations are underway in one prime sponsor's area to provide intensive one-step basic education and GED by relocation of the local Adult Learning Center into the Manpower Services Center. In three of the States surveyed, adult education and GED are being provided by State and local AE programs to CETA participants at no cost.

A significant number of prime sponsors are purchasing adult education services, particularly bilingual education, from community-based organizations including Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC's). A factor contributing to bilingual education contracts with community-based groups rather than with local AE programs appears to include a perception of a greater effectiveness of the private organization in serving minority clients. Additionally, some prime sponsors are not aware of locally available AE services and programs. Only one prime sponsor in the survey appeared to be developing an autonomous system for provision of adult basic and remedial education services.

Although CETA/AE coordination is progressing in some local communities, there are indications that coordination problems do exist. One of the factors that potentially could limit AE/CETA coordination is the lack of participation of AE directors on prime sponsor advisory councils and in the CETA planning process. Prime sponsors have already appointed other community public educational representatives such as State or local district vocational education administrators, community college representatives, or skills center directors to serve on their councils, and they are understandably hesitant to appoint additional members representing public education agencies. However, it appears that AE directors have not been appointed to some prime sponsor advisory councils because of prime sponsor confusion or lack of knowledge about the AE program and its potential for coordination. This problem has not arisen in areas where coordination has been supported or directed by the policy of the State AE office and the initiative of State AE directors.

Coordination between AE and CETA programs appears to be hindered in some areas by the fact that the planning and administration of the AE program is not coordinated with, or is removed organizationally from, the planning and administration of related State education agency occupational programs for adults. This separation of closely related programs is potentially confusing to prime sponsors. This problem will be addressed by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare staff working with State education agencies.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The purpose of the vocational education program is to assist States in maintaining, extending, and improving existing vocational education programs and to develop new programs so that persons of all ages in all communities of the State will have ready access to vocational training that is realistic in light of actual or anticipated employment. Commonalities in the purposes of CETA and the Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, similar tasks mandated of their advisory councils, and specific sections of both acts which support each other's objectives allow and justify pursuit of planning and service delivery coordination.

Using both CETA section 112 supplemental vocational education funds and CETA title I basic grant moneys, prime sponsors have developed agreements for purchase of occupational training in vocational education institutions. Arrangements for services range from individual referral on an as-needed basis, through reserving places for fewer than a class-size group, to class-size training. Many public education agencies and State boards are also under contract with prime sponsors to arrange for training of CETA participants in private educational institutions. In some instances, prime sponsors are subcontracting directly with private educational organizations. Others are utilizing community colleges, vocational-technical institutes, and private training schools more extensively than they were used under the pre-CETA manpower legislation. This utilization appears to be occurring primarily on an individual referral basis. Surveyed funding arrangements for occupational training include cost reimbursement and joint funding. The latter arrangements generally consist of allowances and administrative costs being paid by CETA with training and supplies provided by the educational institution.

Prevocational training and vocational counseling are additional major services being provided to prime sponsors by the vocational education community. One prime sponsor also contributed funding to a special project designed to assist dropout-prone high school students through provision of an alternative school environment, including work-experience placements. In another area, CETA will share the cost of providing higher education tuition scholarships to eligible enrollees on a priority basis. A vocational exploration program for 150 youth has been funded by 1 prime sponsor.

There are some basic changes in relationships between community manpower programs and State and local vocational education agencies under CETA. Some of these changes may have implications for the development of comprehensive manpower planning systems, as well as for the utilization of existing facilities. For example, planning relationships with vocational education agencies may differ from those under MDTA. Prime sponsors are placing greater emphasis on individual referral to institutional training and increasingly are arranging directly with local public and private education agencies for such training. The assurance of appropriate coordination and the resolution of other issues arising from modified prime sponsor-vocational education agency relationships will require joint assessment by prime sponsors, State vocational education agencies, and the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

MDTA: TRANSITION UNDER CETA

This section of the report discusses utilization of MDTA skills centers by CETA prime sponsors and summarizes the major thrusts of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Education in facilitating the transition from MDTA to CETA.

MDTA Skills Center Utilization

At the time of the prime sponsor survey, negotiations concerning utilization of skills centers were still pending in a few areas. Therefore, it is impossible to specify the number of existing skills centers now being funded under CETA. However, preliminary findings indicate that, of 75 centers surveyed, only 5 are not being utilized by CETA prime sponsors. Prime sponsor reasons for not utilizing these five centers include the inability of the center to satisfactorily meet prime sponsor training specifications, insufficient funds to maintain a center that previously served an area much larger than the prime sponsor's CETA jurisdiction, and the availability of alternative training facilities at a projected lower cost.

Although CETA prime sponsors have chosen to utilize most of the MDTA skills centers, prime sponsors are encouraging modifications in skills center operations. Primary areas of change include the scope of occupational programs, recordkeeping/reporting processes, and the inclusion of more explicit performance standards in skills centers contracts. Reduced funding under CETA for skills centers has become necessary in some areas where the centers were unable to meet the full training needs specified in prime sponsor title I plans.

MDTA/CETA Transitional Thrusts

There have been three major methods by which the Office of Education has provided assistance to prime sponsors in making the transition from MDTA to CETA. Through the use of Area Manpower Institutes for the Development of Staff (AMIDS), regional/State activities, and national programs, the Office of Education has undertaken efforts to assist prime sponsors in meeting their new responsibilities under CETA and in transferring effective MDTA activities to prime sponsor comprehensive manpower programs.

AMIDS were established for the purpose of providing training and technical assistance to all individuals within the manpower education system, but primarily to MDTA personnel, so that they could more effectively assist and interact with the persons they were serving. In early 1974, the AMIDS network was reorganized to include centers in five regions, with boundaries conforming to Federal regions. Although regionalized, the system serves as a national network of services. During the latter part of fiscal 1974, AMIDS staff began outreach efforts to contact CETA prime sponsors in order to assist in the orderly transition of MDTA programs to CETA and inform CETA prime sponsors of the broad range of manpower education technical assistance available at no cost through AMIDS.[7]

Through workshops, seminars, conferences, and briefing meetings, AMIDS have been assisting prime sponsors in identifying and meeting various manpower educational planning and programing needs. The regional AMIDS centers with expertise in planning and programing and in developing contract guidelines and evaluation systems have been most in demand by prime sponsors. Some AMIDS staff are using their experience with the MDTA programs to assist in continuing the use of various MDTA counseling, testing, and training techniques under CETA.

During fiscal 1974, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare funded a number of research and training projects designed to identify and distribute to appropriate users information concerning MDTA-related techniques and projects of proven effectiveness in serving manpower program clientele. Two of these projects are briefly summarized below:

1. During the past 3 years, the Northwest Regional Education Laboratory has developed a competency-based, field-centered, open-entry/open-exit counselor training model. AMIDS are currently holding workshops to disseminate information about the program, as well as to provide training in selected components. Since the inception of the program, workshops have been conducted in 40 States. It is expected that the skills acquired by the seminar participants, many of whom are subcontractors under CETA, will enhance the overall operation of ongoing and proposed CETA activities.

2. A series of related workshops has been held to provide training for AMIDS counseling specialists on utilization and implementation of the Job Readiness Posture (JRP) program. "Job Readiness Posture" is a term used to define the combination of attitudes, perceptions, and motivations that affect an individual's ability to obtain and keep a job. Basically, the JRP program is designed to determine effective methods for meeting the needs of workers identified as not yet job ready.[8]

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Fiscal 1974 saw the passage not only of CETA but of new vocational rehabilitation legislation as well. The Office of Manpower and the Rehabilitation Services Administration have been cooperatively focusing attention on the new legislation and identifying implications for vocational rehabilitation/CETA relationships. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 calls for States to expand and improve services to individuals with severe handicaps and, in the event that vocational rehabilitation services cannot be provided to all eligible handicapped individuals, to serve first those individuals with the most severe handicaps. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 also directs that State vocational rehabilitation agencies establish cooperative arrangements with other programs, including manpower programs, to serve handicapped individuals. Enactment of both the more targeted Rehabilitation Act and the flexible CETA has caused some State vocational rehabilitation agencies to reexamine their relationships with community manpower training programs.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration has urged vocational rehabilitation agencies to work cooperatively with CETA programs in their States. Vocational rehabilitation agencies were asked to respond to CETA prime sponsor initiatives and assess potential coordination arrangements for mutually serving the employability needs of handicapped individuals and CETA clients.

A key issue of concern at the Federal level has been the extent to which State vocational rehabilitation agencies will be able to emphasize service delivery to severely handicapped persons while maintaining constructive and cooperative relationships with CETA programs. A corollary concern has been the extent to which CETA programs can and will serve the less severely handicapped persons for whom services may be limited or unavailable from State vocational rehabilitation agencies. The survey indicates that the majority of CETA/vocational rehabilitation coordination activities underway have not developed beyond informal systems for mutual referral. However, a small number of prime sponsors are giving high priority to handicapped persons and, additionally, are utilizing vocational rehabilitation agencies to provide services to CETA participants.

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[7] The discussion of AMIDS covers calendar year 1974 activities.

[8] Program counselors identify job readiness of clients by using the Vocational Opinion Index, which was developed and tested by Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc. under an earlier contract with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Several CETA prime sponsors have funded rehabilitation agencies to operate training programs for handicapped persons. One of these programs, funded with CETA section 103(e) State moneys,[9] will be a statewide program for approximately 400 handicapped persons. In 1 local prime sponsor area, CETA will fund 50 percent of a project designed to upgrade 240 underutilized persons in a public and private sector on-the-job training program. The entry-level jobs vacated by the upgraded persons will be filled by 240 CETA-trained ex-offenders, ex-addicts, or former alcoholics. This same prime sponsor is also funding 100 training opportunities in a specialized direct-placement program operated by a consortium of vocational rehabilitation agencies for people with emotional and physical handicaps. The CETA sponsor will pay all training and allowance costs for this on-the-job training program, while the vocational rehabilitation agency will supply supportive services to the 100 handicapped trainees.

A number of CETA prime sponsors have arranged to purchase job development services, vocational testing, counseling, diagnostic services, and physical examinations from local rehabilitation agencies. A small sample of the prime sponsors surveyed indicated that negotiations were underway to station full- and part-time vocational rehabilitation personnel in CETA training centers to provide traditional vocational rehabilitation testing, assessment, and counseling services. Another link between CETA and vocational rehabilitation is representation of the latter on CETA planning councils.

Since both programs have new legislation and regulations for these programs are either in the formative stage or recently established, there may be flexibility for developing mutually supportive policy guidelines and technical assistance efforts. Staff at the national, regional, and local levels will be studying these possibilities.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

As the CETA target population encompasses all clients of the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, CETA's manpower services can be used to supplement funding for training under WIN. Similarly, WIN linkages and experience with community supportive service systems, particularly child care, can be used to advantage by CETA prime sponsors. Additional CETA/WIN coordination opportunities and issues are discussed in detail in a guide developed by the Department of Labor for prime sponsors.[10]

Although many resource utilization benefits could result from CETA/WIN program coordination, prime sponsor and WIN staff interest in program coordination varies greatly from one area to another. Basic linkages being promoted include membership on each other's advisory councils, weekly or monthly meetings between CETA and WIN staff for the specific purpose of addressing coordination issues, joint client referral systems, exploratory communications to prime sponsors by WIN on potential coordination linkages, and development of State WIN/CETA guidelines. Two prime sponsors surveyed are designating a full-time WIN/CETA staff person whose job will be to assure effective coordination between WIN and CETA.

Prime sponsors are developing linkages with WIN to provide institutional training, either by enrolling WIN participants as opportunities become available or by reserving places for them. In some cases, the training will be provided to WIN on a purchase of service arrangement. One prime sponsor has arranged with the WIN director to provide CETA-funded classroom training in exchange for WIN day care. In another area, the balance-of-State prime sponsor has temporary use of WIN client orientation until CETA is fully operational; in return, WIN participants are immediately transferred to CETA training programs.

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[9] Sec. 103(e) provides that 4 percent of the amounts available for title I shall be available to each State to carry out State services under sec. 106. These funds may be used to provide for services throughout the State by State agencies responsible for employment and training and related services; to provide for special programs to serve rural area needs; to develop and publish statewide manpower, economic, industrial, and labor market information; to provide technical assistance to local prime sponsors; and to carry out special model training and employment programs and related services.

[10] *CETA Coordination With WIN: A Guide for Prime Sponsors Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, June 1974).

Other prime sponsors and WIN supervisors have developed agreements for coordination of job development, counseling, and outreach. In one area, an agreement has been reached to establish a system in which the CETA program will immediately refer all recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children to WIN for initial assessment. Following assessment, CETA will give priority to any WIN participants for whom it can provide required services.

A major CETA/WIN coordination effort is being negotiated in one State, where a WIN coordination position is being established in the State CETA office. Local CETA prime sponsors in this State are actively involved on local WIN committees trying to promote cooperative utilization of resources, particularly institutional training. Arrangements are underway for developing common employability plans to be used by both WIN and CETA. Additionally, the State hopes to establish a common management information system, in which data reported by both WIN and CETA programs will be uniform, consistent, comparable, and supportive of coordinated planning systems.

The National Office of Work Incentive Programs, made up of staff from both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will test the feasibility of CETA sponsorship of WIN projects as a possible method for improving the provision of program services. One local prime sponsor, continuing an experiment begun when it was designated as a pilot Comprehensive Manpower Program prior to passage of CETA, is jointly administering the CETA and WIN programs in its jurisdiction. In addition to this experiment, the national WIN staff is considering pilot CETA sponsorship of three to five local WIN projects. The pilots will be established only with the agreement of existing WIN manpower and welfare sponsors and CETA prime sponsors.

HEALTH LINKAGES

Interaction between State and local health agencies and prime sponsors can increase the latter's knowledge of job needs in public health. Such information can be used to develop CETA occupational training responsive to identified community health manpower shortages.

The experiences of the former categorical programs indicate that the relationship of manpower programs to the health manpower, health planning, and health services activities supported by this Department is less evident than their connection with its educational and rehabilitation programs. Nevertheless, CETA prime sponsors have created various kinds of linkages with the health community. The majority of health-related linkages concern the provision of medical examinations to CETA program participants. In most prime sponsor jurisdictions where provision of health services was mentioned during the survey, agreements have been reached with local clinics or hospitals for prime sponsor purchase of services on an as-needed basis. In a few cases, no-cost service arrangements have been made to serve particular CETA priority populations, including handicapped CETA enrollees in work-experience and public sector on-the-job training components.

Interested prime sponsors have initiated service linkages on an as-needed basis with health agencies engaged in provision of family planning services and alcohol and drug abuse counseling. In one local area, such treatment for CETA participants from local agencies will be supplemented by CETA subcontracts. One State is using statewide CETA funds for a $100,000 contract with the State Drug Control Commission to support several training and counseling programs for drug abusers. In a few other jurisdictions, alcohol and drug abuse programs serve as referral agents for CETA programs. Linkages with family planning programs, as reported by prime sponsors, have involved the establishment of two-way referral systems in which the CETA program refers clients on a voluntary basis to the health department, and the family planning program refers patients to CETA for employment and training assessment.

Prime sponsors have not yet established extensive relationships with Comprehensive Health Planning (CHP) agencies. This is an area in which departmental technical assistance can aid prime sponsors in their pursuit of health-related initiatives. CHP agencies can be a source of information concerning current and projected health manpower needs in the prime sponsor's jurisdiction. In several cases, the initial step toward coordination between prime sponsors and CHP's consists of CHP representation on the prime sponsor's advisory council. Four States surveyed indicated that they were entering into a manpower linkage contract with the state CHP agency to identify and establish priority needs in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, and allied health professions. In one State, a local prime sponsor has entered into discussions with campus officials of the State university concerning the relationship of the CETA program to the opening of a new hospital and health services center in 1976. In another State, the prime sponsor is coordinating with the CHP office concerning the training of people in basic health careers as well as requesting aid in carrying out a manpower needs assessment based upon facilities being planned in various areas throughout the State.

Other activities to coordinate CETA and health programs include placement of CETA title II participants in public health agencies and CETA funding of health manpower programs for inhalation therapists, licensed practical nurses, nurse aides, and other paraprofessionals, conducted in coordination with State and local health agencies. One State health division has established a position for a staff member to coordinate health manpower programs with planning done by the State Manpower Services Council staff.

CHILD CARE

Most prime sponsors have indicated some interaction with existing day care providers, including community services centers, community action agencies, local educational agencies, and Headstart nonprofit preschool centers. They are making efforts to provide funding for child-care slots in existing facilities rather than for duplicate services.

In making day-care arrangements, CETA prime sponsors are attempting to establish CETA participants as priority target recipients of these services. In one jurisdiction, the prime sponsor has contacted local day-care centers, inquiring as to their willingness to accept CETA vouchers for provision of service. In this case, the client will have a "shopping list" of approved day-care centers from which to choose. In another prime sponsor area, the day-care center serves both CETA title I and title II purposes. The center provides services to the children of CETA enrollees and is staffed by PSE enrollees. Another prime sponsor is promoting coordination through the placement of a CETA counselor as a member of the Day Care Council. This "outstationing" is intended to keep CETA personnel informed of available resources and legislative or program guideline changes that may affect service provision.

OLDER WORKERS

Consideration of the older worker as a priority service recipient appears to have the active commitment of many CETA prime sponsors, as evidenced by prime sponsor coordination arrangements with State or local agencies on aging for cross referral of older worker clientele. In a significant number of cases, State or local agencies on aging are represented on local manpower planning councils or on the State Manpower Services Council.

The Department's Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development, has moved to spur CETA/agency on aging interaction by providing background on CETA to State agencies administering plans under titles III and VII of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended. It suggests that the State and the area agencies on aging might find it beneficial for their clients if they were involved in the planning and service delivery activities that prime sponsors were undertaking to implement titles I and II of CETA. It was noted that agencies on aging could provide information to prime sponsors concerning employment needs of older persons, especially those with low incomes; their general demographic characteristics; and existing programs serving them.

Coordination with agencies on aging focuses on two major areas: Employability services, including work experience, and the use of agency programs and facilities as worksites for CETA title II participants, particularly older persons. Examples of services include the operation in many rural localities of work-experience programs similar to Operation Mainstream and Green Thumb. One county prime sponsor is assessing the feasibility of using CETA funds to partially support a National Association of Aged proposal to provide older persons with job assessment and health benefits. In one city surveyed, the areawide Council for Aging will operate a counseling and job referral program funded by CETA for elderly participants. In another site, an areawide model project on the aging has been funded by CETA.

In addition to providing employability services to older participants, CETA prime sponsors have arranged with agencies on aging and local senior citizens programs for the placement of older enrollees in title II or work-experience slots within such agencies or programs. There are opportunities to use CETA title II funds to employ personnel in service programs for older persons, including Older Americans Act title VII nutrition projects and programs administered under area plans. CETA title II funds also are being used to provide drivers for buses for the elderly.

Active advocacy of the older worker's needs by State, area, and local agencies on aging in discussions with CETA planners can lead to further coordination of efforts and planning. The ongoing advocacy role of agencies on aging and the consequent recognition of the potential of a CETA/agency on aging nexus serve to strengthen the possibilities for increased coordination in planning for fiscal 1976 programs.

THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Several prime sponsors have taken initial steps to serve the mentally retarded and to coordinate with State agencies for provision of services to this client group. Coordination activities have included referral of mentally retarded individuals to an appropriate CETA component, such as work experience; the funding of a sheltered workshop program; and joint job development, including on-the-job training, work experience, and unsubsidized placement.

The focal point for consideration of the needs of this population group has been at the State level through the use of CETA section 103(e) moneys. To improve services provided by the State to the mentally retarded and to improve their employment opportunities, one State is using statewide CETA funds to support an upgrading program for new employees of the State Department of Mental Hygiene. In another State, the staff of the Human Resources Development Council will be conducting a needs analysis at each institution for the mentally retarded and handicapped. The analysis will determine what kinds of training programs and opportunities would be most effective and the extent to which CETA resources can be used. Five of the States surveyed are funding statewide on-the-job training programs for handicapped and retarded citizens. One State is using a small portion of its State services grant to staff the Governor's Committee on the Handicapped. Steps have been taken to assure that handicapped and mentally retarded citizens are considered in setting priorities for use of CETA funds. Successful implementation of current State efforts may serve as models for other State and local prime sponsors' initiatives.

Coordination and Comprehensive Manpower Planning

Coordination between prime sponsors and programs funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appears at this stage of CETA implementation to be concentrated on referral systems, subcontracts for delivery of delineated program services, and agreements for purchase of services on an as-needed basis.

CETA funds can potentially serve as leverage to promote interagency coordinated planning and active State manpower policy direction. This potential leverage has not yet been significantly exploited. Thus far, State prime sponsor relationships with local prime sponsors and other State agencies are still in the formative stage.

Pursuant to CETA sections 106 and 107 mandates, Governors and designated staff have the responsibility to foster planning coordination among the major CETA and non-CETA manpower agencies. Some of the factors inhibiting State movement toward comprehensive planning systems encompassing programs funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare include: The organizational locus of the Governors' manpower staffs and related manpower agencies; lack of awareness or confusion about CETA among State agencies; Federal program legislation, regulations, and program planning guidelines, as well as inexperience related to the lack of comprehensive manpower/human resources planning models. The brief period of time that has passed since implementation of CETA has also limited the extent of such broad-gaged planning systems development. Most prime sponsors have been preoccupied with submitting program operating plans and developing service delivery contacts. As these more immediate tasks ease, it is expected that attention will be given to coordination of all related manpower programs through the development of information systems and coordination processes supportive of comprehensive planning.

Some of the methods by which prime sponsors may promote the development of comprehensive planning encompassing planning for Department of Health, Education, and Welfare manpower and manpower-related programs include the activities discussed below. These are based on actual initiatives that have been taken, are being taken, or are being planned for by some Governors' offices and related State manpower agencies.

The most prevalent method of promoting comprehensive planning involves the use of State Manpower Services Councils (SMSC's) or other executive level manpower and human resources task forces as coordination mechanisms. Because of the time constraints placed upon CETA prime sponsors to formally appoint advisory councils and simultaneously develop their plans, SMSC participation in fiscal 1975 CETA planning was limited to the areas of strategic and operational planning decisions. Generally, council involvement in fiscal 1975 decisionmaking took place in jurisdictions in which chief elected officials began early organizing efforts in anticipation of CETA or used previous CAMPS councils for fiscal 1975 CETA transition. Prime sponsors have indicated that councils will become more involved in the developmental stages of fiscal 1976 plans.

Specific steps being taken by State prime sponsors to promote more active SMSC participation, as well as to promote coordination with related Department of Health, Education, and Welfare State grantee plans, include the formation of SMSC subcommittees and task forces to address comprehensive planning needs and issues. For example, subcommittees on program planning and review (CETA and non-CETA), intergovernmental affairs, and plans and coordination have been established to serve coordinative purposes. Early indications from CETA demonstrate that, on some councils, State agency representatives are quite willing to cooperate in establishing an open CETA program decisionmaking process; however, they are often less willing to assure that their own agency planning processes will be open to increased input from chief elected officials. To a degree, Federal program legislation and regulations limit this involvement. Nevertheless, flexibility does exist and, as a few States are demonstrating, opportunities for increasing chief elected officials' planning inputs can be exploited.

In one State, an interagency coordination task force has been formed, building on a 3-year effort led by the Governor's office, to coordinate education and training programs. This task force recently developed a memorandum of understanding concerning coordination in planning that has been signed by the heads of the major employment, education, and social service agencies in the State. This memorandum lays the foundation for development of information exchange systems and interactive State and local planning processes which meet Federal, State, and local requirements, while also promoting coordination and optimal use of all State, Federal, and local resources for increasing employability and employment opportunities.

Under the leadership of several Governors' offices, the State budgetary process has been or will be used as a means through which State and/or local elected officials may impact on State agency plans for the purposes of improving manpower program coordination at all governmental levels. Local elected officials will be asked to indicate how each of the major State agency programs can contribute toward meeting locally identified manpower and human resources needs and priorities. This in turn may promote the development of State and local grantee plans that reflect and respond to locally identified service needs and priorities.

State budget-related processes provide local elected officials with the opportunity to more effectively coordinate their CETA programs with related programs operating in their jurisdictions. The effectiveness of these processes could be increased, perhaps, through the development of a policy that would require review of State agency plans providing manpower services against elected officials' recommendations and needs assessments. Furthermore, State approval for State funding, including State matching for Federal funds, could be made contingent upon such reviews. Under such a system, if significant differences exist between the State plan and local recommendations, the State and local area would negotiate a compromise prior to plan approval.

Another coordination tool available to State and local chief elected officials is the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 process, which permits Governors and local elected officials to comment on a broad range of manpower, education, and human resources grant applications prior to approval for funding. Circular A-95 has the potential to be an effective mechanism for promoting coordination during the planning and development stage if elected officials, working with the technical assistance and approval of local, State, and Federal agencies, realize this and make the system work to fullest advantage. Experience indicates, though, that officials and reviewers often do not take maximum advantage of its coordination potential.

Another mechanism that States are using to establish interagency manpower program coordination and to facilitate setting of common objectives and joint decisionmaking is adoption, to the extent possible, of common substate planning boundaries for all related manpower and human resources programs. Ideally, such boundaries would be defined on a labor market basis. However, in many cases, substate CETA manpower areas conform to regional clearinghouse (A-95) boundaries which were established by States prior to CETA on the basis of economic, political, and social criteria. Some States have been attempting to realine educational program and employment service boundaries to conform with these State-established areas, but legislative and administrative constraints prohibit or make some changes infeasible.

Those States serving as the sole CETA prime sponsor have more opportunity for coordinating CETA substate areas with existing State-established boundaries. States with local CETA prime sponsors are limited in alining all substate areas along existing boundaries, for they have authority to affect only the balance-of-State area. Substate CETA planning areas in some of these States, therefore, do not conform with any other program planning boundaries. In these cases, the development of coordinated planning, including programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and other agencies, will require the concerted efforts of local and State prime sponsors and Federal personnel to support prime sponsor initiatives.

The discussion above indicates that elected officials have considerable opportunities to enhance comprehensive planning through creative use of existing mechanisms. To help State prime sponsors and the SMSC's respond to the opportunities inherent in sections 106 and 107, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor will provide technical assistance to aid them in gaining full benefit from the flexibility of existing systems. In those cases where new systems developments or legislative and/or regulatory modifications may be necessary for the establishment of comprehensive planning systems, the Federal Government will be as responsive as possible to the articulated needs of State and local governments.

Legislative Prospectus

Section 705(b) of CETA, as amended, requires that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare report on the need for further legislation that may be required to assure effective coordination and utilization of community colleges, area vocational and technical schools and other vocational education agencies and institutions, and vocational rehabilitation agencies in the provision of training and supportive services under CETA and related acts.

In response to this mandate, the Office of Manpower will make recommendations concerning the inclusion of comprehensive planning language consistent with CETA in departmental manpower or manpower-related legislative initiatives. Additionally, departmental legislation and regulations will be assessed to assure that, at a minimum, departmental program statutes do not preclude comprehensive manpower planning initiatives by prime sponsors. Analysis of legislative initiatives and existing legislation and regulations will focus on the emphasis given to chief elected official input into decisionmaking, the gubernatorial review and signoff role, the timing of planning processes and plan submissions, the uniformity of plan formats, potential overlap or need for coordination in the responsibilities of advisory councils, and Federal review and approval mechanisms. All departmental legislative analysis, review, and development efforts will have the objective of increasing comprehensive planning capabilities in order to improve the effectiveness of employability services to populations in need.

Conclusion

CETA presents new opportunities and challenges to State and local elected officials to develop comprehensive manpower plans for their communities. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, is establishing technical assistance systems to support prime sponsors in developing program linkages that promote more efficient and comprehensive service delivery to manpower program enrollees. The Department views fiscal 1975 primarily as the organizational phase for development of these support systems. In the future, departmental personnel, particularly at the regional level, will provide technical assistance on health, education, and/or welfare programs at the request of prime sponsors. National and regional office staff will continue to jointly develop and distribute technical assistance materials on coordination of CETA programs with Department of Health, Education, and Welfare programs to prime sponsors. Future reports to Congress on the extent of CETA coordination with health, education, and/or welfare programs should be more analytical and complete, given longer experience with, and increased knowledge of, CETA implementation activities.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Memorandum of Agreement Between the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Concerning the Roles and Responsibilities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973

This Memorandum of Agreement is to define and clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in carrying out its functions under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the relationships of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the Department of Labor with regard to that and related legislation.

I. *Development and Review of Prime Sponsor Plans:* The rules and regulations (29 CFR 98.34) provide that "The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to arrangements for services of a health, education, or welfare character in plans under this act. This consultation shall focus on the relationship of such services to be delivered under this act with those being delivered under other applicable laws for which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible."

A. *Purpose:* In order to carry out its consultation responsibility under titles I and II of the CETA as mandated in section 306 and 29 CFR 98.34, HEW will participate with the DOL in the review of all title I and title II prime sponsor plans which contain planning arrangements for services of a health, education, or welfare character. These services include but are not limited to basic or general education; educational programs conducted for offenders; institutional training, vocational rehabilitation, health care, child care, and other supportive services; and new careers and job restructuring in the health, education, and welfare professions.

HEW will also assist DOL in providing technical assistance to prime sponsors in the development of those aspects of their plans relating to the aforementioned services. Assistance will be provided to:

—Insure that the prime sponsor is provided with full information relating to the nature of services of a health, education, and welfare character; to assist him in determining levels of quality and standards of service arrangements; and

—Assist the prime sponsor in the coordination of CETA-funded programs with HEW-funded manpower and manpower supportive service programs as well as the jointly funded HEW-Labor WIN program; and to develop recommendations, as appropriate, for use by the Department of Labor, the prime sponsors, and other affected agencies.

Plans will be reviewed for:

—The level of quality and standards of programs and services of a health, education, or welfare nature;

—The utilization of existing facilities and delivery systems providing services of a health, education, or welfare character and, in instances where the prime sponsor does not plan to utilize such facilities, reasons will be reviewed and appropriate comments and recommendations will be developed; and

—Prime sponsor recommendations concerning HEW-funded programs and delivery systems. Following review, HEW will initiate those actions necessary for the improvement of program coordination and effectiveness.

B. *Procedures:* The HEW provision of technical assistance and the review of title I and title II prime sponsor plans will include the following procedural steps:

—The HEW Regional Director will coordinate the provision of all HEW technical assistance to prime sponsors relative to CETA and prior to onsite visits will advise the appropriate Assistant Regional Director for Manpower (ARDM) of arrangements for the HEW technical assistance. DOL will advise the HEW Regional Director when it receives a request from a prime sponsor for assistance in developing programs, policies, or plans in areas of HEW concern.

—Immediately upon receiving a prime sponsor plan, or drafts thereof, the Assistant Regional Director for Manpower will provide a copy to the Regional Director, HEW, for review and comment.

—Within 2 weeks of receipt of each prime sponsor plan, the HEW Regional Director will provide comments to the Assistant Regional Director for Manpower; the absence of a response within 2 weeks will be considered as a "no comment."

—Prior to approval of a prime sponsor's plan, the ARDM will advise the HEW Regional Director of the extent to which HEW's comments will be incorporated in the approval plan and the reasons for rejection of specific recommendations. HEW followup action needed, if any, will be defined in this communication.

—Upon request of the ARDM, the Regional Director, HEW, will initiate any followup action required with the prime sponsor.

—The Regional Director, HEW, will initiate any followup action required with HEW grantees.

C. *Supplemental Agreements:* To facilitate full achievement of the purposes of this part, HEW Regional Directors and DOL ARDM's may develop any supplementary administrative agreements they see fit that are consistent with this agreement and the provisions and intent of the legislation.

To facilitate coordination of manpower activities, HEW regional offices will provide the DOL ARDM with an opportunity to review and comment on those plans submitted by HEW State grantees which contain provisions for manpower and manpower-related services to prime sponsor areas (indicated in sections 106(b)(7)(B) and 107(b)(1)).

II. *HEW Consultation Under Title III:* Section 306 of the legislation requires that "The Secretary of Labor shall consult with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, with respect to arrangements for services of a health, education, or welfare character under this act, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall solicit the advice and comments of State educational agencies with respect to education services. Such services include but are not limited to basic or general education; educational programs conducted for offenders; institutional training; health care, child care, and other supportive services; and new careers and job restructuring in the health, education, and welfare professions."

A. *Purpose:* To carry out the CETA mandate in section 306 for HEW consultation on title IIIA program arrangements of a health, education, or welfare character.

B. *Procedures:* HEW consultation with DOL on title IIIA programs will proceed as follows:

—To the extent that DOL retains authority for title III activities at the national office level, the HEW consultation responsibilities will be retained by the Office of the Secretary. To the extent that DOL delegates authority to the ARDM, HEW will delegate consultation responsibility to the Regional Director HEW.

—Programs that are administered in a mode similar to titles I and II (e.g., through stipulated eligible sponsors) will be handled under the procedural arrangements set forth in part I of this agreement.

—Programs administered through various applicants on an ad hoc project basis will be handled as follows: At the inception of the development of a directly funded title III program, project, or other arrangement requiring HEW consultation, DOL will notify the Office of the Secretary, HEW, or the Regional Director as appropriate and arrange for direct staff involvement from HEW in assisting in and/or advising on the development of those components of a health, education, or welfare character. At least 2 weeks prior to a funding decision by DOL, the proposal or application will be provided to the Office of the Secretary or the appropriate HEW Regional Director(s) for review and comment. The absence of a response within 2 weeks will be considered as a "no comment."

Prior to funding action, the appropriate DOL office will communicate with its HEW counterpart the extent to which the HEW comments were considered in designing, developing, and approving the funded activity.

III. *HEW Approval Responsibilities Under Title IIIA:* Section 306 further provides that "When the Secretary of Labor arranges for the provision of basic education and vocational training directly, pursuant to the provisions of this title, he shall obtain the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for such arrangements."

A. *Purpose:* In order to carry out his responsibility for approval of all direct arrangements made by the Secretary of DOL for the provision of basic education and vocational training pursuant to the provisions of title III, the Secretary, HEW, or his designee will work with DOL in developing the arrangements for such services. Early involvement of HEW will be necessary to assure that the services include the highest quality of basic education and vocational training provided by the most capable delivery agents. Also, such early consultation with HEW can promote coordination with the activities of HEW grantees funded under other authorities.

B. *Procedures:* HEW's approval responsibility with respect to title IIIA will be exercised as follows:

—The same process will be followed as is set forth in IIB except that any programs which have a basic education or vocational education component may be funded by DOL *only* after the Secretary of HEW or his designee has provided a signed approval to the appropriate office of DOL (regional or national).

—In not more than 2 weeks from the date a final program proposal ready for funding is submitted to HEW for approval, HEW will respond in writing indicating such approval or its disapproval, or specific amendments in this program proposal it deems necessary.

IV. *HEW Consultation Responsibilities Relative to Arrangements for Technical Assistance and Training Under National Office Direction:* Section 315 states that "The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and other appropriate officials, where appropriate, shall provide directly or through grants, contracts, or other arrangements, preservice and inservice training for specialized, supportive, and supervisory or other personnel and technical assistance which is needed in connection with the programs established under this act."

A. *Purpose:* To effectively carry out his responsibilities for consultation with the Secretary, DOL, in accordance with section 315, the Secretary, HEW, will be directly involved with DOL at all stages in assessing the need for such activity, planning and developing the approach, and participating in providing the technical assistance or training.

B. *Procedures:*

—At the national office level, DOL will inform the Office of the Secretary, HEW, at the inception of plans for providing technical assistance and/or training and will solicit the participation and recommendations of HEW in developing the plans.

—The Secretary, HEW, will provide assistance to DOL in the development of training or technical assistance proposals and to the extent necessary will participate in the implementation.

—For activities of this nature developed at the regional level, the HEW Regional Director will be invited to participate in a similar manner as outlined for the national office.

V. *HEW Agreement on Arrangements for Institutional Training in Research and E&D Projects Under Title IIIB:* Section 311(b) provides in part that "The Secretary shall establish a program of experimental, developmental, demonstration, and pilot projects, through grants to or contracts with public or private nonprofit organizations, or through contracts with other private organizations, for the purpose of improving techniques and demonstrating the effectiveness of specialized methods in meeting the manpower, employment, and training problems . . . . In carrying out this subsection with respect to programs designed to provide employment and training opportunities for low-income people, the Secretary shall consult with such other agencies as may be appropriate. Where programs under this section require institutional training, appropriate arrangements for such training shall be agreed to by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare."

A. *Purpose:* To carry out this mandate, HEW will be directly involved throughout the development of such projects in order to insure quality training and coordination with HEW research and demonstration activities in institutional training.

B. *Procedures:* The HEW agreement with DOL on institutional training arrangements pursuant to section 311 will be secured through the procedures prescribed in parts IIB and IIIB of this agreement.

VI. *Cooperation of the Commissioner of Education With Respect to Model Community Vocational Schools and Skill Centers:* Section 413(c) states that "In order to determine whether upgraded vocational education schools could eliminate or substantially reduce the school dropout problem, and to demonstrate how communities could make maximum utilization of existing educational and training facilities, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Education, shall enter into one or more agreements with State educational agencies to pay the cost of establishing and operating model community vocational education schools and skill centers."

A. *Purpose:* To fulfill the CETA mandate in section 413(c) the Secretary, DOL, and the Commissioner of Education will cooperate in developing and entering into these agreements to insure arrangements compatible with OE procedures and standards. In addition, such cooperation should promote coordination and prevent duplication of efforts undertaken under part E (Residential Vocational Education—Demonstration Schools) and part I (Curriculum Development in Vocational and Technical Education) of the Vocational Education Act.

B. *Procedures:* Cooperation between the Department of HEW and the Department of Labor concerning model vocational schools and skills centers pursuant to section 413(c) will proceed as follows:

—The national office, DOL, will notify the Office of the Secretary, HEW, when a decision is reached to enter into agreements with State educational agencies to pay the cost of establishing and operating model community vocational schools and skill centers.

—The Office of the Secretary will immediately communicate this information to the Commissioner of Education, who will designate staff to work closely with DOL in developing all components of the agreements with the State education agencies.

—The Commissioner of Education will jointly sign the agreement for the establishment of model schools with the Department of Labor and the State education agency.

—The Commissioner of Education will assist the DOL in monitoring and evaluating the model schools.

VII. *HEW Concurrence in the Development of a Job Corps Certification System:* Section 408(c) states that "Arrangements for education shall, to the extent feasible, provide opportunities for qualified enrollees to obtain the equivalent of a certificate of graduation from high school. The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall develop certificates to be issued to enrollees who have satisfactorily completed their services in the Job Corps and which will reflect the enrollees' level of educational attainment."

A. *Purpose:* To fulfill the CETA responsibility in section 408(c), HEW's experience in developing educational attainment measurement criteria will contribute to the development of a standardized and publicly acceptable certification system.

B. *Procedures:* HEW concurrence with DOL on the development of Job Corps certificates pursuant to section 408(c) will proceed as follows:

—The national office level, DOL, will designate staff to work jointly with staff appointed by the Secretary of HEW in the development of a Job Corps certificate system.

—The Secretary of HEW, or his designee, and the Secretary of Labor will jointly approve the certificates to be issued by DOL.

VIII. *HEW Consultation on Regulations:* HEW will be consulted at the national office level by the Department of Labor with respect to any amendments to CETA regulations relating to matters of a health, education, or welfare nature.

(Signed) Peter J. Brennan,
Secretary of Labor.
June 3, 1974.

(Signed) Frank Carlucci,
Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
July 25, 1974.

APPENDIX B

Report to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and to the House Committee on Education and Labor, as Specified in CETA, Section 312(f)

In compliance with section 312(f) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 (Public Law 93–203), this is a report on the results of the Secretary of Labor's efforts to meet the requirements specified in sections 312(a), (b), (c), and (d) of CETA. The report deals primarily with the Department of Labor's efforts to improve labor market information for States and local areas; to develop reliable methods of producing more statistically accurate data on unemployment, underemployment, and labor demand; to develop preliminary data for an annual statistical measure of labor market-related economic hardship in the Nation; and to develop methods of establishing and maintaining more comprehensive household budget data at different levels of living.

I. COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The System Prior to CETA Enactment

The Department of Labor has had longstanding responsibility for the development, analysis, and dissemination of labor market information (LMI). Much of this information is provided through the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and is generally national in scope. These vital national data have been augmented by the traditional State- and local-area-oriented work of the Manpower Administration and its affiliated State employment security agencies(SESA's). There is rather general agreement that a comprehensive LMI system should include, at a minimum, the following types of data: Labor force, unemployment, and employment; labor supply; labor demand; wages; and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Prior to CETA, however, the combined output of the BLS, the Manpower Administration, and the SESA's did not constitute a comprehensive labor market information system—either substantively or geographically.

The following paragraphs summarize the nature and scope of the LMI system prior to the enactment of CETA:

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Among the Bureau's regular ongoing activities that support the implementation of section 312(a) are the following key programs:

1. Analyses of labor force, employment, and unemployment data, collected for BLS by the Census Bureau in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS data are analyzed monthly and, in addition, special labor force studies are prepared on topics of particular interest, including analyses of the earnings and work experience of subgroups of the population.

2. Preparation of the biennial *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, which currently describes the national employment outlook, earnings, working conditions, advancement opportunities, and other factors for some 850 occupations and 30 major industries.

3. Development of the national industry-occupation employment matrix, as well as the methodology for developing occupational projections, as described in the Bureau's series of publications titled *Tomorrow's Manpower Needs*.

Cooperative Federal-State Programs. In addition, BLS participates in several cooperative Federal-State programs that involve the Manpower Administration and the affiliated State employment security agencies (SESA's). These cooperative programs have been in operation for many years and are basic to the implementation of section 312 (a). They include the following:

1. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, in which State and area estimates of labor force and unemployment are prepared by the cooperating States, uses the methodology prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics with support, guidance, and technical assistance provided by the BLS regional offices. The SESA's have been providing State and selected local area unemployment estimates on a monthly or bimonthly basis since the late 1940's, but only since 1973 has the BLS had responsibility for the estimating methodology.

2. The Current Employment Statistics program is one of the Nation's oldest LMI programs and provides data each month on nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industry for the Nation, each State, and over 100 major labor market areas. This program also provides detailed information on weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and weekly hours.

3. The Labor Turnover Statistics program is designed to provide information on the accessions and separations of employees by industry in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries each month for the Nation, most States, and over 100 labor market areas.

Manpower Administration. The Department's Manpower Administration (and its predecessor agencies) and the affiliated State agencies have engaged in many LMI activities, originally undertaken to provide the information necessary for the proper development, administration, and evaluation of the public employment service and unemployment insurance activities carried out by the States. As a result, the States have long been responsible for collecting and providing information under the cooperative statistical programs, as well as for supplying statistics on opportunities for employment and other job-related information. This type of LMI is essential to carrying out such legislation as the Wagner-Peyser Act, the Public Works and Economic Development Act, the Employment Act of 1946, the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Vocational Education Act (and similar measures), and the recently enacted Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

State labor market information activities have also included preparing and disseminating periodic State and area labor market reports and newsletters; providing LMI on request to employers, unions, government agencies, and the general public on a wide variety of subjects, such as occupational wage rates; and preparing reports on total insured employment and wages and the correct categorization of these records by industry, labor supply availability, and industry employment trends. In addition, State agencies have prepared monthly work force and unemployment estimates for all States and Puerto Rico and for 150 major labor areas, annual reports for vocational education agencies concerning occupations for which training is recommended, and occupational wage surveys for States and areas.

Computerized Job Placement Activities. An important related activity carried out by the States, although not an LMI activity as such, is the computerized job placement system. The job banks established and operated by the SESA's use computers to produce daily updated listings of all job orders given to the job bank and thus allow widescale dissemination of information about available openings. As recent evaluations have shown, such dissemination can produce significant increases in placements. Analysis of the job bank listings is administratively useful in facilitating effective dispersal of local offices and has led to the development of self-service Job Information Services for job-ready applicants. Currently, 43 States are operating job banks on a statewide basis, and all but one of the major standard metropolitan statistical areas have local job banks. Montana is the only State with no job bank, and San Francisco is the only major metropolitan area without one.

In addition, six computerized job-matching experiments are underway, involving the developing and testing of prototype worker-job matching systems to supplement the job bank operations. The main phases of the matching systems are now operational and will be evaluated in July 1975. Assuming that this evaluation indicates satisfactory results and funds are available, the U.S. Employment Service plans to start computerized matching systems in other States during fiscal 1976.

Changes in LMI Activities in Support of CETA

The implementation of CETA has added new responsibilities to the Department's ongoing LMI programs. First, the act uses formulas that require specific information on labor market conditions as the basis for allocation of funds to local prime sponsors of manpower programs. Second, the new administrative system created by the act increases demand for LMI from the CETA prime sponsors, who are assigned planning and operational responsibility for comprehensive local manpower programs. Although earlier manpower programs also relied on LMI for allocation and planning purposes, the information required was generally annual data for States and for planning areas larger than the individual political jurisdictions that CETA prime sponsors typically cover.

In contrast, the allocation of CETA resources to States and localities requires estimates of the size of the labor force, the number of unemployed, and the numbers of adults in low-income families more frequently and in much finer geographic detail than ever before necessary.

In view of the increased reliance on, and added importance of, LMI for manpower activities, existing LMI activities have been subjected to intensive scrutiny and review so that proper steps could be taken to continue the development of a comprehensive LMI system. Much of the LMI already available had been developed piecemeal over time in response to individual program requirements. Duplication and overlap therefore resulted in some types of LMI, while gaps were left elsewhere, particularly in information on local communities. The Department is now aiming at the development of one basic coordinated LMI system capable of meeting the general information needs of all manpower programs, as well as the specific requirements of each program. Although the comprehensive LMI system will be based largely on existing LMI programs, present components are being thoroughly reviewed and modified as necessary.

As a result of the comprehensive review of existing LMI activities, several important changes were made in 1974. One was the decision to terminate the job vacancy component of the Job Openings-Labor Turnover Statistics program. This decision was made because the pilot job openings system did not yield job vacancy data useful to the cooperating SESA's in planning and job placement activities. Moreover, the data were not adequate to meet the information requirements of economic analysts. As a result, the monthly collection of job vacancy data ceased in 1974, and the resources previously allocated for the effort were utilized to expand the developing Occupational Employment Statistics program.

Other changes made during 1974 as a result of the review of LMI activities involved four program areas: (1) Labor force information; (2) manpower planning information; (3) the Occupational Employment Statistics program; and (4) the Occupational Information System. Each of these LMI program areas is reviewed in the following paragraphs:

Labor Force Information. The enactment of CETA has required a significant expansion in the development and collection of labor force, employment, and unemployment information. Although such data were previously developed by the SESA's for all States and Puerto Rico plus 150 major labor market areas (and periodically for approximately 900 other, mostly smaller, labor market areas), as indicated in the previous section, a significant expansion was made in 1974 in order to satisfy the need for the CETA-mandated comprehensive labor market information system. In 1974, coverage was extended to all CETA prime sponsor jurisdictions and title II areas of substantial unemployment. This expanded coverage was achieved with temporary reporting arrangements. It was scheduled for overhauling in 1975, before enactment of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act (Public Law 93-567) and the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act (Public Law 93-572) placed additional heavy requirements on the system for monthly data on more jurisdictions.

Consequently, the system will be expanded in 1975 to provide selected data on the Virgin Islands, plus about 270 major labor market areas (generally conforming with standard metropolitan statistical areas, or SMSA's); over 500 component counties and cities of these labor market areas; and over 400 CETA prime sponsors (generally cities and counties with populations of 100,000 or more). Also included are the more than 850 CETA title II areas of substantial unemployment; 600 cities or counties with populations of 50,000 to 99,999 (CETA program agents); and about 400 to 500 smaller labor market areas classified as areas of substantial unemployment under other Federal assistance programs, such as Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 and the Public Works and Economic Development Act. In short, in order to meet the national program needs for data on the number of unemployed and the rates of unemployment, monthly estimates will be reported for each major political subdivision—city, county, etc.—in the entire Nation.

The accuracy of labor force and unemployment data for all these places is particularly important for two reasons: Their use in the CETA allocation formula and their role as a basic indicator of economic and labor market conditions. A continuing effort is being made to improve the quality of these estimates. To increase the accuracy of the data, the Department of Labor devoted $2.75 million in fiscal 1975 to the initiation of an expanded national household Current Population Survey, which provides the national monthly estimates of employment and unemployment. The expansion now being implemented will provide reliable employment and unemployment estimates for each State, which will be used both directly as inputs into the CETA distribution formulas and as State-level controls to which State and local area unemployment data, developed through the use of administrative records from the unemployment insurance (UI) system, will be reconciled.

Manpower Planning Information. In order to devise manpower programs, planners must have data concerning individuals needing manpower services. This information is presently being provided in the Annual Manpower Planning Reports (AMPR's) prepared by the SESA's, utilizing a methodology referred to as the "universe of need." This methodology provides estimates for States, major labor market areas, and rural areas on the size and characteristics of that portion of the population which can best utilize assistance from manpower programs. Information on the universe of need currently includes estimates of the number of unemployed individuals, the working poor, and persons who are not in the labor force but would be if more and better job opportunities were available to them. It also covers disadvantaged persons and unemployed Vietnam-era veterans. The estimates are based primarily on current and projected unemployment data; on information drawn from the Current Population Survey, which is used to update information from the decennial census; and on administrative data such as those provided by the Employment Security Automated Reporting System and the UI program.

Although the universe of need concept was initially developed for the SESA's to use in preparing their annual plans of service, the Manpower Administration is currently reviewing this methodology to determine where it can be improved and where specific new techniques are required. To assist in this regard, special tabulations will be purchased from the Bureau of the Census and a revised methodology developed. It is expected that the revised methodology for estimating the need for manpower services will be completed early in the fall of 1975. In addition, a handbook on LMI survey methodology will be prepared for use by the SESA's and manpower planners in developing the manpower information required for the successful operation of manpower programs.

One type of information not readily available on a current basis at present is data on the number of adults in families at various income levels. The most recent available information is from the 1970 census, which provides data on 1969 incomes. Since this information is used in allocating CETA title I funds, it is essential that it be kept up to date. In addition, updated information on the number of adults in families classified by income group will be useful in estimating the numbers of persons in need of manpower services and training. The Bureau of the Census, using data from the Current Population Survey, is completing a methodology to maintain updated estimates.

Occupational Employment Statistics. A key element of a comprehensive LMI system involves the development of estimates of current and future occupational manpower requirements for States and substate areas. The Department's primary effort in the development of this information is the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Although the OES surveys were extended from 26 to 29 States during 1974, the program is still incomplete in coverage of States, let alone major labor market areas. The program is designed to (1) provide occupational profiles of employment by industry for States and major areas as well as for the Nation; (2) permit national, State, and substate projections of future worker-skill requirements; and (3) identify emerging and disappearing occupations. The availability of such information is singularly important in planning and evaluating educational and training programs as well as the basic SESA employment service and unemployment insurance activities. The information resulting from the OES program also helps business firms and labor organizations keep abreast of changes occurring in the occupational patterns of their industries and enables employers to compare their staffing patterns with those of their industry in general.

The OES program consists of three interrelated elements: (1) The OES surveys, (2) the National/State Industry-Occupation (I–O) Matrix System, and (3) occupational projections. These three aspects of the OES program may be summarized as follows:

1. The OES surveys involve the collection from employers of basic data on current occupational employment. The data are collected by the participating SESA's, and the surveys are presently being carried out over a 3-year cycle (manufacturing industries in the first year; nonmanufacturing industries, excluding trade in the second year; and trade in the third year). Thus far, the OES surveys have provided current employment data for between 2,000 and 2,500 occupations. When the OES program was initiated in 1971, the Manpower Administration had sufficient resources to permit only 15 States to join the OES survey portion of the program. Subsequently, it was able to fund 10 additional States plus the District of Columbia to take part in the surveys.

During fiscal year 1975, the Manpower Administration utilized resources remaining after termination of the Job Openings portion of the Job Openings-Labor Turnover Statistics program to include 3 more of the largest States—New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas—bringing the total number to 28 States and the District of Columbia.

2. The I–O Matrix System is basically a series of tabulations of the occupational composition of industries at the national, State, and substate levels for a given year. At the present time, the I–O Matrix is based upon data contained in special tabulations of the 1970 decennial census, which provide employment data for approximately 420 detailed occupations, cross-classified by 200 detailed industries and 6 classes of worker categories. Data obtained from the OES surveys will be used to update the I–O Matrices and expand them to incorporate additional occupational and industry detail.

3. The States are developing projections of occupational requirements for each of the State and substate areas. These projections are developed by utilizing the data reflecting industry staffing patterns contained in the I–O Matrix System and applying these data to industry employment trends for the State and for substate areas. During 1974, occupational projections were developed by the SESA's for all States and the District of Columbia, as well as for over 100 areas with populations of 250,000 or more.

Occupational Information System. An important program initiated by the Department during 1974 is the Occupational Information System (OIS) Grants program. The OIS is intended to encourage consortia of State agencies in selected States to identify, analyze, appraise, and disseminate *existing* national, State, and local occupational information (such as that arising from the OES program) in order to more readily meet the informational needs of those making vocational choices. The primary focus will be on meeting the needs of in-school and out-of-school youth entering the job market. A further objective of this initiative is to promote communication and cooperation between the various State and local agencies producing and utilizing such occupational and labor market information, including State employment security and education agencies and CETA prime sponsors. Essentially, organizational representation in OIS-operating consortia will be similar to that in the CETA manpower advisory councils. It is hoped that this additional tie-in with State and local school authorities will strengthen the CETA/education relationships.

Nineteen States (Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) plus the District of Columbia were each awarded a $5,000 planning grant to develop detailed proposals for a State/local area OIS operation. These proposals were due for review at the time this report was being written (end of January 1975). About $2.7 million in "seed" money will be allocated during fiscal 1975 to the 8 to 10 States expected to be selected to conduct pilot programs. Each State selected will receive between $200,000 and $400,000 in the initial year of the program. In the second year, the Federal funding will remain at the same level as in the initial year; however, this amount will represent only a portion of the total OIS expenditure. The additional funding necessary will be provided from State and local revenues, including possible user agency fees. In the third and fourth years, Federal funding will successively decline, so that by the end of the fourth year it is expected that the OIS will no longer require Federal support. The States will then have the responsibility for any funding needed to continue their systems.

Through program monitoring, evaluation, and other national office activities, the Department plans to develop exportable concepts on how to develop and implement an information system combining different types and levels of labor market information useful in marketing vocational choices. The items to be covered by the system will range from specific local labor market conditions to broad occupational descriptions, and information will be made available through a variety of media and delivery approaches.

Information on successful models will be made available to other States and local areas considering the development of similar or related systems. The OIS program will also be evaluated by the Department with a view toward possible future expansion beyond the initial round of 8 to 10 pilot States.

II. IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR DEMAND AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Section 312(b) of CETA provides that, "In addition to the monthly national unemployment statistics, the Secretary shall develop reliable methods, including the use of selected sample surveys, to produce more statistically accurate data on unemployment, underemployment, and labor demand by State, local, and poverty areas." The OES program described in section I of this report is designed to develop statistically accurate data on occupational labor demand for States and local areas, as well as for the Nation. Comparable data for parts of labor market areas would be of questionable value, in addition to being very difficult to provide and extremely expensive to develop. The availability of jobs for residents of poverty areas is not necessarily related to the particular geographic boundaries of those areas. Estimates of future occupational employment opportunities and training needs for poverty or other small areas should, therefore, be based on the total labor market of which the area is a part.

Significant steps were taken in 1974 to enhance the reliability of labor force and unemployment estimates for States and local areas. First, a methodology for developing local area unemployment estimates was introduced. It replaced a methodology which had been used, with some variations from State to State, for the past 15 years. The new methodology included three major changes: (1) It updated the procedures for estimating employment and unemployment among workers not covered by regular unemployment insurance (such as most State and local employees, and agricultural and domestic workers). (2) It shifted from the work force to the labor force concept as a basis for the estimates, i.e., to place of residence of the workers rather than place of work. Place-of-work figures tend to overstate unemployment rates in suburban areas where there is heavy commuting to the city and to understate central-city unemployment rates.[1] (3) It replaced estimates based on unemployment insurance (UI), developed for the largest States and metropolitan areas, with figures obtained directly from the national household Current Population Survey.

Second, as a result of research in the Bureau of the Census financed by the Department of Labor, it will be possible to utilize labor force data from the national household Current Population Survey for 8 additional States in 1975, thereby raising the number of States for which data will be available from 19 in 1974 to 27 in 1975. The introduction of more accurate poulation weights has significantly reduced the sampling error for these eight additional States, which have a large number of rural counties. Further research underway at the Bureau of the Census may make it possible to develop even more reliable estimates for States.

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[1] Place-of-work figures overstate unemployment rates for suburban areas because suburban residents are counted as employed in the central city. Therefore the numbers employed and in the labor force in the suburban area are smaller than they would be if these residents were counted where they live; and when this smaller labor force figure is used to compute the suburban unemployment rate, the rate is higher. Conversely, counting these suburban residents in the central city raises the labor force figure from which the unemployment rate is computed, thereby lowering or understating the central-city unemployment rate.

As previously mentioned, in recognition of the urgent need to develop consistent labor force and unemployment estimates for all States, the CPS will be expanded during 1975 to provide highly reliable annual data for all 50 States. The current sample of 47,000 households used for the monthly CPS survey will be augmented by an additional 13,000 households, bringing the total sample to 60,000 per month.

Research on methods of improving the unemployment estimates developed from UI operating statistics is well underway in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the basis of preliminary research findings, it appears that a more accurate method for producing local area estimates can be developed from regression analysis. Experimentation with other statistical models will continue in 1975 in an effort to improve the system.

III. UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC HARDSHIP DATA

Section 312(c) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 provides for the development of preliminary data for an annual statistical measure of labor market-related economic hardship. One of the principal difficulties in defining "economic hardship" is the fact that no fully satisfactory criteria have been established for the adequacy of workers' earnings or for the total incomes of families. The most commonly used standards in the past have been the statutory minimum wage, the official Government poverty line, and the BLS family budget. For a variety of reasons, each of these criteria presents major problems. Therefore, considerable conceptual work must be done in the development of statistics on economic hardship. When satisfactory definitions and criteria have been developed, ways to use these in analyzing economic hardship and underemployment can be examined.

IV. FAMILY BUDGET DATA

In connection with the requirements of section 312(d) of CETA, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is continuing to update the existing family budget program. The Bureau is aware that there are conceptual and statistical weaknesses in the estimating methodology.

The most serious economic limitation of the current family budget series is the content of the market baskets. The budgets were designed to be normative and were constructed from both established standards and analysis of actual expenditures. Neither of these is an objective procedure but involves the decisions of the budgetmaker concerning which items are appropriate for the three levels of living. Further, the interarea indexes are based on a questionable assumption about equivalent satisfaction among workers and their families in different areas. The concepts and methodology underlying the construction of the current budgets must be reviewed, alternatives investigated, and the future outlines of the program formulated.

Statistically, improvement of the pricing of the budget components is of the utmost importance. The costs of the components are based upon price data that were considered limited, even at the time of the original publication of the three budgets. The intention then was to improve pricing procedure during subsequent publication periods. However, no direct pricing for the budget has been performed since 1969, with resulting deterioration of the price data base.

The BLS has requested technical assistance from the Office of Management and Budget in the development of normative weights for the revision of the current family budget measures, and an interagency committee has been established to consider some of these questions.

APPENDIX C

Report on the Incidence of Unemployment Among Offenders, as Required by Section 705(d) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, as Amended

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 stipulates an annual compilation of data on the incidence of unemployment among offenders. Section 705(d) of CETA provides:

> The Secretary, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall annually compile and maintain information on the incidence of unemployment among offenders and shall publish the results of the information obtained pursuant to this subsection in the report required under subsection (a) of this section.

After exploring this question, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has determined that: (a) Comprehensive data on the labor force status of offenders are not presently available; and (b) data necessary to satisfy this CETA requirement would be exceedingly difficult to obtain.

Offenders are defined in section 701(a)(6) as follows:

> "Offender" means any adult or juvenile who is confined in any type of correctional institution and also includes any individual or juvenile assigned to a community based facility or subject to pretrial, probationary, or parole or other stages of the judicial, correctional, or probationary process where manpower training and services may be beneficial, as determined by the Secretary, after consultation with judicial, correctional, probationary, or other appropriate authorities.

This definition of offenders, along with provisions of the act itself, poses serious conceptual and operational questions that would have to be answered before any survey could be conducted. For example, the above definition states that only those offenders who can benefit from manpower training should be included. How is this determination to be made? Equally important, how could offenders be located and identified? Would persons be willing to identify themselves as ex-offenders, or if identified, would they be willing to discuss their labor market experience? Other very important questions are: How can the rights of persons accused but not yet convicted be protected, i.e., should they be included in the proposed statistics on offenders? Also, how should minors be treated—should juveniles be treated the same as adults?

Up to this point, these definitional and related problems—along with anticipated difficulties in generating and collecting necessary data, as well as the Department's priority needs for funding other data—have limited the BLS to a modest review of available statistics and solicitation of program recommendations from agencies in more direct contact with the criminal justice system. The BLS will continue its review of the associated problems. This could include the conduct of feasibility studies in three important areas, which, it is hoped, would provide answers to some of these important questions. The three areas would include: (1) Developing a universe of offenders for survey purposes, (2) developing a proper survey questionnaire, and (3) testing the procedures developed. The Bureau believes that these studies might help to provide the basis for compliance with the provisions of the act.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Department of Labor is the source of all data in this report unless otherwise specified. Prior to July 1959 the labor force data shown in sections A and B were published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Information on data concepts, methodology, etc., will be found in appropriate publications of the Department of Labor, particularly *Employment and Earnings* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publications of the Manpower Administration. (See also the note which follows on the historic comparability of the labor force data.) For those series based on samples, attention is invited to the estimates of sampling variability and sample coverage published in *Employment and Earnings.*

Section A includes six new tables (A–7, on employment status of persons of Spanish origin; A–8, on employment status of male veterans and nonveterans; A–9 and A–10, on employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and poverty and nonpoverty areas within metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas; and A–26 and A–27, on job search methods used by the unemployed).

Tables in section C (nonagricultural establishment data), commencing with 1968, have been revised as a result of the adjustment to the March 1973 benchmark levels.

Tables D–3 through D–8 have been substantially revised or included for the first time. These tables cover data on State and major labor areas formerly shown in tables D–3 through D–10. Tables D–11 through D–13 have been omitted this year because annual figures were not available at press time.

The F section includes several new tables also. Tables F–11 and F–12 provide data by State on individuals served and characteristics of individuals placed by the U.S. Employment Service. Tables F–15, F–16, and F–17 provide data on veterans, including the number of veteran applicants and veterans placed in jobs by the U.S. Employment Service or enrolled in job training.

Tables G–1 and G–2 (productivity data) have been revised from 1968 forward, with very minor revisions in some earlier years.

Most time series are shown from the first year for which continuous or relatively continuous data are available, beginning with 1947. Alaska and Hawaii are included unless otherwise noted.

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

Preliminary data are indicated by "*p*."

Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics

Raised lower age limit. Beginning with data for 1967, the lower age limit for official statistics on persons in the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years. At the same time, several definitions were sharpened to clear up ambiguities. The principal definitional changes were: (1) Counting as unemployed only persons who were currently available for work and who had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks (an exception to the latter condition is made for persons waiting to start a new job in 30 days or waiting to be recalled from layoff). In the past the current availability test was not applied and the time period for jobseeking was ambiguous; (2) counting as employed persons who were absent from their jobs in the survey week (because of strikes, bad weather, etc.) and who were looking for other jobs. These persons had previously been classified as unemployed; (3) sharpening the questions on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment in order to increase their reliability.

These changes did not affect the unemployment rate by more than one-fifth of a percentage point in either direction, although the distribution of unemployment by sex was affected. The number of employed was reduced about 1 million because of the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds. For persons 16 years and over, the only employment series appreciably affected were those relating to hours of work and class of worker. A detailed discussion of the changes and their effect on the various series is contained in the February 1967 issue of *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force* (the title of *Employment and Earnings* at that time).

The tables in section A have been revised to exclude 14- and 15-year-olds where possible; otherwise, annual averages for 1966 are shown on both the old and new bases. Overlap averages for 1966, where pertinent, are also shown for the special labor force series in section B.

Noncomparability of labor force levels. Prior to the changes introduced in 1967, there were three earlier periods of noncomparability in the labor force data: (1) Beginning 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimation procedure, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and males; other categories were relatively unaffected; (2) beginning 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected; (3) beginning 1962, the introduction of figures from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000, labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

In addition, beginning 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, producing an increase in the civilian noninstitutional population of about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000, and unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.

A subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced in March 1973. This adjustment affected the white and Negro and other races groups but had little effect on totals. The adjustment resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the Negro and other races population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the Negro and other races labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not affected significantly.

Changes in occupational classification system. Beginning with 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in census occupational classifications introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS). These changes stemmed from an exhaustive review of the classification system to be used for the 1970 Census of Population. This review, the most comprehensive since the 1940 census, aimed to reduce the size of large groups, to be more specific about general and "not elsewhere classified" groups, and to provide information on emerging significant occupations. Differences in March 1970 employment levels tabulated on both the 1960 and 1970 classification systems ranged from a drop of 650,000 in operatives to an increase of 570,000 in service workers, much of which resulted from a shift between these two groups; the nonfarm laborers group increased by 420,000, and changes in other groups amounted to 220,000 or less.

An additional major group was created by splitting the operatives category into two: operatives, except transport, and transport equipment operatives. Separate data for these two groups first became available in January 1972. At the same time, several changes in titles, as well as in order of presentation, were introduced; for example, the title of the managers, officials, and proprietors group was changed to "managers and administrators, except farm," since only proprietors performing managerial duties are included in the category.

Apart from the effects of revisions in the occupational classification system beginning in 1971, comparability of occupational employment data was further affected in December 1971, when a question eliciting information on major activities or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. This change resulted in several dramatic occupational shifts, particularly from managers and administrators to other groups. Thus, meaningful comparisons of occupational levels cannot be made between 1972 and prior periods. However, revisions in the occupational classification system as well as in the CPS questionnaire are believed to have had but a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

Additional information on changes in the occupational classification system of the CPS appears in "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

State and major labor area information. State and major labor area labor force and total unemployment estimates (tables D–3, D–4, D–6, and D–7) are now based on the concepts and methods used in the Current Population Survey. Data for 24 States and 30 labor market areas are taken directly from the Current Population Survey, and estimation methods for others have been modified to more nearly approximate a person by place-of-residence concept. During 1975, the Current Population Survey will be expanded to provide direct estimates for all States. The data published now are not comparable with work force data previously published in the *Manpower Report.*

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[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force, including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
BOTH SEXES										
1947	103,418	60,941	58.9	59,350	57,039	7,891	49,148	2,311	3.9	42,477
1948	104,527	62,080	59.4	60,621	58,344	7,629	50,711	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,286	57,649	7,656	49,990	3,637	5.9	42,708
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,920	7,160	51,752	3,288	5.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,726	53,230	2,055	3.3	42,604
1952	108,823	65,730	60.4	62,138	60,254	6,501	53,748	1,883	3.0	43,093
1953	110,601	66,560	60.2	63,015	61,181	6,261	54,915	1,834	2.9	44,041
1954	111,671	66,993	60.0	63,643	60,110	6,206	53,898	3,532	5.5	44,678
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,171	6,449	55,718	2,852	4.4	44,660
1956	113,811	69,409	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,506	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	66,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.3	45,336
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.8	46,088
1959	117,881	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,960
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1961	121,343	73,031	60.2	70,459	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,312
1962	122,981	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,154	74,571	59.6	71,833	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.7	50,583
1964	127,224	75,830	59.6	73,091	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.2	51,394
1965	129,236	77,178	59.7	74,455	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	135,562	82,272	60.7	78,737	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	137,841	84,239	61.1	80,733	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,831	3.5	53,602
1970	140,182	85,903	61.3	82,715	78,627	3,462	75,165	4,088	4.9	54,280
1971	142,596	86,929	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	75,732	4,993	5.9	55,666
1972	145,775	88,991	61.0	86,542	81,702	3,472	78,230	4,840	5.6	56,785
1973	148,263	91,040	61.4	88,714	84,409	3,452	80,957	4,304	4.9	57,222
1974	150,827	93,240	61.8	91,011	85,936	3,492	82,443	5,076	5.6	57,587
MALE										
1947	50,968	44,258	86.8	42,686	40,994	6,643	34,351	1,692	4.0	6,710
1948	51,439	44,729	87.0	43,286	41,726	6,358	35,366	1,559	3.6	6,710
1949	51,922	45,097	86.9	43,498	40,926	6,342	34,581	2,572	5.9	6,825
1950	52,352	45,446	86.8	43,819	41,580	6,001	35,573	2,239	5.1	6,906
1951	52,788	46,063	87.3	43,001	41,780	5,533	36,243	1,221	2.8	6,725
1952	53,248	46,416	87.2	42,869	41,684	5,389	36,292	1,185	2.8	6,832
1953	54,248	47,131	86.9	43,633	42,431	5,253	37,175	1,202	2.8	7,117
1954	54,706	47,275	86.4	43,965	41,620	5,200	36,414	2,344	5.3	7,431
1955	55,122	47,488	86.2	44,475	42,621	5,265	37,354	1,854	4.2	7,634
1956	55,547	47,914	86.3	45,091	43,380	5,039	38,334	1,711	3.8	7,633
1957	56,082	47,964	85.5	45,197	43,357	4,824	38,532	1,841	4.1	8,118
1958	56,640	48,126	85.0	45,521	42,423	4,596	37,827	3,098	6.8	8,514
1959	57,312	48,405	84.5	45,886	43,466	4,532	38,934	2,420	5.3	8,907
1960	58,144	48,870	84.0	46,388	43,904	4,472	39,431	2,486	5.4	9,274
1961	58,826	49,193	83.6	46,653	43,656	4,298	39,359	2,997	6.4	9,633
1962	59,626	49,395	82.8	46,600	44,177	4,069	40,108	2,423	5.2	10,231
1963	60,627	49,835	82.2	47,129	44,657	3,809	40,849	2,472	5.2	10,792
1964	61,556	50,387	81.9	47,679	45,474	3,691	41,782	2,205	4.6	11,169
1965	62,473	50,946	81.5	48,255	46,340	3,547	42,792	1,914	4.0	11,527
1966	63,351	51,560	81.4	48,471	46,919	3,243	43,675	1,551	3.2	11,792
1967	64,316	52,398	81.5	48,987	47,479	3,164	44,315	1,508	3.1	11,919
1968	65,345	53,030	81.2	49,533	48,114	3,157	44,957	1,419	2.9	12,315
1969	66,365	53,688	80.9	50,221	48,818	2,963	45,854	1,403	2.8	12,677
1970	67,409	54,343	80.6	51,195	48,960	2,861	46,099	2,235	4.4	13,066
1971	68,512	54,797	80.0	52,021	49,245	2,790	46,455	2,776	5.3	13,715
1972	69,864	55,671	79.7	53,265	50,630	2,839	47,791	2,635	4.9	14,193
1973	71,020	56,479	79.5	54,203	51,963	2,833	49,130	2,240	4.1	14,541
1974	72,253	57,349	79.4	55,186	52,519	2,901	49,618	2,668	4.8	14,904
FEMALE										
1947	52,450	16,683	31.8	16,664	16,045	1,248	14,797	619	3.7	35,767
1948	53,088	17,351	32.7	17,335	16,618	1,271	15,345	717	4.1	35,737
1949	53,689	17,806	33.2	17,788	16,723	1,314	15,409	1,065	6.0	35,883
1950	54,293	18,412	33.9	18,389	17,340	1,159	16,179	1,049	5.7	35,881
1951	54,933	19,054	34.7	19,016	18,182	1,193	16,987	834	4.4	35,879
1952	55,575	19,314	34.8	19,269	18,570	1,112	17,456	698	3.6	36,261
1953	56,353	19,429	34.5	19,382	18,750	1,008	17,740	632	3.3	36,924
1954	56,965	19,718	34.6	19,678	18,490	1,006	17,484	1,188	6.0	37,247
1955	57,610	20,584	35.7	20,548	19,550	1,184	18,364	998	4.9	37,026
1956	58,264	21,495	36.9	21,461	20,422	1,244	19,172	1,039	4.8	36,769
1957	58,983	21,765	36.9	21,732	20,714	1,123	19,591	1,018	4.7	37,218
1958	59,723	22,149	37.1	22,118	20,613	990	19,623	1,504	6.8	37,574
1959	60,569	22,516	37.2	22,483	21,164	1,033	20,131	1,320	5.9	38,053
1960	61,615	23,272	37.8	23,240	21,874	986	20,887	1,366	5.9	38,343
1961	62,517	23,838	38.1	23,806	22,090	902	21,187	1,717	7.2	38,679
1962	63,355	24,047	38.0	24,014	22,525	875	21,651	1,488	6.2	39,308
1963	64,527	24,736	38.3	24,704	23,105	878	22,227	1,598	6.5	39,791
1964	65,668	25,443	38.7	25,412	23,831	832	23,000	1,581	6.2	40,225
1965	66,763	26,232	39.3	26,200	24,748	814	23,934	1,452	5.5	40,531
1966	67,829	27,333	40.3	27,299	25,976	736	25,240	1,324	4.8	40,496
1967	69,003	28,395	41.2	28,360	26,893	680	26,212	1,468	5.2	40,608
1968	70,217	29,242	41.6	29,204	27,807	660	27,147	1,397	4.8	40,978
1969	71,476	30,551	42.7	30,512	29,084	643	28,441	1,428	4.7	40,924
1970	72,774	31,560	43.4	31,520	29,667	601	29,066	1,853	5.9	41,214
1971	74,084	32,132	43.4	32,091	29,875	598	29,277	2,217	6.9	41,952
1972	75,911	33,320	43.9	33,277	31,072	633	30,439	2,205	6.6	42,591
1973	77,242	34,561	44.7	34,510	32,446	619	31,827	2,064	6.0	42,681
1974	78,575	35,892	45.7	35,825	33,417	592	32,825	2,408	6.7	42,683

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number in total labor force (thousands)									
MALE										
1947	44,258	1,169	1,884	5,094	10,598	9,603	7,882	5,650	2,376	586
1948	44,729	1,168	1,834	5,117	10,758	9,723	7,975	5,770	2,385	572
1949	45,097	1,108	1,791	5,198	10,886	9,860	8,043	5,755	2,454	577
1950	45,446	1,079	1,742	5,224	11,044	9,952	8,152	5,800	2,453	623
1951	46,063	1,148	1,717	5,267	11,269	10,056	8,254	5,882	2,469	611
1952	46,416	1,154	1,658	5,223	11,446	10,189	8,374	5,957	2,415	585
1953	47,131	1,125	1,652	5,084	11,469	10,669	8,612	5,979	2,544	561
1954	47,275	1,073	1,653	4,959	11,467	10,748	8,743	6,110	2,525	572
1955	47,488	1,130	1,682	4,851	11,464	10,833	8,877	6,125	2,526	566
1956	47,914	1,216	1,731	4,814	11,359	10,926	9,044	6,224	2,604	665
1957	47,964	1,207	1,778	4,781	11,247	11,046	9,201	6,227	2,477	685
1958	48,126	1,197	1,754	4,849	11,108	11,161	9,369	6,308	2,379	676
1959	48,405	1,256	1,786	4,987	10,981	11,235	9,488	6,350	2,321	676
1960	48,870	1,335	1,849	5,089	10,930	11,340	9,634	6,405	2,287	637
1961	49,193	1,271	1,958	5,187	10,880	11,403	9,741	6,535	2,220	725
1962	49,395	1,225	2,027	5,272	10,720	11,542	9,803	6,565	2,241	780
1963	49,835	1,372	2,034	5,471	10,635	11,589	9,923	6,679	2,135	738
1964	50,387	1,549	2,026	5,704	10,636	11,559	10,043	6,745	2,123	731
1965	50,946	1,577	2,254	5,926	10,653	11,504	10,131	6,768	2,131	759
1966	51,560	1,656	2,467	6,139	10,761	11,395	10,202	6,852	2,089	790
1967	52,398	1,695	2,519	6,546	11,001	11,282	10,295	6,944	2,118	838
1968	53,030	1,713	2,482	6,788	11,376	11,122	10,364	7,030	2,154	857
1969	53,688	1,800	2,482	7,088	11,706	10,946	10,432	7,062	2,170	874
1970	54,343	1,840	2,555	7,378	11,974	10,818	10,487	7,127	2,164	892
1971	54,797	1,879	2,610	7,608	12,271	10,675	10,517	7,149	2,089	927
1972	55,671	1,977	2,814	7,795	12,806	10,644	10,472	7,141	2,022	936
1973	56,479	2,100	2,939	8,021	13,450	10,581	10,474	7,005	1,908	964
1974	57,349	2,155	3,031	8,105	13,993	10,614	10,491	7,032	1,925	983
FEMALE										
1947	16,683	643	1,192	2,725	3,750	3,676	2,730	1,522	445	232
1948	17,351	671	1,164	2,721	3,940	3,804	2,973	1,565	514	248
1949	17,806	648	1,165	2,662	4,006	3,993	3,100	1,678	556	242
1950	18,412	611	1,103	2,681	4,101	4,166	3,328	1,839	584	268
1951	19,054	663	1,100	2,670	4,305	4,307	3,535	1,923	551	255
1952	19,314	706	1,052	2,519	4,335	4,444	3,637	2,032	590	244
1953	19,425	656	1,057	2,447	4,175	4,668	3,682	2,048	693	239
1954	19,718	620	1,068	2,441	4,224	4,715	3,824	2,164	666	253
1955	20,584	641	1,088	2,458	4,261	4,808	4,155	2,391	780	258
1956	21,495	736	1,132	2,467	4,285	5,036	4,407	2,610	821	313
1957	21,765	716	1,150	2,453	4,263	5,121	4,618	2,631	813	332
1958	22,149	685	1,153	2,510	4,201	5,190	4,862	2,727	822	333
1959	22,516	765	1,137	2,484	4,096	5,232	5,083	2,883	836	349
1960	23,272	805	1,257	2,590	4,140	5,308	5,280	2,986	907	347
1961	23,838	774	1,374	2,708	4,151	5,394	5,405	3,105	926	419
1962	24,047	741	1,411	2,814	4,111	5,479	5,383	3,198	911	460
1963	24,736	850	1,388	2,970	4,181	5,604	5,505	3,332	905	405
1964	25,443	950	1,371	3,220	4,187	5,618	5,682	3,447	956	411
1965	26,232	954	1,565	3,375	4,336	5,724	5,714	3,587	976	421
1966	27,333	1,054	1,826	3,601	4,516	5,761	5,885	3,727	963	481
1967	28,395	1,076	1,821	3,981	4,853	5,847	5,986	3,855	978	539
1968	29,242	1,130	1,818	4,251	5,104	5,869	6,132	3,938	999	559
1969	30,551	1,240	1,869	4,615	5,401	5,905	6,388	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,560	1,324	1,926	4,893	5,704	5,971	6,533	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,132	1,331	1,970	5,090	5,939	5,957	6,571	4,216	1,057	637
1972	33,320	1,455	2,121	5,337	6,525	6,025	6,549	4,224	1,085	670
1973	34,561	1,579	2,230	5,618	7,195	6,149	6,558	4,179	1,064	702
1974	35,892	1,655	2,350	5,867	7,826	6,354	6,687	4,158	996	718

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14and 15 years
	Labor force participation rate									
MALE										
1947	86.8	52.2	80.5	84.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	89.6	47.8	27.7
1948	87.0	53.4	79.9	85.7	96.1	98.0	95.8	89.5	46.8	27.5
1949	86.9	52.3	79.5	87.8	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.5	46.9	27.4
1950	86.8	52.0	79.0	89.1	96.2	97.6	95.8	86.9	45.8	28.7
1951	87.3	54.5	80.3	91.1	97.1	97.6	96.0	87.2	44.9	27.7
1952	87.2	53.1	79.1	92.1	97.7	97.9	96.2	87.5	42.6	25.9
1953	86.9	51.7	78.5	92.2	97.6	98.2	96.6	87.9	41.6	24.6
1954	86.4	48.3	76.5	91.5	97.5	98.1	96.5	88.7	40.5	24.7
1955	86.2	49.5	77.1	90.8	97.7	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6	24.0
1956	86.3	52.6	77.9	90.8	97.4	98.0	96.6	88.5	40.0	26.6
1957	85.5	51.1	77.7	89.8	97.3	97.9	96.4	87.5	37.5	25.1
1958	85.0	47.9	75.7	89.5	97.3	98.0	96.3	87.8	35.6	23.8
1959	84.5	46.0	75.5	90.1	97.5	97.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	24.2
1960	84.0	46.8	73.6	90.2	97.7	97.7	95.8	86.8	33.1	22.3
1961	83.6	45.4	71.3	89.8	97.8	97.7	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.8
1962	82.8	43.5	71.9	89.1	97.4	97.7	95.6	86.2	30.3	21.6
1963	82.2	42.7	73.1	88.3	97.3	97.6	95.8	86.2	28.4	20.9
1964	81.9	43.6	72.0	88.2	97.5	97.4	95.8	85.6	28.0	20.8
1965	81.5	44.6	70.0	88.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	84.7	27.9	21.4
1966	81.4	47.0	69.0	87.9	97.5	97.3	95.3	84.5	27.0	21.6
1967	81.5	47.5	70.9	87.5	97.4	97.4	95.2	84.4	27.1	22.2
1968	81.2	46.8	70.2	86.5	97.1	97.2	94.9	84.3	27.3	22.1
1969	80.9	47.7	69.6	86.6	96.9	97.0	94.6	83.4	27.2	22.0
1970	80.6	47.5	69.9	86.6	96.6	97.0	94.3	83.0	26.8	22.0
1971	80.0	47.3	69.3	85.7	96.2	96.6	93.9	82.2	25.5	22.5
1972	79.7	48.3	72.0	85.9	95.9	96.5	93.3	80.5	24.4	22.2
1973	79.5	50.5	73.2	86.8	95.9	96.3	93.0	78.3	22.8	22.8
1974	79.4	51.0	74.3	87.3	96.0	96.1	92.2	77.4	22.4	23.0
FEMALE										
1947	31.8	29.5	52.3	44.9	32.0	36.3	32.7	24.3	8.1	11.2
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	36.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.2	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.5	38.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.8
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.1	34.0	39.1	38.0	27.0	9.7	12.7
1951	34.7	32.2	52.7	46.6	35.4	39.8	39.7	27.6	8.9	11.9
1952	34.8	33.4	51.4	44.8	35.5	40.5	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.1
1953	34.5	31.0	50.8	44.5	34.1	41.3	40.4	29.1	10.0	10.8
1954	34.6	28.7	50.5	45.3	34.5	41.3	41.2	30.1	9.3	11.3
1955	35.7	28.9	51.0	46.0	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6	11.3
1956	36.9	32.8	52.1	46.4	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.9	12.9
1957	36.9	31.1	51.5	46.0	35.6	43.3	46.5	34.5	10.5	12.5
1958	37.1	28.1	51.0	46.4	35.6	43.4	47.9	35.2	10.3	12.1
1959	37.2	28.8	49.1	45.2	35.4	43.4	49.0	36.6	10.2	12.9
1960	37.8	29.1	51.1	46.2	36.0	43.5	49.8	37.2	10.8	12.6
1961	38.1	28.5	51.1	47.1	36.4	43.8	50.1	37.9	10.7	13.1
1962	38.0	27.1	50.9	47.4	36.4	44.1	50.0	38.7	9.9	13.2
1963	38.3	27.1	50.6	47.6	37.2	44.9	50.6	39.7	9.6	11.8
1964	38.7	27.4	49.3	49.5	37.3	45.0	51.4	40.2	10.1	12.0
1965	39.3	27.7	49.4	50.0	38.6	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0	12.2
1966	40.3	30.7	52.1	51.5	39.9	46.9	51.7	41.8	9.6	13.5
1967	41.2	31.0	52.3	53.4	41.9	48.1	51.8	42.4	9.6	14.7
1968	41.6	31.7	52.5	54.6	42.6	48.9	52.3	42.4	9.6	14.8
1969	42.7	33.7	53.5	56.8	43.8	49.9	53.8	43.1	9.9	14.8
1970	43.4	34.9	53.7	57.8	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7	16.2
1971	43.4	34.3	53.2	57.8	45.5	51.6	54.3	42.9	9.5	15.9
1972	43.9	36.6	55.6	59.1	47.6	52.0	53.9	42.1	9.3	16.2
1973	44.7	39.1	57.0	61.2	50.2	53.3	53.7	41.1	8.9	17.5
1974	45.7	40.4	58.3	63.2	52.4	54.7	54.6	40.7	8.2	17.4

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[1] Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	42,686	1,106	1,382	4,629	10,207	9,492	7,847	5,647	2,376	586
1948	43,286	1,109	1,491	4,674	10,327	9,596	7,942	5,764	2,384	572
1949	43,498	1,056	1,421	4,681	10,410	9,722	8,008	5,748	2,454	577
1950	43,819	1,047	1,457	4,632	10,527	9,793	8,117	5,794	2,454	623
1951	43,001	1,080	1,266	3,935	10,375	9,798	8,204	5,874	2,469	611
1952	42,869	1,101	1,210	3,338	10,585	9,945	8,326	5,950	2,415	585
1953	43,633	1,070	1,249	3,054	10,737	10,436	8,570	5,974	2,544	561
1954	43,965	1,024	1,273	3,052	10,772	10,513	8,703	6,105	2,525	572
1955	44,475	1,070	1,299	3,221	10,805	10,595	8,839	6,122	2,526	566
1956	45,091	1,142	1,292	3,485	10,685	10,663	9,002	6,220	2,603	665
1957	45,197	1,127	1,290	3,626	10,571	10,731	9,153	6,222	2,478	685
1958	45,521	1,133	1,295	3,771	10,475	10,843	9,320	6,304	2,379	676
1959	45,886	1,207	1,391	3,940	10,346	10,899	9,437	6,345	2,322	676
1960	46,388	1,290	1,496	4,123	10,252	10,967	9,574	6,400	2,287	637
1961	46,653	1,210	1,583	4,255	10,176	11,012	9,667	6,530	2,220	725
1962	46,600	1,177	1,592	4,279	9,921	11,115	9,715	6,560	2,241	780
1963	47,129	1,321	1,586	4,514	9,875	11,187	9,836	6,674	2,135	738
1964	47,679	1,498	1,576	4,754	9,875	11,155	9,956	6,740	2,123	731
1965	48,255	1,531	1,866	4,894	9,902	11,121	10,045	6,763	2,131	759
1966	48,471	1,610	2,074	4,820	9,948	10,983	10,100	6,847	2,089	790
1967	48,987	1,658	1,976	5,043	10,207	10,860	10,189	6,938	2,118	838
1968	49,533	1,687	1,994	5,070	10,610	10,725	10,267	7,025	2,154	857
1969	50,221	1,770	2,101	5,282	10,940	10,556	10,343	7,058	2,170	874
1970	51,195	1,808	2,197	5,709	11,311	10,464	10,417	7,124	2,164	892
1971	52,021	1,850	2,311	6,194	11,653	10,322	10,457	7,146	2,089	927
1972	53,265	1,944	2,513	6,695	12,207	10,324	10,422	7,138	2,022	936
1973	54,203	2,058	2,607	7,080	12,848	10,270	10,431	7,003	1,908	964
1974	55,186	2,117	2,706	7,252	13,393	10,312	10,451	7,030	1,925	983
FEMALE										
1947	16,664	643	1,192	2,716	3,740	3,676	2,731	1,522	445	232
1948	17,335	671	1,164	2,719	3,932	3,800	2,972	1,565	514	248
1949	17,788	648	1,163	2,659	3,997	3,989	3,099	1,678	556	242
1950	18,389	611	1,101	2,675	4,092	4,161	3,327	1,839	584	268
1951	19,016	662	1,095	2,659	4,292	4,301	3,534	1,923	551	255
1952	19,269	706	1,046	2,502	4,320	4,438	3,636	2,032	590	244
1953	19,382	656	1,050	2,428	4,162	4,662	3,680	2,048	693	239
1954	19,678	620	1,062	2,424	4,212	4,709	3,822	2,164	666	253
1955	20,548	641	1,083	2,445	4,251	4,805	4,154	2,391	780	258
1956	21,461	736	1,127	2,455	4,276	5,031	4,405	2,610	821	313
1957	21,732	716	1,144	2,442	4,255	5,116	4,615	2,631	813	332
1958	22,118	685	1,147	2,500	4,193	5,185	4,859	2,727	822	333
1959	22,483	765	1,131	2,473	4,089	5,227	5,081	2,883	836	349
1960	23,240	805	1,250	2,580	4,131	5,303	5,278	2,986	907	347
1961	23,806	774	1,368	2,697	4,143	5,389	5,403	3,105	926	419
1962	24,014	742	1,405	2,802	4,103	5,474	5,381	3,198	911	460
1963	24,704	850	1,381	2,959	4,174	5,600	5,503	3,332	905	405
1964	25,412	950	1,364	3,210	4,180	5,614	5,680	3,447	966	411
1965	26,200	954	1,559	3,364	4,329	5,720	5,712	3,587	976	421
1966	27,299	1,054	1,819	3,589	4,508	5,756	5,883	3,727	963	481
1967	28,360	1,076	1,811	3,967	4,848	5,844	5,984	3,855	978	539
1968	29,204	1,130	1,808	4,235	5,098	5,865	6,131	3,938	999	559
1969	30,512	1,240	1,860	4,597	5,395	5,901	6,386	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,520	1,324	1,917	4,874	5,698	5,967	6,531	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,091	1,331	1,961	5,071	5,933	5,954	6,569	4,215	1,067	637
1972	33,277	1,454	2,112	5,315	6,518	6,022	6,548	4,224	1,085	670
1973	34,510	1,578	2,219	5,592	7,186	6,146	6,556	4,179	1,084	702
1974	35,825	1,654	2,335	5,832	7,814	6,351	6,686	4,157	996	718
WHITE										
Male										
1954	39,760	895	1,094	2,656	9,695	9,516	7,914	5,654	2,338	495
1955	40,196	934	1,121	2,802	9,720	9,598	8,027	5,653	2,342	487
1956	40,734	1,003	1,111	3,034	9,594	9,662	8,175	5,736	2,417	586
1957	40,821	992	1,115	3,153	9,483	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,308	607
1958	41,080	1,001	1,116	3,278	9,386	9,822	8,465	5,800	2,213	606
1959	41,397	1,077	1,202	3,408	9,261	9,876	8,581	5,833	2,158	596
1960	41,742	1,140	1,293	3,559	9,153	9,919	8,689	5,861	2,129	555
1961	41,986	1,067	1,372	3,681	9,072	9,961	8,776	5,988	2,068	649
1962	41,931	1,041	1,391	3,726	8,846	10,029	8,820	5,995	2,082	710
1963	42,404	1,183	1,380	3,955	8,805	10,079	8,944	6,090	1,967	661
1964	42,893	1,345	1,371	4,166	8,800	10,055	9,053	6,160	1,943	646
1965	43,400	1,359	1,639	4,279	8,823	10,023	9,129	6,188	1,958	669
1966	43,572	1,423	1,831	4,200	8,859	9,892	9,189	6,250	1,928	706
1967	44,042	1,464	1,727	4,416	9,101	9,784	9,260	6,349	1,943	738
1968	44,554	1,504	1,732	4,432	9,477	9,661	9,340	6,427	1,980	761
1969	45,185	1,583	1,830	4,615	9,773	9,509	9,413	6,467	1,995	788
1970	46,013	1,628	1,922	4,983	10,088	9,413	9,488	6,515	1,977	800
1971	46,801	1,675	2,038	5,422	10,390	9,286	9,530	6,542	1,918	840
1972	47,930	1,749	2,220	5,890	10,940	9,261	9,479	6,548	1,841	847
1973	48,648	1,862	2,297	6,206	11,478	9,187	9,454	6,432	1,733	882
1974	49,486	1,905	2,387	6,382	11,946	9,213	9,467	6,437	1,749	888

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–1974[1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE—Continued										
Female										
1954	17,057	552	960	2,098	3,532	4,025	3,346	1,937	607	205
1955	17,886	576	966	2,137	3,546	4,131	3,654	2,156	720	224
1956	18,693	654	1,003	2,158	3,550	4,340	3,886	2,344	748	269
1957	18,920	645	1,022	2,131	3,561	4,397	4,065	2,357	743	292
1958	19,213	614	1,028	2,172	3,498	4,435	4,262	2,454	751	295
1959	19,536	698	1,023	2,135	3,409	4,479	4,467	2,577	767	307
1960	20,171	731	1,112	2,228	3,441	4,531	4,633	2,661	835	300
1961	20,668	700	1,222	2,345	3,431	4,596	4,741	2,785	849	376
1962	20,819	668	1,254	2,438	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,861	830	418
1963	21,426	767	1,228	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823	365
1964	22,028	867	1,201	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,989	3,077	874	374
1965	22,736	862	1,408	2,910	3,568	4,876	5,032	3,203	879	382
1966	23,702	944	1,630	3,123	3,732	4,894	5,181	3,333	865	444
1967	24,657	967	1,591	3,470	4,021	4,980	5,285	3,466	877	485
1968	25,424	1,015	1,588	3,677	4,263	5,021	5,416	3,541	903	520
1969	26,594	1,115	1,640	3,909	4,516	5,055	5,645	3,665	958	534
1970	27,506	1,194	1,695	4,246	4,790	5,112	5,781	3,734	952	582
1971	27,989	1,210	1,749	4,422	4,968	5,083	5,814	3,787	966	590
1972	29,028	1,330	1,876	4,633	5,484	5,126	5,807	3,813	959	614
1973	30,041	1,422	1,962	4,858	6,065	5,236	5,806	3,750	941	657
1974	31,192	1,504	2,071	5,064	6,612	5,409	5,914	3,728	890	660
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	4,203	127	178	396	1,074	907	790	451	187	79
1955	4,279	135	178	419	1,085	998	813	468	183	79
1956	4,359	140	181	450	1,090	1,002	827	484	185	77
1957	4,376	135	175	473	1,088	1,012	836	487	170	78
1958	4,442	133	180	493	1,089	1,021	855	505	166	69
1959	4,490	130	188	532	1,085	1,023	849	512	163	79
1960	4,645	150	203	564	1,099	1,049	884	538	158	83
1961	4,666	142	210	575	1,103	1,050	891	542	151	77
1962	4,668	136	201	563	1,074	1,087	895	564	159	71
1963	4,725	138	206	558	1,070	1,109	891	584	168	77
1964	4,785	154	205	588	1,074	1,101	903	580	181	96
1965	4,855	172	226	614	1,079	1,098	916	575	173	90
1966	4,899	187	244	620	1,089	1,090	912	597	162	84
1967	4,945	194	249	628	1,106	1,076	929	590	175	91
1968	4,979	183	262	639	1,133	1,064	927	598	174	96
1969	5,036	187	271	667	1,167	1,048	931	592	175	86
1970	5,182	180	275	725	1,223	1,052	920	609	188	93
1971	5,220	178	272	772	1,263	1,037	927	604	170	87
1972	5,335	195	298	804	1,267	1,063	943	590	181	88
1973	5,555	196	310	874	1,370	1,083	977	571	175	82
1974	5,700	213	319	871	1,447	1,099	984	592	176	95
Female										
1954	2,621	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59	47
1955	2,663	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60	34
1956	2,768	82	124	297	717	692	519	266	72	44
1957	2,812	71	122	311	694	710	550	274	70	40
1958	2,905	71	120	328	695	750	597	274	72	38
1959	2,928	66	107	338	680	748	614	304	69	42
1960	3,069	74	139	352	690	771	645	324	73	47
1961	3,136	74	146	353	712	783	662	320	77	44
1962	3,195	73	151	364	730	809	650	336	82	42
1963	3,279	82	153	377	749	821	656	354	84	39
1964	3,384	83	164	424	744	818	690	370	92	37
1965	3,464	92	154	454	761	844	680	383	96	39
1966	3,597	110	188	466	777	863	702	394	99	37
1967	3,704	110	219	497	827	864	699	387	102	48
1968	3,780	115	220	558	835	845	715	397	96	38
1969	3,918	125	219	598	878	846	741	412	99	39
1970	4,015	129	222	628	907	855	750	419	104	55
1971	4,102	122	212	649	965	871	755	429	101	48
1972	4,249	126	226	692	1,034	895	740	411	126	86
1973	4,470	146	257	734	1,131	910	730	428	113	48
1974	4,633	150	264	768	1,202	942	772	430	106	58

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[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by color were not introduced into the Current Population Survey until that year.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–74

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1948	86.5	51.2	76.2	84.4	96.0	98.0	95.9	89.6	46.5	26.1
1949	86.4	50.1	74.8	86.5	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.6	46.6	26.3
1950	86.4	50.5	75.6	87.5	96.4	97.7	95.9	87.3	45.8	27.6
1951	86.5	52.7	74.2	88.4	97.0	97.6	96.0	87.4	44.5	26.9
1952	86.2	51.9	72.7	87.6	97.6	97.9	96.3	87.7	42.5	25.3
1953	86.1	49.8	72.8	87.4	97.5	97.9	96.4	87.7	41.3	23.6
1954	85.6	47.1	70.4	86.4	97.5	98.2	96.8	89.2	40.4	24.5
1955	85.4	48.0	71.7	85.6	97.8	98.3	96.7	88.4	39.5	23.5
1956	85.6	51.3	71.9	87.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	88.9	40.0	26.7
1957	84.8	49.6	71.6	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.0	37.7	25.1
1958	84.3	46.8	69.4	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.2	35.7	24.1
1959	83.8	45.4	70.3	87.3	97.5	98.0	96.3	87.9	34.3	24.2
1960	83.4	46.0	69.0	87.8	97.7	97.9	96.1	87.2	33.3	22.2
1961	83.0	44.3	66.2	87.6	97.7	97.9	95.9	87.8	31.9	22.2
1962	82.1	42.9	66.4	86.5	97.4	97.9	96.0	86.7	30.6	22.3
1963	81.5	42.4	67.8	85.8	97.4	97.8	96.2	86.6	28.4	21.4
1964	81.1	43.5	66.6	85.7	97.5	97.6	96.1	86.1	27.9	21.2
1965	80.8	44.6	65.8	85.3	97.4	97.7	95.9	85.2	27.9	21.7
1966	80.6	47.1	65.4	84.4	97.5	97.6	95.8	84.9	27.2	22.3
1967	80.7	47.9	66.1	84.0	97.5	97.7	95.6	84.9	27.1	22.6
1968	80.4	47.7	65.7	82.4	97.2	97.6	95.4	84.7	27.3	22.7
1969	80.2	48.8	66.3	82.6	97.0	97.4	95.1	83.9	27.3	23.0
1970	80.0	48.9	67.4	83.3	96.7	97.3	94.9	83.3	26.7	23.0
1971	79.6	49.2	67.8	83.2	96.3	97.0	94.7	82.6	25.6	23.7
1972	79.6	50.2	71.1	84.3	96.0	97.0	94.0	81.2	24.4	23.5
1973	79.5	52.7	72.3	85.8	96.3	96.8	93.5	79.0	22.8	24.4
1974	79.1	53.3	73.6	86.5	96.3	96.7	93.0	78.1	22.5	24.4
Female										
1948	31.3	31.7	53.5	45.1	31.3	35.1	33.3	23.3	8.6	11.1
1949	31.8	31.4	54.0	44.4	31.7	36.1	34.3	24.2	9.1	10.3
1950	32.6	30.1	52.6	45.9	32.1	37.2	36.3	26.0	9.2	11.5
1951	33.4	32.4	54.1	46.7	33.6	38.0	38.0	26.5	8.5	11.2
1952	33.6	34.1	52.0	44.8	33.8	38.9	38.8	27.6	8.7	10.2
1953	33.4	31.2	51.9	44.1	31.7	38.8	38.7	28.5	9.4	9.9
1954	33.3	29.3	52.1	44.4	32.5	39.4	39.8	29.1	9.1	10.5
1955	34.5	29.9	52.0	45.8	32.8	39.9	42.7	31.8	10.5	11.2
1956	35.7	33.5	53.0	46.5	33.2	41.5	44.4	34.0	10.6	12.7
1957	35.7	32.1	52.6	45.8	33.6	41.5	45.4	33.7	10.2	12.5
1958	35.8	28.8	52.3	46.1	33.6	41.4	46.5	34.5	10.1	12.2
1959	36.0	29.9	50.8	44.5	33.4	41.4	47.8	35.7	10.2	13.0
1960	36.5	30.0	51.9	45.7	34.1	41.5	48.6	36.2	10.6	12.5
1961	36.9	29.4	51.9	46.9	34.3	41.8	48.9	37.2	10.5	13.5
1962	36.7	27.9	51.6	47.1	34.1	42.2	48.9	38.0	9.8	13.7
1963	37.2	27.9	51.3	47.3	34.8	43.1	49.5	38.9	9.4	12.2
1964	37.5	28.5	49.6	48.8	35.0	43.3	50.2	39.4	9.9	12.7
1965	38.1	28.7	50.6	49.2	36.3	44.3	49.9	40.3	9.7	12.9
1966	39.2	31.8	53.1	51.0	37.7	45.0	50.6	41.1	9.4	14.5
1967	40.1	32.3	52.7	53.1	39.7	46.4	50.9	41.9	9.3	15.4
1968	40.7	33.0	53.3	54.0	40.6	47.5	51.5	42.0	9.4	16.0
1969	41.8	35.2	54.6	56.4	41.7	48.6	53.0	42.6	9.7	16.1
1970	42.6	36.6	55.0	57.7	43.2	49.9	53.7	42.6	9.5	17.3
1971	42.6	36.4	55.0	57.9	43.6	50.2	53.7	42.5	9.3	17.2
1972	43.2	39.3	57.4	59.4	45.8	50.7	53.4	42.0	9.0	17.7
1973	44.1	41.7	58.9	61.6	48.5	52.2	53.4	40.8	8.7	18.9
1974	45.2	43.3	60.4	63.8	51.1	53.7	54.3	40.4	8.0	18.9

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates[1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–74—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1948	87.3	59.8	77.8	85.6	95.3	97.2	94.7	88.6	50.3	39.3
1949	87.0	60.4	80.8	89.7	94.1	97.3	95.6	86.0	51.4	36.6
1950	85.9	57.4	78.2	91.4	92.6	96.2	96.1	81.9	45.5	37.7
1951	86.3	54.7	80.8	88.7	95.7	96.4	96.1	84.6	49.5	34.6
1952	86.8	52.3	79.1	92.8	96.2	97.2	96.0	85.7	43.3	30.5
1953	86.2	53.0	76.7	92.3	96.7	97.3	93.9	86.7	41.1	27.8
1954	85.2	46.7	78.4	91.1	96.2	96.6	93.2	83.0	41.2	27.2
1955	85.0	48.2	75.7	89.7	95.8	96.2	94.2	83.1	40.0	27.1
1956	85.1	49.6	76.4	88.9	96.2	96.2	94.4	83.9	39.8	25.5
1957	84.3	47.5	72.0	90.6	96.1	96.5	93.5	82.4	35.9	24.7
1958	84.0	45.1	71.7	88.7	96.3	96.4	93.9	83.3	34.5	21.3
1959	83.4	41.7	72.0	90.8	96.3	95.8	92.8	82.5	33.5	23.9
1960	83.0	45.6	71.2	90.4	96.2	95.5	92.3	82.5	31.2	23.3
1961	82.2	42.5	70.5	89.7	95.9	94.8	92.3	81.6	29.4	19.2
1962	80.8	40.2	68.[illegible]	89.[illegible]	95.3	94.5	92.2	81.5	27.2	16.5
1963	80.2	37.2	69.1	88.[illegible]	94.9	94.9	91.1	82.5	27.6	17.2
1964	80.0	37.3	67.2	89.4	95.9	94.4	91.6	80.6	29.6	18.7
1965	79.6	39.3	66.7	89.8	95.7	94.2	92.0	78.8	27.9	18.9
1966	79.0	41.1	63.7	89.9	95.5	91.1	90.7	81.1	25.6	17.3
1967	78.5	41.2	62.7	87.2	95.5	93.6	91.3	79.3	27.2	18.3
1968	77.6	37.9	63.3	85.0	95.0	93.4	90.1	79.6	26.6	18.1
1969	76.9	37.7	63.2	84.4	94.4	92.7	89.5	77.9	26.1	15.8
1970	76.5	34.8	61.8	83.5	93.7	93.2	88.2	79.2	27.4	16.[illegible]
1971	74.9	32.4	56.9	81.5	92.9	92.0	86.9	77.8	24.5	15.2
1972	73.7	34.1	60.1	81.5	92.7	91.4	86.1	73.6	23.6	14.7
1973	73.8	33.4	61.4	81.8	91.7	91.3	88.0	70.7	22.6	13.5
1974	73.3	34.6	62.4	82.1	92.3	90.9	84.7	70.2	21.7	14.8
Female										
1948	45.6	29.1	41.2	47.1	50.6	53.3	51.1	37.6	17.5	21.0
1949	46.9	30.1	44.8	49.8	50.9	56.1	52.7	39.6	15.6	23.5
1950	46.9	30.2	40.6	46.9	51.6	55.7	54.3	40.9	16.5	22.0
1951	46.3	30.4	40.2	45.4	51.1	55.8	55.5	39.8	14.0	17.3
1952	45.5	27.4	44.7	43.9	50.1	54.0	52.7	42.3	14.3	18.5
1953	43.6	24.2	37.8	45.1	48.1	54.9	51.0	35.9	11.4	14.9
1954	46.1	24.5	37.7	49.6	49.7	57.5	53.4	41.2	12.2	16.2
1955	46.1	22.7	43.2	46.7	51.3	56.0	54.8	40.7	12.1	11.4
1956	47.3	23.3	44.6	44.9	52.1	57.0	55.3	44.5	14.5	14.4
1957	47.2	24.1	42.8	46.6	50.4	58.7	56.8	44.3	13.6	12.6
1958	48.0	23.2	41.2	48.3	50.8	60.8	59.8	42.8	13.3	11.6
1959	47.7	20.7	36.1	48.8	50.0	60.0	60.0	46.4	12.6	12.6
1960	48.2	22.1	44.3	48.8	49.7	59.8	60.5	47.3	12.8	13.2
1961	48.3	21.6	44.6	47.7	51.2	60.5	61.1	45.2	13.1	11.0
1962	48.0	21.0	45.5	48.6	52.0	59.7	60.5	46.1	12.2	9.7
1963	48.1	21.5	44.9	49.2	53.3	59.4	60.6	47.3	11.8	8.7
1964	48.5	19.5	46.5	53.6	52.8	58.4	62.3	48.4	12.7	8.0
1965	48.6	20.5	40.0	55.2	54.0	59.9	60.2	48.9	12.9	8.1
1966	49.3	23.6	44.0	54.5	54.9	60.9	61.0	49.1	13.0	7.5
1967	49.5	22.8	48.7	54.9	57.5	60.8	59.6	47.1	13.0	9.4
1968	49.3	23.3	46.9	58.4	56.6	59.3	59.8	47.0	11.9	7.2
1969	49.8	24.4	45.4	58.6	57.8	59.5	60.8	47.5	11.9	7.1
1970	49.5	24.3	44.7	57.7	57.6	59.9	60.2	47.1	12.2	9.7
1971	49.2	21.9	41.4	56.0	59.2	61.0	59.4	47.1	11.5	8.3
1972	48.7	21.4	43.9	56.7	60.1	60.7	57.3	43.9	12.8	9.3
1973	49.1	24.3	45.1	57.5	61.0	60.7	56.4	44.7	11.1	7.4
1974	49.1	24.2	44.6	58.2	60.8	61.5	56.9	43.5	10.0	9.1

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[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

Table A–5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–74 [1]

Employment status and year	White				Negro and other races			
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over		Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
Civilian Labor Force (thousands)								
1954	56, 817	3, 501	37, 770	15, 543	6, 824	474	3, 898	2, 453
1955	58, 082	3, 597	38, 143	16, 346	6, 942	495	3, 966	2, 480
1956	59, 427	3, 771	38, 620	17, 035	7, 127	527	4, 038	2, 563
1957	59. 741	3, 774	38, 714	17, 253	7, 188	503	4, 066	2, 619
1958	60, 293	3, 759	38, 964	17, 572	7, 347	504	4, 130	2, 713
1959	60, 953	4, 000	39, 118	17, 834	7, 418	491	4, 171	2, 755
1960	61, 913	4, 276	39, 310	18, 330	7, 714	566	4, 293	2, 855
1961	62, 654	4, 361	39, 547	18, 747	7, 802	572	4, 313	2, 918
1962	62, 750	4, 354	39, 499	18, 897	7, 863	561	4, 332	2, 970
1963	63, 830	4, 558	39, 841	19, 430	8, 004	579	4, 381	3, 042
1964	64, 921	4, 784	40, 177	19, 960	8, 169	606	4, 427	3, 138
1965	66, 136	5, 265	40, 401	20, 468	8, 319	644	4, 456	3, 218
1966	67, 274	5, 828	40, 318	21, 128	8, 496	729	4, 468	3, 299
1967	68, 699	5, 748	40, 851	22, 100	8, 648	771	4, 502	3, 375
1968	69, 977	5, 839	41, 318	22, 821	8, 760	779	4, 535	3, 446
1969	71, 779	6, 168	41, 772	23, 839	8, 954	801	4, 579	3, 574
1970	73, 518	6, 439	42, 463	24, 616	9, 197	807	4, 726	3, 664
1971	74, 790	6, 672	43, 088	25, 030	9, 322	781	4, 773	3, 769
1972	76, 958	7, 175	43, 961	25, 822	9, 584	849	4, 847	3, 888
1973	78, 689	7, 552	44, 490	26, 647	10, 025	909	5, 049	4, 066
1974	80, 678	7, 867	45, 195	27, 616	10, 334	946	5, 168	4, 220
Employed (thousands)								
1954	53, 957	3, 079	36, 123	14, 755	6, 150	396	3, 511	2, 244
1955	55, 834	3, 226	36, 896	15, 712	6, 341	417	3, 632	2, 290
1956	57, 265	3, 387	37, 474	16, 404	6, 535	431	3, 742	2, 362
1957	57, 452	3, 373	37, 479	16, 600	6, 619	407	3, 760	2, 452
1958	56, 614	3, 217	36, 808	16, 589	6, 422	366	3, 604	2, 454
1959	58, 005	3, 475	37, 533	16, 998	6, 624	363	3, 734	2, 527
1960	58, 850	3, 701	37, 663	17, 487	6, 927	428	3, 880	2, 618
1961	58, 912	3, 692	37, 533	17, 687	6, 832	414	3, 809	2, 610
1962	59, 698	3, 774	37, 918	18, 006	7, 004	420	3, 897	2, 686
1963	60, 622	3, 850	38, 272	18, 499	7, 140	403	3, 979	2, 757
1964	61, 922	4, 076	38, 798	19, 048	7, 383	441	4, 068	2, 855
1965	63, 445	4, 562	39, 232	19, 652	7, 643	475	4, 190	2, 979
1966	65, 019	5, 176	39, 417	20, 426	7, 875	544	4, 249	3, 082
1967	66, 361	5, 113	39, 985	21, 263	8, 011	569	4, 309	3, 134
1968	67, 751	5, 195	40, 503	22, 052	8, 169	585	4, 356	3, 229
1969	69, 518	5, 508	40, 978	23, 032	8, 384	609	4, 410	3, 365
1970	70, 182	5, 568	41, 093	23, 521	8, 445	573	4, 461	3, 412
1971	70, 716	5, 662	41, 347	23, 707	8, 403	533	4, 428	3, 442
1972	73, 074	6, 158	42, 362	24, 554	8, 628	564	4, 518	3, 546
1973	75, 278	6, 602	43, 183	25, 494	9, 131	634	4, 762	3, 734
1974	76, 620	6, 768	43, 630	26, 222	9, 316	635	4, 815	3, 866

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–74 [1]—Continued

Employment status and year	White: Total, 16 years and over	White: 16 to 19 years, both sexes	White: 20 years and over, Male	White: 20 years and over, Female	Negro and other races: Total, 16 years and over	Negro and other races: 16 to 19 years, both sexes	Negro and other races: 20 years and over, Male	Negro and other races: 20 years and over, Female
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)								
1954	2,860	422	1,647	788	674	78	387	209
1955	2,248	371	1,247	634	601	78	334	190
1956	2,162	384	1,146	631	592	96	296	201
1957	2,289	401	1,236	657	569	96	306	165
1958	3,679	542	2,156	983	925	138	526	259
1959	2,947	525	1,585	836	794	128	437	228
1960	3,063	575	1,647	843	787	138	413	237
1961	3,742	669	2,014	1,060	970	158	504	308
1962	3,052	580	1,581	891	859	141	435	284
1963	3,208	708	1,569	931	864	176	402	285
1964	2,999	708	1,379	912	786	165	339	283
1965	2,691	703	1,169	817	676	169	267	239
1966	2,253	651	901	703	621	185	219	217
1967	2,338	635	866	837	638	204	193	241
1968	2,226	644	814	768	590	195	179	217
1969	2,261	660	794	806	570	193	168	209
1970	3,337	871	1,371	1,095	752	235	265	252
1971	4,074	1,010	1,741	1,324	919	248	348	326
1972	3,884	1,017	1,599	1,268	956	284	329	342
1973	3,411	950	1,307	1,153	894	275	287	332
1974	4,057	1,099	1,565	1,394	1,018	311	353	354
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE								
1954	5.0	12.1	4.4	5.1	9.9	16.5	9.9	8.5
1955	3.9	10.3	3.3	3.9	8.7	15.8	8.4	7.7
1956	3.6	10.2	3.0	3.7	8.3	18.2	7.3	7.8
1957	3.8	10.6	3.2	3.8	7.9	19.1	7.5	6.3
1958	6.1	14.4	5.5	5.6	12.6	27.4	12.7	9.5
1959	4.8	13.1	4.1	4.7	10.7	26.1	10.5	8.3
1960	4.9	13.4	4.2	4.6	10.2	24.4	9.6	8.3
1961	6.0	15.3	5.1	5.7	12.4	27.6	11.7	10.6
1962	4.9	13.3	4.0	4.1	10.9	25.1	10.0	9.6
1963	5.0	15.5	3.9	4.8	10.8	30.4	9.2	9.4
1964	4.6	14.8	3.4	4.6	9.6	27.2	7.7	9.0
1965	4.1	13.4	2.9	4.0	8.1	26.2	6.0	7.4
1966	3.3	11.2	2.2	3.3	7.3	25.4	4.9	6.6
1967	3.4	11.0	2.1	3.8	7.4	26.5	4.3	7.1
1968	3.2	11.0	2.0	3.4	6.7	25.0	3.9	6.3
1969	3.1	10.7	1.9	3.4	6.4	24.0	3.7	5.8
1970	4.5	13.5	3.2	4.4	8.2	29.1	5.6	6.9
1971	5.4	15.1	4.0	5.3	9.9	31.7	7.2	8.7
1972	5.0	14.2	3.6	4.9	10.0	33.5	6.8	8.8
1973	4.3	12.6	2.9	4.3	8.9	30.2	5.7	8.2
1974	5.0	14.0	3.5	5.0	9.9	32.9	6.8	8.4

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[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)						
1947	59,350	11,668	4,323	1,750	2,573	7,345
1948	60,621	11,828	4,435	1,780	2,655	7,393
1949	61,286	11,629	4,289	1,704	2,585	7,340
1950	62,208	11,523	4,216	1,659	2,557	7,307
1951	62,017	10,699	4,105	1,743	2,362	6,594
1952	62,138	9,903	4,063	1,807	2,256	5,840
1953	63,015	9,509	4,026	1,726	2,300	5,483
1954	63,643	9,452	3,976	1,643	2,333	5,476
1955	65,023	9,759	4,093	1,711	2,382	5,666
1956	66,552	10,236	4,296	1,877	2,419	5,940
1957	66,929	10,344	4,276	1,843	2,433	6,068
1958	67,639	10,531	4,260	1,818	2,442	6,271
1959	68,369	10,905	4,492	1,971	2,521	6,413
1960	69,628	11,543	4,840	2,093	2,747	6,703
1961	70,459	11,888	4,935	1,984	2,951	6,953
1962	70,614	11,997	4,915	1,918	2,997	7,082
1963	71,833	12,611	5,138	2,171	2,967	7,473
1964	73,091	13,353	5,390	2,449	2,941	7,963
1965	74,455	14,168	5,910	2,485	3,425	8,258
1966	75,770	14,966	6,557	2,664	3,893	8,409
1967	77,347	15,529	6,519	2,734	3,786	9,010
1968	78,737	15,923	6,618	2,817	3,802	9,305
1969	80,733	16,849	6,970	3,009	3,960	9,879
1970	82,715	17,829	7,246	3,132	4,114	10,583
1971	84,113	18,718	7,453	3,181	4,272	11,265
1972	86,542	20,034	8,024	3,398	4,626	12,010
1973	88,714	21,132	8,461	3,636	4,825	12,671
1974	91,011	21,898	8,813	3,772	5,041	13,085
EMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	57,039	10,738	3,909	1,573	2,336	6,829
1948	58,344	10,965	4,028	1,602	2,426	6,937
1949	57,649	10,371	3,712	1,466	2,246	6,659
1950	56,920	10,449	3,703	1,433	2,270	6,746
1951	59,962	10,088	3,767	1,575	2,192	6,321
1952	60,254	9,289	3,718	1,626	2,092	5,571
1953	61,181	8,945	3,719	1,577	2,142	5,226
1954	60,110	8,446	3,475	1,422	2,053	4,971
1955	62,171	8,914	3,643	1,500	2,143	5,271
1956	63,802	9,364	3,818	1,647	2,171	5,546
1957	64,071	9,418	3,780	1,613	2,167	5,638
1958	63,036	9,152	3,582	1,519	2,063	5,576
1959	64,630	9,708	3,838	1,670	2,168	5,875
1960	65,778	10,249	4,129	1,769	2,360	6,124
1961	65,746	10,338	4,107	1,621	2,486	6,232
1962	66,702	10,641	4,195	1,607	2,588	6,443
1963	67,762	11,070	4,255	1,751	2,504	6,819
1964	69,305	11,820	4,516	2,013	2,503	7,309
1965	71,088	12,738	5,036	2,074	2,962	7,702
1966	72,895	13,684	5,721	2,269	3,452	7,969
1967	74,372	14,181	5,682	2,333	3,349	8,490
1968	75,920	14,542	5,780	2,403	3,377	8,760
1969	77,902	15,436	6,117	2,573	3,543	9,319
1970	78,627	15,860	6,141	2,596	3,545	9,719
1971	79,120	16,339	6,195	2,587	3,608	10,144
1972	81,702	17,616	6,722	2,770	3,952	10,894
1973	84,409	18,923	7,236	3,008	4,228	11,687
1974	85,936	19,305	7,403	3,079	4,324	11,902

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Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	2, 311	930	414	177	237	516
1948	2, 276	863	407	178	229	456
1949	3, 637	1, 255	575	238	337	680
1950	3, 288	1, 074	513	226	287	561
1951	2, 055	609	336	168	168	273
1952	1, 883	613	345	180	165	268
1953	1, 834	563	307	150	157	256
1954	3, 532	1, 005	501	221	280	504
1955	2, 852	846	450	211	239	396
1956	2, 750	873	478	231	247	395
1957	2, 859	925	496	230	266	429
1958	4, 602	1, 379	678	299	379	701
1959	3, 740	1, 197	654	301	353	543
1960	3, 852	1, 294	711	324	387	583
1961	4, 714	1, 550	828	363	465	722
1962	3, 911	1, 356	720	311	409	636
1963	4, 070	1, 541	883	420	463	658
1964	3, 786	1, 532	872	435	437	660
1965	3, 366	1, 431	874	411	463	557
1966	2, 875	1, 281	836	395	441	445
1967	2, 975	1, 350	839	401	438	512
1968	2, 817	1, 382	838	413	425	543
1969	2, 831	1, 413	853	436	417	560
1970	4, 088	1, 969	1, 105	536	569	864
1971	4, 993	2, 378	1, 257	594	663	1, 121
1972	4, 840	2, 418	1, 302	628	674	1, 116
1973	4, 304	2, 210	1, 225	628	597	985
1974	5, 076	2, 592	1, 410	692	717	1, 182
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						
1947	3. 9	8. 0	9. 6	10. 1	9. 2	7. 2
1948	3. 8	7. 3	9. 2	10. 0	8. 6	6. 2
1949	5. 9	10. 8	13. 4	14. 0	13. 0	9. 3
1950	5. 3	9. 3	12. 2	13. 6	11. 2	7. 7
1951	3. 3	5. 7	8. 2	9. 6	7. 1	4. 1
1952	3. 0	6. 2	8. 5	10. 0	7. 3	4. 6
1953	2. 9	5. 9	7. 6	8. 7	6. 8	4. 7
1954	5. 5	10. 6	12. 6	13. 5	12. 0	9. 2
1955	4. 4	8. 7	11. 0	12. 3	10. 0	7. 0
1956	4. 1	8. 5	11. 1	12. 3	10. 2	6. 6
1957	4. 3	9. 0	11. 6	12. 5	10. 9	7. 1
1958	6. 8	13. 1	15. 9	16. 4	15. 5	11. 2
1959	5. 5	11. 0	14. 6	15. 3	14. 0	8. 5
1960	5. 5	11. 2	14. 7	15. 5	14. 1	8. 7
1961	6. 7	13. 0	16. 8	18. 3	15. 8	10. 4
1962	5. 5	11. 3	14. 6	16. 2	13. 6	9. 0
1963	5. 7	12. 2	17. 2	19. 3	15. 6	8. 8
1964	5. 2	11. 5	16. 2	17. 8	14. 9	8. 3
1965	4. 5	10. 1	14. 8	16. 5	13. 5	6. 7
1966	3. 8	8. 6	12. 7	14. 8	11. 3	5. 3
1967	3. 8	8. 7	12. 9	14. 7	11. 6	5. 7
1968	3. 6	8. 7	12. 7	14. 7	11. 2	5. 8
1969	3. 5	8. 4	12. 2	14. 5	10. 5	5. 7
1970	4. 9	11. 0	15. 3	17. 1	13. 8	8. 2
1971	5. 9	12. 7	16. 9	18. 7	15. 5	9. 9
1972	5. 6	12. 1	16. 2	18. 5	14. 6	9. 3
1973	4. 9	10. 5	14. 5	17. 3	12. 4	7. 8
1974	5. 6	11. 8	16. 0	18. 4	14. 2	9. 0

Table A-7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Color, Spanish Origin, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1973–74

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Total		White		Negro[1]		Spanish origin[2]	
	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	148,599	145,936	131,375	129,302	15,159	14,788	6,424	5,997
Civilian labor force	91,011	88,714	80,678	78,689	9,054	8,890	3,921	3,603
Percent of population	61.2	60.8	61.4	60.9	59.7	60.1	61.0	60.1
Employment	85,936	84,409	76,620	75,278	8,112	8,061	3,604	3,333
Agriculture	3,492	3,452	3,189	3,144	257	258	252	222
Nonagricultural industries	82,443	80,957	73,432	72,134	7,855	7,803	3,353	3,111
Unemployment	5,076	4,304	4,057	3,411	942	829	316	270
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.9	5.0	4.3	10.4	9.3	8.1	7.5
Not in labor force	57,587	57,222	50,697	50,613	6,105	5,898	2,504	2,394
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	62,149	60,943	55,497	54,503	5,803	5,662	2,618	2,425
Civilian labor force	50,363	49,539	45,195	44,490	4,495	4,430	2,253	2,084
Percent of population	81.0	81.3	81.4	81.6	77.5	78.2	86.1	85.9
Employment	48,445	47,946	43,630	43,183	4,168	4,170	2,117	1,973
Agriculture	2,523	2,500	2,297	2,269	191	193	192	167
Nonagricultural industries	45,921	45,445	41,332	40,915	3,978	3,977	1,925	1,806
Unemployment	1,918	1,594	1,565	1,307	326	260	135	111
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	7.3	5.9	6.0	5.3
Not in labor force	11,786	11,404	10,302	10,013	1,308	1,232	365	341
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	70,396	69,249	62,163	61,319	7,244	7,050	2,896	2,718
Civilian labor force	31,836	30,713	27,616	26,647	3,720	3,635	1,233	1,118
Percent of population	45.2	44.4	44.4	43.5	51.4	51.6	42.6	41.1
Employment	30,088	29,228	26,222	25,494	3,397	3,325	1,138	1,038
Agriculture	520	550	479	506	33	37	27	28
Nonagricultural industries	29,568	28,678	25,743	24,988	3,365	3,288	1,111	1,010
Unemployment	1,748	1,485	1,394	1,153	322	310	95	81
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.3	8.7	8.5	7.7	7.2
Not in labor force	38,560	38,536	34,547	34,672	3,525	3,415	1,663	1,599
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS								
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,055	15,744	13,715	13,481	2,112	2,076	911	855
Civilian labor force	8,813	8,461	7,867	7,552	839	824	435	401
Percent of population	54.9	53.7	57.4	56.0	39.7	39.7	47.7	46.9
Employment	7,403	7,236	6,768	6,602	546	566	349	321
Agriculture	449	402	412	370	34	28	32	27
Nonagricultural industries	6,954	6,834	6,356	6,232	513	537	317	294
Unemployment	1,410	1,225	1,099	950	293	259	86	79
Unemployment rate	16.0	14.5	14.0	12.6	34.9	31.4	19.8	19.8
Not in labor force	7,242	7,283	5,848	5,929	1,273	1,251	476	454

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[1] Data relate to Negro workers only.

[2] Data on persons of Spanish origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race/color, which means that they are also included in the data for white and Negro workers. According to the 1970 census, approximately 98 percent of their population is white.

Table A–8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Color: Annual Averages, 1970–74

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
	Veterans [1]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1970	3,718	3,370	347	1,795	1,616	179	1,641	1,499	142	281	256	26
1971	4,503	4,064	439	1,953	1,749	204	2,104	1,912	192	446	404	42
1972	5,232	4,739	493	1,935	1,731	204	2,603	2,383	221	694	626	68
1973	5,706	5,142	564	1,669	1,466	204	3,020	2,752	268	1,016	924	92
1974	6,156	5,558	598	1,376	1,210	166	3,420	3,114	306	1,360	1,233	126
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	3,460	3,143	317	1,621	1,462	159	1,566	1,433	133	272	248	24
1971	4,150	3,752	398	1,736	1,556	180	1,979	1,800	179	436	396	39
1972	4,880	4,432	448	1,752	1,575	178	2,454	2,250	204	674	609	65
1973	5,355	4,857	498	1,510	1,336	175	2,857	2,619	238	988	902	86
1974	5,820	5,278	542	1,234	1,093	141	3,250	2,978	281	1,327	1,207	121
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE [2]												
1970	93.1	93.3	91.4	90.3	90.5	88.8	95.4	95.6	93.7	96.8	96.9	(3)
1971	92.2	92.3	90.7	88.9	89.0	88.2	94.1	94.1	93.2	97.8	98.0	92.9
1972	93.3	93.5	90.9	90.5	91.0	87.3	94.3	94.4	92.3	97.1	97.3	95.6
1973	93.8	94.5	88.3	90.5	91.1	85.8	94.6	95.2	88.8	97.2	97.6	93.5
1974	94.5	95.0	90.6	89.7	90.3	84.9	95.3	95.6	91.8	97.6	97.9	96.0
EMPLOYED												
1970	3,232	2,951	281	1,470	1,355	135	1,498	1,375	123	264	241	23
1971	3,809	3,462	347	1,523	1,375	148	1,865	1,704	161	420	383	37
1972	4,552	4,157	395	1,565	1,416	149	2,332	2,147	186	655	594	60
1973	5,089	4,633	456	1,376	1,225	151	2,751	2,529	222	962	878	83
1974	5,510	5,028	481	1,099	988	111	3,120	2,862	257	1,291	1,178	112
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	228	192	36	151	127	24	68	58	10	9	7	2
1971	341	290	51	212	181	31	114	96	18	15	13	2
1972	328	276	52	187	158	30	122	103	19	20	15	4
1973	266	224	42	134	110	24	106	90	16	26	24	2
1974	310	249	61	135	105	30	130	116	23	36	28	8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1970	6.6	6.1	11.3	9.3	8.7	15.2	4.3	4.1	7.4	3.2	2.9	(3)
1971	8.2	7.7	12.9	12.2	11.6	17.5	5.7	5.3	10.0	3.5	3.3	5.5
1972	6.7	6.2	11.7	10.7	10.0	16.8	5.0	4.6	9.2	2.9	2.5	6.9
1973	5.0	4.6	8.4	8.9	8.3	13.5	3.7	3.4	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
1974	5.3	4.7	11.3	10.9	9.6	21.0	4.3	3.9	8.3	2.7	2.3	6.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1970	258	227	30	174	154	20	75	66	9	9	8	2
1971	353	312	41	217	193	24	125	112	13	10	8	3
1972	352	307	45	183	156	26	149	133	17	20	17	3
1973	351	285	66	159	130	29	163	133	30	28	22	6
1974	336	280	56	142	117	25	161	136	25	33	26	5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Color: Annual Averages, 1970–74—Continued

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
	Nonveterans [4]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1970	11,963	10,334	1,626	5,024	4,337	687	3,861	3,337	524	3,077	2,662	415
1971	12,616	10,909	1,707	5,500	4,757	742	3,892	3,363	529	3,225	2,789	436
1972	13,422	11,680	1,742	6,039	5,256	782	3,968	3,472	496	3,415	2,951	464
1973	14,361	12,450	1,911	6,635	5,770	865	4,124	3,590	533	3,603	3,090	513
1974	14,992	13,033	1,959	7,060	6,165	895	4,100	3,570	530	3,832	3,298	534
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	10,719	9,279	1,440	4,058	3,494	563	3,678	3,197	481	2,983	2,588	395
1971	11,263	9,781	1,482	4,448	3,856	592	3,695	3,212	483	3,120	2,713	407
1972	11,992	10,480	1,512	4,942	4,316	626	3,760	3,308	452	3,290	2,856	434
1973	12,948	11,285	1,663	5,569	4,870	699	3,908	3,420	488	3,471	2,995	475
1974	13,590	11,884	1,706	6,018	5,289	730	3,884	3,405	478	3,687	3,190	498
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE [2]												
1970	89.6	89.8	88.6	80.8	80.6	82.0	95.3	95.8	91.8	96.9	97.2	95.2
1971	89.3	89.7	86.8	80.9	81.1	79.8	94.9	95.5	91.3	96.7	97.3	93.3
1972	89.3	89.7	86.8	81.8	82.1	80.1	94.8	95.3	91.1	96.3	96.8	93.5
1973	90.2	90.6	87.0	83.9	84.4	80.8	94.8	95.3	91.6	96.3	96.9	92.6
1974	90.6	91.2	87.1	85.2	85.8	81.6	94.7	95.4	90.2	96.2	96.7	93.3
EMPLOYED												
1970	10,160	8,834	1,323	3,732	3,235	496	3,537	3,088	449	2,891	2,514	377
1971	10,554	9,227	1,327	4,027	3,528	498	3,522	3,074	448	3,005	2,624	380
1972	11,302	9,935	1,367	4,509	3,972	537	3,603	3,181	422	3,190	2,781	408
1973	12,316	10,797	1,520	5,190	4,577	613	3,741	3,290	450	3,386	2,929	457
1974	12,777	11,243	1,534	5,523	4,898	625	3,693	3,252	441	3,561	3,093	468
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	559	442	117	326	259	67	141	109	32	92	74	18
1971	709	554	155	422	328	94	172	138	35	115	88	27
1972	690	545	145	432	344	89	157	125	30	101	75	26
1973	632	488	143	379	293	86	168	129	38	85	66	19
1974	813	641	172	496	391	105	190	153	37	127	97	30
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1970	5.2	4.8	8.1	8.6	7.4	11.9	3.8	3.4	6.6	3.1	2.8	4.6
1971	6.3	5.7	10.5	9.5	8.5	15.8	4.7	4.3	7.2	3.7	3.2	6.6
1972	5.8	5.2	9.6	8.7	8.0	14.2	4.2	3.8	6.7	3.1	2.6	5.9
1973	4.9	4.3	8.6	6.8	6.0	12.3	4.3	3.8	7.8	2.4	2.2	4.0
1974	6.0	5.4	10.1	8.2	7.4	14.3	4.9	4.5	7.8	3.4	3.0	6.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1970	1,244	1,055	186	966	843	124	183	140	43	94	74	20
1971	1,353	1,128	225	1,052	901	150	197	151	46	105	76	29
1972	1,430	1,200	230	1,097	940	156	208	164	44	125	234	30
1973	1,413	1,165	248	1,066	900	166	60	170	45	132	95	38
1974	1,402	1,149	253	1,042	876	165	216	165	52	145	108	36

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[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964.

[2] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 35,000.

[4] Nonveterans are those who never served in the Armed Forces.

Table A–9. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1973–74

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, age, and color	Metropolitan areas						Nonmetropolitan areas					
	Total		Central cities		Suburbs		Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	101,817	100,163	44,839	44,993	56,978	55,170	46,782	45,773	5,510	5,542	41,272	40,231
Civilian labor force	63,123	61,530	27,075	27,061	36,048	34,469	27,889	27,301	3,431	3,462	24,458	23,839
Percent of population	62.0	61.4	60.4	60.1	63.3	62.5	59.6	59.6	62.3	62.5	59.3	59.3
Employed	59,477	58,369	25,326	25,473	34,151	32,896	26,458	26,091	3,358	3,398	23,100	22,693
Unemployed	3,645	3,161	1,749	1,587	1,896	1,574	1,430	1,210	73	65	1,357	1,145
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.1	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.4	2.1	1.9	5.5	4.8
Not in labor force	38,694	38,634	17,764	17,932	20,930	20,702	18,893	18,472	2,080	2,080	16,813	16,392
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutonal population	42,463	41,673	18,376	18,335	24,087	23,308	19,686	19,270	2,465	2,499	17,221	16,771
Civilian labor force	34,803	34,243	14,507	14,586	20,296	19,657	15,560	15,310	2,098	2,110	13,462	13,200
Percent of population	82.0	82.2	78.9	79.4	84.3	84.3	79.0	79.4	85.1	84.4	78.2	78.7
Employed	33,396	33,087	13,796	13,991	19,600	19,096	15,049	14,867	2,071	2,090	12,978	12,777
Unemployed	1,407	1,156	712	596	695	560	511	443	27	20	484	423
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.4	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.3	.9	3.6	3.2
Not in labor force	7,659	7,430	3,868	3,778	3,791	3,652	4,126	3,961	367	389	3,759	3,572
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	48,416	47,723	21,931	22,072	26,485	25,651	21,979	21,526	2,342	2,374	19,637	19,152
Civilian labor force	22,327	21,473	10,242	10,157	12,085	11,315	9,509	9,303	932	961	8,577	8,342
Percent of population	46.1	45.0	46.7	46.0	45.6	44.1	43.3	43.2	39.8	40.5	43.7	43.6
Employed	21,097	20,383	9,655	9,595	11,442	10,788	8,990	8,874	906	936	8,084	7,938
Unemployed	1,229	1,089	588	560	641	529	519	429	26	25	493	404
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.7	5.5	4.6	2.7	2.6	5.7	4.8
Not in labor force	26,090	26,251	11,690	11,915	14,400	14,336	12,470	12,223	1,411	1,413	11,059	10,810
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS												
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,938	10,768	4,532	4,557	6,406	6,211	5,116	4,976	703	670	4,413	4,306
Civilian labor force	5,993	5,815	2,327	2,318	3,666	3,497	2,820	2,688	400	391	2,420	2,297
Percent of population	54.8	54.0	51.3	50.9	57.2	56.3	55.1	54.0	57.0	58.4	54.8	53.3
Employed	4,984	4,899	1,875	1,888	3,109	3,011	2,419	2,350	381	372	2,038	1,978
Unemployed	1,009	916	450	431	559	485	401	339	20	20	381	319
Unemployment rate	16.8	15.8	19.3	18.6	15.2	13.9	14.2	12.6	5.0	5.1	15.7	13.9
Not in labor force	4,946	4,953	2,206	2,238	2,740	2,715	2,296	2,288	302	278	1,994	2,010
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	88,569	87,302	34,983	35,252	53,586	52,050	42,805	42,000	5,108	5,150	37,697	36,850
Civilian labor force	55,107	53,681	21,227	21,239	33,880	32,442	25,571	25,097	3,197	3,235	22,374	21,862
Percent of population	62.2	61.5	60.7	60.2	63.2	62.3	59.7	59.8	62.6	62.8	59.4	59.3
Employed	52,245	51,235	20,071	20,202	32,174	31,033	24,376	24,083	3,136	3,181	21,240	20,902
Unemployed	2,862	2,446	1,156	1,037	1,706	1,409	1,195	1,013	61	54	1,134	959
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.6	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.0	1.9	1.7	5.1	4.4
Not in labor force	33,462	33,621	13,755	14,013	19,707	19,608	17,234	16,903	1,911	1,915	15,323	14,988
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,248	12,861	9,857	9,741	3,391	3,120	3,976	3,773	402	393	3,574	3,380
Civilian labor force	8,016	7,849	5,848	5,823	2,168	2,026	2,318	2,204	234	227	2,084	1,977
Percent of population	60.5	61.0	59.3	59.8	63.9	64.9	58.3	58.4	58.1	57.9	58.3	58.5
Employed	7,233	7,134	5,255	5,272	1,978	1,862	2,083	2,007	222	217	1,861	1,790
Unemployed	783	715	594	551	189	164	235	197	12	11	223	186
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.1	10.2	9.5	8.7	8.1	10.1	8.9	5.2	4.8	10.7	9.4
Not in labor force	5,232	5,013	4,009	3,918	1,223	1,095	1,658	1,569	169	165	1,489	1,404

Table A–10. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas,[1] by Color and Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Age, and Color, 1973–74

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, age, and color	Total, United States				Metropolitan areas				Nonmetropolitan areas			
	Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas	
	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,684	28,978	119,915	116,958	11,887	12,202	89,930	87,962	16,796	16,776	29,985	28,996
Civilian labor force	15,792	16,028	75,219	72,802	6,372	6,596	56,751	54,933	9,420	9,432	18,468	17,869
Percent of population	55.1	55.3	62.7	62.2	53.6	54.1	63.1	62.5	56.1	56.2	61.6	61.6
Employed	14,661	14,989	71,274	69,470	5,746	6,000	53,731	52,369	8,915	8,989	17,543	17,101
Unemployed	1,131	1,039	3,945	3,332	626	597	3,020	2,564	505	442	925	768
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.5	5.2	4.6	9.8	9.0	5.3	4.7	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Male, 20 years and over	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.0	7.7	6.8	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.9
Female, 20 years and over	6.8	6.3	5.2	4.6	8.2	7.9	5.2	4.7	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	21.2	18.9	14.9	13.8	28.3	27.0	15.6	14.5	16.4	13.7	13.2	12.0
Not in labor force	12,892	12,950	44,696	44,156	5,516	5,605	33,179	33,029	7,376	7,345	11,517	11,127
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,138	20,303	111,237	109,000	6,116	6,225	82,454	81,077	14,022	14,077	28,783	27,923
Civilian labor force	11,201	11,281	69,477	67,497	3,326	3,362	51,780	50,318	7,875	7,918	17,696	17,178
Percent of population	55.6	55.6	62.5	61.9	54.4	54.0	62.8	62.1	56.2	56.2	61.5	61.5
Employed	10,602	10,757	66,018	64,561	3,074	3,140	49,171	48,094	7,528	7,617	16,847	16,467
Unemployed	599	524	3,459	2,936	253	222	2,610	2,224	346	302	849	712
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.3	7.6	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.1
Male, 20 years and over	3.8	3.5	3.4	2.8	6.3	5.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.8
Female, 20 years and over	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.4	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.1	5.0	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.2	12.0	13.9	13.0	18.1	16.6	14.4	13.5	12.5	10.2	12.7	11.6
Not in labor force	8,937	9,022	41,760	41,503	2,789	2,863	30,673	30,758	6,148	6,159	11,087	10,744
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,546	8,675	8,678	7,959	5,772	5,976	7,476	6,885	2,774	2,699	1,202	1,074
Civilian labor force	4,591	4,747	5,743	5,305	3,045	3,234	4,971	4,615	1,546	1,513	772	691
Percent of population	53.7	54.7	66.2	66.7	52.8	54.1	66.5	67.0	55.7	56.1	64.2	64.3
Employed	4,059	4,232	5,256	4,909	2,672	2,859	4,560	4,275	1,387	1,373	696	634
Unemployed	532	515	486	396	373	375	410	340	159	141	76	56
Unemployment rate	11.6	10.8	8.5	7.5	12.3	11.6	8.3	7.4	10.3	9.3	9.8	8.2
Male, 20 years and over	8.1	7.0	5.9	4.7	9.4	8.1	5.8	4.6	5.6	4.6	6.5	4.9
Female, 20 years and over	9.4	9.8	7.6	7.1	9.4	9.9	7.1	6.9	9.6	9.7	10.3	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	36.1	33.4	29.5	27.1	38.8	36.7	30.7	28.0	31.8	27.8	23.9	22.6
Not in labor force	3,955	3,928	2,936	2,654	2,726	2,742	2,506	2,270	1,228	1,186	430	383

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[1] Poverty areas classification consists of all census geographical divisions in which 20 percent or more of the residents were poor according to the 1970 decennial census. Persons were classified as poor or nonpoor by using income thresholds adopted by a Federal interagency committee in 1969. These thresholds vary by family size, composition, and residence (farm or nonfarm)

Table A–11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	6,710	1,069	458	907	468	191	369	658	2,590	1,532
1948	6,710	1,019	460	854	441	202	346	678	2,710	1,503
1949	6,825	1,006	463	725	462	205	372	821	2,773	1,529
1950	6,906	996	463	639	437	242	356	871	2,904	1,551
1951	6,728	958	421	517	334	251	347	864	3,034	1,597
1952	6,832	1,020	437	451	270	220	330	849	3,255	1,670
1953	7,117	1,052	452	428	282	196	308	823	3,576	1,723
1954	7,431	1,151	507	458	295	206	316	780	3,716	1,738
1955	7,634	1,155	499	488	263	209	326	840	3,856	1,796
1956	7,633	1,096	491	486	299	226	321	812	3,902	1,832
1957	8,118	1,157	510	540	318	235	347	887	4,125	2,046
1958	8,514	1,302	562	568	311	233	355	875	4,305	2,163
1959	8,907	1,475	581	548	280	251	394	915	4,463	2,112
1960	9,274	1,515	663	556	262	263	427	973	4,615	2,219
1961	9,633	1,531	788	589	265	274	445	953	4,786	2,596
1962	10,231	1,587	794	646	288	274	447	1,050	5,145	2,828
1963	10,792	1,842	748	727	290	289	439	1,066	5,391	2,798
1964	11,169	2,005	738	766	270	312	446	1,133	5,451	2,778
1965	11,527	1,956	965	807	280	306	467	1,227	5,518	2,795
1966	11,792	1,868	1,106	844	276	312	499	1,253	5,635	2,864
1967	11,919	1,871	1,034	934	290	303	517	1,281	5,692	2,941
1968	12,315	1,948	1,054	1,057	334	315	552	1,312	5,743	3,022
1969	12,677	1,972	1,087	1,097	369	334	592	1,406	5,821	3,098
1970	13,066	2,037	1,099	1,142	422	340	636	1,464	5,925	3,154
1971	13,715	2,092	1,159	1,270	491	372	678	1,550	6,103	3,187
1972	14,193	2,115	1,097	1,281	551	388	756	1,728	6,278	3,273
1973	14,541	2,061	1,077	1,224	571	408	788	1,945	6,473	3,261
1974	14,904	2,070	1,048	1,184	576	427	886	2,054	6,658	3,291
FEMALE										
1947	35,767	1,541	1,090	3,342	7,970	6,454	5,621	4,733	5,016	1,841
1948	35,737	1,466	1,071	3,285	7,912	6,500	5,511	4,879	5,114	1,783
1949	35,883	1,426	1,032	3,249	7,952	6,486	5,524	4,957	5,253	1,814
1950	35,881	1,422	1,048	3,136	7,858	6,486	5,442	4,966	5,423	1,843
1951	35,879	1,395	989	3,058	7,842	6,513	5,379	5,033	5,671	1,891
1952	36,261	1,408	996	3,100	7,870	6,535	5,426	5,060	5,867	1,947
1953	36,924	1,462	1,022	3,050	8,084	6,627	5,434	4,982	6,262	1,969
1954	37,247	1,542	1,048	2,953	8,024	6,708	5,465	5,037	6,469	1,985
1955	37,028	1,474	1,044	2,854	7,930	6,740	5,326	4,959	6,569	2,036
1956	36,769	1,508	1,043	2,847	7,814	6,648	5,285	4,874	6,751	2,114
1957	37,218	1,587	1,083	2,879	7,705	6,705	5,311	4,987	6,961	2,317
1958	37,574	1,752	1,110	2,895	7,583	6,765	5,298	5,018	7,154	2,416
1959	38,053	1,891	1,180	3,014	7,488	6,831	5,291	4,993	7,365	2,348
1960	38,343	1,963	1,205	3,014	7,354	6,905	5,323	5,051	7,528	2,406
1961	38,679	1,946	1,314	3,042	7,247	6,911	5,379	5,087	7,753	2,769
1962	39,308	1,998	1,359	3,125	7,194	6,935	5,374	5,067	8,256	3,033
1963	39,791	2,289	1,355	3,265	7,062	6,872	5,368	5,067	8,514	3,031
1964	40,225	2,522	1,410	3,287	7,044	6,859	5,370	5,122	8,610	3,000
1965	40,531	2,494	1,605	3,376	6,906	6,685	5,505	5,151	8,808	3,031
1966	40,496	2,382	1,680	3,387	6,811	6,530	5,496	5,181	9,029	3,069
1967	40,608	2,399	1,659	3,478	6,716	6,309	5,568	5,238	9,243	3,133
1968	40,976	2,436	1,642	3,529	6,871	6,131	5,585	5,340	9,442	3,222
1969	40,924	2,442	1,626	3,512	6,942	5,918	5,485	5,389	9,611	3,296
1970	41,214	2,470	1,660	3,579	6,972	5,711	5,475	5,496	9,851	3,298
1971	41,952	2,551	1,733	3,723	7,103	5,594	5,539	5,606	10,102	3,368
1972	42,591	2,515	1,694	3,693	7,175	5,567	5,611	5,800	10,537	3,400
1973	42,681	2,462	1,684	3,565	7,147	5,383	5,654	5,982	10,806	3,386
1974	42,683	2,441	1,683	3,420	7,103	5,261	5,553	6,049	11,173	3,417
WHITE										
Male										
1954	6,702	1,007	459	418	253	172	258	687	3,449	1,527
1955	6,881	1,011	442	439	216	170	276	745	3,581	1,582
1956	6,870	952	435	430	257	186	271	719	3,621	1,609
1957	7,301	1,008	442	485	274	198	289	783	3,822	1,808
1958	7,667	1,139	491	505	270	196	300	774	3,990	1,909
1959	8,013	1,293	506	495	238	205	328	806	4,140	1,862
1960	8,325	1,336	580	495	220	212	353	860	4,266	1,945
1961	8,624	1,340	701	523	218	217	372	831	4,422	2,269
1962	9,124	1,385	703	580	234	210	371	922	4,719	2,468
1963	9,629	1,609	656	655	234	230	353	941	4,952	2,428
1964	9,976	1,746	688	696	223	246	363	992	5,021	2,403
1965	10,283	1,691	852	738	234	240	387	1,073	5,070	2,409
1966	10,491	1,600	967	774	225	243	404	1,112	5,164	2,462
1967	10,566	1,594	886	842	238	229	429	1,126	5,224	2,530
1968	10,881	1,649	903	944	275	240	450	1,158	5,262	2,594
1969	11,164	1,663	929	974	300	251	483	1,238	5,325	2,641
1970	11,475	1,699	929	999	341	263	512	1,304	5,428	2,686
1971	11,961	1,727	969	1,095	394	283	538	1,378	5,578	2,700
1972	12,291	1,738	902	1,098	451	289	605	1,516	5,698	2,764
1973	12,565	1,670	882	1,030	446	300	654	1,709	5,874	2,734
1974	12,825	1,667	856	993	455	317	706	1,808	6,026	2,746

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE—Continued										
Female										
1954	34,186	1,332	881	2,622	7,338	6,202	5,051	4,715	6,044	1,741
1955	33,917	1,353	890	2,534	7,260	6,211	4,912	4,615	6,142	1,773
1956	33,679	1,299	889	2,484	7,154	6,126	4,866	4,542	6,319	1,852
1957	34,077	1,363	920	2,523	7,023	6,199	4,893	4,642	6,515	2,089
1958	34,432	1,517	938	2,543	6,909	6,281	4,897	4,653	6,691	2,127
1959	34,837	1,639	992	2,659	6,807	6,333	4,881	4,642	6,886	2,058
1960	35,044	1,702	1,090	2,645	6,656	6,387	4,903	4,688	7,030	2,095
1961	35,326	1,678	1,132	2,654	6,568	6,395	4,956	4,700	7,242	2,411
1962	35,841	1,724	1,178	2,740	6,522	6,388	4,950	4,672	7,666	2,643
1963	36,246	1,990	1,166	2,877	6,404	6,309	4,940	4,673	7,887	2,622
1964	36,637	2,180	1,221	2,921	6,379	6,277	4,953	4,727	7,979	2,572
1965	36,865	2,137	1,374	3,008	6,258	6,119	5,056	4,751	8,163	2,501
1966	36,801	2,026	1,442	2,997	6,172	5,976	5,049	4,774	8,365	2,614
1967	36,835	2,026	1,428	3,070	6,104	5,752	5,004	4,803	8,558	2,674
1968	37,089	2,057	1,393	3,132	6,230	5,551	5,104	4,892	8,730	2,729
1969	36,970	2,057	1,362	3,089	6,301	5,341	5,006	4,935	8,878	2,783
1970	37,119	2,066	1,386	3,118	6,306	5,140	4,979	5,026	9,100	2,785
1971	37,708	2,118	1,432	3,213	6,437	5,036	5,022	5,124	9,323	2,834
1972	38,110	2,058	1,392	3,173	6,488	4,987	5,058	5,275	9,679	2,856
1973	38,049	2,006	1,371	3,023	6,425	4,794	5,075	5,451	9,904	2,819
1974	37,872	1,970	1,255	2,868	6,330	4,671	4,969	5,491	10,219	2,835
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	729	145	49	40	45	34	57	94	268	211
1955	755	145	57	48	47	38	48	95	274	213
1956	761	142	56	57	43	39	49	93	281	225
1957	818	149	66	55	44	37	58	104	303	238
1958	845	162	71	63	42	37	55	101	314	255
1959	894	182	73	54	41	45	66	109	324	251
1960	950	179	82	61	42	50	75	114	348	273
1961	1,011	192	88	65	47	58	74	122	365	325
1962	1,109	202	91	66	54	63	76	129	425	359
1963	1,163	233	92	72	57	59	87	126	430	370
1964	1,193	250	100	70	46	65	84	140	430	378
1965	1,246	265	113	70	47	66	80	155	448	385
1966	1,301	268	129	70	51	68	95	141	471	420
1967	1,363	276	148	92	52	74	88	155	469	410
1968	1,434	299	152	113	60	75	102	154	481	428
1969	1,513	306	158	123	69	83	110	166	495	458
1970	1,591	338	170	143	82	77	125	160	497	408
1971	1,753	364	190	175	97	90	140	173	525	456
1972	1,902	377	195	183	100	100	152	212	585	509
1973	1,977	391	195	196	125	103	134	236	599	527
1974	2,079	402	198	190	121	110	178	252	682	545
Female										
1954	3,062	210	167	330	687	507	415	322	428	244
1955	3,109	221	154	380	670	530	414	343	427	263
1956	3,089	208	154	363	689	520	419	332	431	262
1957	3,140	224	163	356	682	506	418	345	446	278
1958	3,142	235	171	351	674	494	401	364	461	289
1959	3,216	253	189	355	681	499	410	353	479	292
1960	3,300	261	175	370	697	519	419	363	497	310
1961	3,353	268	181	396	679	517	422	388	512	357
1962	3,468	274	181	385	673	546	424	395	590	389
1963	3,544	300	188	389	658	562	429	397	625	410
1964	3,588	342	189	367	664	582	417	395	631	428
1965	3,666	356	231	369	648	567	449	400	645	440
1966	3,695	356	238	389	639	554	447	408	664	455
1967	3,773	373	232	408	613	557	474	435	685	460
1968	3,884	379	249	398	641	579	481	448	712	493
1969	3,955	385	264	423	640	577	478	458	733	513
1970	4,095	404	274	461	667	571	496	470	751	513
1971	4,243	433	301	510	666	566	517	482	778	534
1972	4,481	457	302	520	667	580	553	524	858	544
1973	4,632	456	313	542	721	590	579	531	901	567
1974	4,812	471	328	553	773	590	584	559	954	582

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A–12. Persons Not in the Labor Force, by Desire for Job and Reason for Nonparticipation: Annual Averages, 1967–74

[Thousands]

Reason for nonparticipation	Not in labor force							
	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970 [1]	1969	1968	1967
Total not in labor force	57,586	57,220	56,783	55,662	54,275	53,596	53,290	52,484
In school	7,187	7,344	7,501	7,615	7,126	7,084	7,007	6,745
Ill health, disability	5,444	5,191	4,945	4,632	4,358	4,453	4,340	4,509
Home responsibilities	32,988	33,188	33,482	33,223	33,088	32,641	32,930	32,564
Retirement, old age	7,379	7,165	6,691	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,440	5,313
Think cannot get job	686	679	765	774	638	574	667	732
All other reasons	3,902	3,652	3,398	3,260	3,145	3,049	2,804	2,622
Want job now	4,454	4,460	4,461	4,404	3,877	4,459	4,478	4,608
In school	1,193	1,227	1,200	1,242	1,075	1,128	1,115	1,104
Ill health, disability	650	619	632	555	489	627	656	768
Home responsibilities	1,043	1,043	1,098	1,020	926	1,257	1,263	1,325
Think cannot get job, total	686	679	765	774	638	574	667	732
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	123	133	132	139	120	95	109	112
Male, 20 years and over	170	166	175	179	155	143	171	177
Female, 20 years and over	393	380	457	456	362	337	387	444
Male, 16 years and over	227	225	239	238	221	183	218	222
Female, 16 years and over	459	454	525	536	417	391	454	511
White	523	500	578	589	494	446	523	577
Negro and other races	162	179	188	185	145	128	145	156
All other reasons	882	892	766	813	749	875	777	769
Do not want job now	53,132	52,760	52,322	51,258	50,398	49,137	48,809	47,796
In school	5,994	6,117	6,301	6,373	6,051	5,958	5,892	5,641
Ill health, disability	4,794	4,572	4,313	4,077	3,869	3,826	3,684	3,741
Home responsibilities	31,945	32,145	32,384	32,203	32,162	31,384	31,667	31,239
Retirement, old age	7,379	7,165	6,691	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,540	5,313
All other reasons	3,020	2,760	2,632	2,447	2,396	2,174	2,027	1,853

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[1] Because of a change in the sampling pattern for persons not in the labor force introduced in 1970, some of the data for the 1967–69 period may not be strictly comparable with data for subsequent years, particularly with regard to persons in the category "want job now."

Table A–13. Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months, by Sex, Color, and Reason for Leaving Last Job: Annual Averages, 1967–74

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Left job previous 12 months							
	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
TOTAL								
Total: Number	10, 271	10. 043	9, 623	10, 098	10, 130	10, 175	9, 752	9, 327
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
School, home responsibilities	46. 5	47. 8	46. 8	47. 7	49. 3	50. 5	50. 3	49. 2
Ill health, disability	9. 5	9. 4	9. 1	8. 7	8. 9	9. 6	9. 2	9. 5
Retirement, old age	7. 8	8. 1	8. 1	7. 4	6. 7	6. 1	6. 0	5. 3
Economic reasons	19. 0	17. 9	19. 3	19. 5	18. 0	16. 6	17. 8	17. 1
End of seasonal job	8. 6	8. 3	8. 6	8. 5	8. 1	8. 5	9. 1	9. 2
Slack work	4. 8	4. 4	4. 9	5. 2	4. 3	3. 1	3. 1	3. 3
End of temporary job	5. 5	5. 2	5. 8	5. 8	5. 7	5. 1	5. 6	4. 6
All other reasons	17. 2	16. 8	16. 7	16. 7	17. 1	17. 2	16. 7	18. 9
SEX								
Male: Number	3, 776	3, 714	3, 561	3, 706	3, 660	3, 669	3, 423	3, 280
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
School, home responsibilities	40. 3	41. 6	41. 0	41. 7	44. 2	46. 3	46. 7	46. 5
Ill health, disability	12. 0	12. 0	10. 7	10. 8	11. 1	11. 5	11. 0	11. 3
Retirement, old age	13. 8	14. 4	14. 5	13. 8	11. 9	11. 7	11. 4	10. 6
Economic reasons	17. 7	16. 2	17. 1	16. 7	15. 5	13. 4	14. 3	13. 4
End of seasonal job	8. 4	8. 0	8. 6	7. 7	7. 6	7. 6	7. 7	7. 7
Slack work	4. 7	4. 3	4. 2	4. 9	4. 1	2. 5	2. 6	2. 5
End of temporary job	4. 5	3. 8	4. 2	4. 0	3. 9	3. 2	3. 9	3. 2
All other reasons	16. 2	15. 9	16. 8	17. 0	17. 2	17. 1	16. 7	18. 1
Female: Number	6, 495	6, 329	6, 062	6, 391	6, 470	6, 507	6, 328	6, 047
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
School, home responsibilities	50. 2	51. 4	50. 1	51. 2	52. 2	52. 8	52. 3	50. 6
Ill health, disability	8. 0	7. 9	8. 2	7. 5	7. 7	8. 4	8. 3	8. 5
Retirement, old age	4. 3	4. 4	4. 4	3. 6	3. 7	2. 9	3. 1	2. 5
Economic reasons	19. 7	18. 9	20. 6	21. 2	19. 5	18. 5	19. 7	19. 1
End of seasonal job	8. 7	8. 4	8. 5	9. 0	8. 5	9. 0	9. 8	10. 0
Slack work	4. 9	4. 4	5. 3	5. 4	4. 3	3. 4	3. 5	3. 8
End of temporary job	6. 1	6. 0	6. 8	6. 8	6. 7	6. 2	6. 4	5. 4
All other reasons	17. 8	17. 4	16. 7	16. 6	16. 9	17. 3	16. 6	19. 3
COLOR								
White: Number	8, 918	8. 779	8, 423	8, 809	8, 823	8, 849	8, 494	8, 119
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
School, home responsibilities	47. 5	48. 1	47. 5	48. 7	49. 8	51. 3	51. 6	50. 4
Ill health, disability	8. 9	9. 0	8. 6	7. 9	8. 2	8. 9	8. 3	8. 7
Retirement, old age	8. 3	8. 7	8. 6	8. 0	7. 3	6. 6	6. 6	5. 8
Economic reasons	18. 4	17. 3	18. 6	18. 8	17. 6	16. 0	16. 9	16. 2
End of seasonal job	8. 3	8. 0	8. 0	8. 0	7. 7	7. 8	8. 4	8. 3
Slack work	4. 5	4. 1	4. 8	5. 0	4. 2	3. 0	3. 0	3. 2
End of temporary job	5. 6	5. 3	5. 8	5. 9	5. 6	5. 3	5. 5	4. 7
All other reasons	16. 9	16. 9	16. 7	16. 6	17. 1	17. 2	16. 6	18. 9
Negro and other races: Number	1, 353	1, 263	1, 200	1, 289	1, 307	1, 327	1, 259	1, 208
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
School, home responsibilities	40. 3	45. 4	41. 3	40. 5	46. 3	44. 9	41. 8	40. 9
Ill health, disability	13. 6	12. 3	12. 7	14. 4	13. 6	14. 3	15. 0	14. 6
Retirement, old age	4. 5	4. 2	4. 4	3. 2	2. 4	2. 7	2. 2	1. 9
Economic reasons	22. 3	21. 5	24. 4	24. 5	20. 8	20. 9	23. 5	23. 5
End of seasonal job	10. 5	10. 6	12. 7	12. 3	11. 2	13. 3	13. 6	15. 0
Slack work	7. 0	6. 3	5. 9	7. 0	4. 9	3. 5	4. 2	4. 1
End of temporary job	4. 9	4. 6	5. 9	5. 1	4. 7	4. 0	5. 7	4. 5
All other reasons	19. 2	16. 6	17. 3	17. 5	16. 8	17. 3	17. 3	19. 1

Table A–14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	40,994	992	1,226	4,238	9,858	9,242	7,644	5,485	2,309	558
1948	41,726	997	1,348	4,350	10,039	9,363	7,742	5,586	2,303	542
1949	40,926	911	1,213	4,196	9,870	9,308	7,661	5,438	2,329	547
1950	41,580	909	1,277	4,255	10,060	9,445	7,790	5,506	2,336	582
1951	41,780	979	1,177	3,780	10,134	9,607	8,012	5,711	2,382	582
1952	41,684	985	1,121	3,182	10,352	9,753	8,144	5,804	2,343	553
1953	42,431	976	1,159	2,902	10,500	10,229	8,374	5,808	2,483	535
1954	41,620	881	1,104	2,724	10,254	10,082	8,330	5,830	2,414	545
1955	42,621	936	1,159	2,974	10,453	10,267	8,553	5,857	2,424	531
1956	43,380	1,008	1,156	3,246	10,337	10,385	8,732	6,004	2,512	619
1957	43,357	987	1,130	3,343	10,222	10,427	8,851	6,002	2,394	633
1958	42,423	948	1,064	3,293	9,790	10,291	8,828	5,954	2,254	619
1959	43,466	1,015	1,183	3,597	9,863	10,492	9,048	6,058	2,210	623
1960	43,904	1,089	1,271	3,754	9,759	10,551	9,182	6,106	2,191	581
1961	43,656	989	1,325	3,798	9,591	10,505	9,194	6,156	2,098	662
1962	44,177	990	1,372	3,898	9,475	10,711	9,333	6,260	2,137	715
1963	44,657	1,073	1,333	4,118	9,431	10,801	9,479	6,385	2,039	673
1964	45,474	1,242	1,345	4,370	9,531	10,832	9,637	6,477	2,039	665
1965	46,340	1,284	1,634	4,583	9,611	10,837	9,792	6,542	2,057	694
1966	46,919	1,390	1,862	4,599	9,709	10,765	9,904	6,667	2,024	720
1967	47,479	1,417	1,769	4,809	9,989	10,676	9,990	6,775	2,058	741
1968	48,114	1,453	1,802	4,812	10,405	10,554	10,102	6,893	2,093	769
1969	48,818	1,526	1,904	5,012	10,736	10,401	10,186	6,931	2,122	576
1970	48,960	1,503	1,904	5,230	10,921	10,211	10,171	6,926	2,094	784
1971	49,245	1,505	1,965	5,559	11,145	10,003	10,144	6,906	2,017	808
1972	50,630	1,589	2,161	6,076	11,751	10,043	10,149	6,912	1,949	816
1973	51,963	1,708	2,309	6,566	12,424	10,061	0,211	6,833	1,851	842
1974	52,519	1,727	2,347	6,622	12,865	10,049	10,199	6,848	1,862	841
FEMALE										
1947	16,045	581	1,110	2,591	3,606	3,577	2,659	1,484	436	214
1948	16,618	605	1,078	2,587	3,762	3,687	2,882	1,516	501	230
1949	16,723	555	1,033	2,463	3,769	3,800	2,975	1,604	535	224
1950	17,340	524	993	2,491	3,857	3,979	3,176	1,757	563	244
1951	18,182	596	1,015	2,541	4,099	4,139	3,409	1,847	535	239
1952	18,570	641	971	2,389	4,163	4,305	3,543	1,981	576	228
1953	18,750	601	983	2,324	4,019	4,545	3,595	1,998	683	229
1954	18,490	541	949	2,247	3,936	4,459	3,646	2,065	646	234
1955	19,550	564	984	2,297	4,028	4,612	4,003	2,301	761	240
1956	20,422	639	1,015	2,300	4,070	4,833	4,246	2,515	802	285
1957	20,714	626	1,037	2,295	4,031	4,921	4,469	2,550	784	307
1958	20,613	571	999	2,277	3,885	4,866	4,620	2,604	791	311
1959	21,164	655	985	2,273	4,846	4,961	4,867	2,764	812	328
1960	21,874	660	1,089	2,366	3,871	5,046	5,055	2,884	882	322
1961	22,090	632	1,161	2,433	3,838	5,047	5,124	2,964	889	388
1962	22,525	617	1,216	2,548	3,836	5,190	5,158	3,066	875	429
1963	23,105	678	1,171	2,697	3,888	5,313	5,272	3,211	877	374
1964	23,831	771	1,158	2,934	3,918	5,335	5,457	3,326	934	387
1965	24,748	790	1,328	3,119	4,093	5,457	5,528	3,466	948	397
1966	25,976	879	1,590	3,364	4,307	5,549	5,710	3,641	936	450
1967	26,893	917	1,580	3,690	4,587	5,608	5,799	3,762	953	496
1968	27,807	950	1,575	3,950	4,860	5,666	5,981	3,852	972	520
1969	29,084	1,047	1,639	4,307	5,147	5,699	6,223	3,988	1,033	554
1970	29,667	1,093	1,641	4,489	5,372	5,705	6,302	4,042	1,023	578
1971	29,875	1,082	1,643	4,585	5,517	5,644	6,309	4,075	1,019	573
1972	31,072	1,181	1,791	4,818	6,113	5,728	6,311	4,083	1,047	598
1973	32,4[illegible]6	1,299	1,919	5,121	6,770	5,906	6,346	4,062	1,024	635
1974	33,417	1,353	1,976	5,281	7,331	6,057	6,438	4,022	959	632
WHITE										
Male										
1954	37,847	771	953	2,394	9,287	9,175	7,614	5,412	2,241	470
1955	38,721	821	1,004	2,607	9,461	9,351	7,792	5,431	2,254	462
1956	39,366	890	1,002	2,850	9,330	9,449	7,950	5,559	2,336	552
1957	39,343	874	990	2,930	9,226	9,480	8,067	5,542	2,234	566
1958	38,592	852	937	2,896	8,861	9,368	8,061	5,501	2,103	558
1959	39,493	915	1,046	3,153	8,911	9,560	8,261	5,588	2,060	554
1960	39,755	973	1,119	3,264	8,777	9,589	8,372	5,618	2,043	510
1961	39,588	891	1,164	3,311	8,630	9,566	8,394	5,670	1,961	597
1962	40,016	883	1,215	3,426	8,514	9,718	8,512	5,749	1,998	656
1963	40,428	972	1,184	3,646	8,463	9,782	8,650	5,844	1,887	609
1964	41,114	1,128	1,189	3,856	8,538	9,800	8,787	5,945	1,872	596
1965	41,844	1,159	1,453	4,025	8,598	9,795	8,924	5,996	1,892	622
1966	42,330	1,245	1,668	4,028	8,674	9,719	9,029	6,096	1,871	653
1967	42,834	1,278	1,571	4,231	8,931	9,632	9,093	6,208	1,892	672
1968	43,411	1,319	1,589	4,226	9,315	9,522	9,198	6,316	1,926	698
1969	44,048	1,385	1,685	4,401	9,608	9,379	9,279	6,359	1,953	722
1970	44,157	1,373	1,692	4,596	9,773	9,200	9,272	6,338	1,913	718
1971	44,499	1,389	1,763	4,912	9,975	9,017	9,289	6,331	1,853	749
1972	45,769	1,463	1,945	5,389	10,570	9,030	9,242	6,349	1,7[illegible]1	756
1973	46,830	1,580	2,068	5,802	11,132	9,021	9,2[illegible]6	6,279	1,682	783
1974	47,340	1,597	2,113	5,885	11,522	8,995	9,254	6,277	1,696	782

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE—Continued										
Female										
1954	16,110	486	869	1,964	3,329	3,825	3,197	1,850	590	192
1955	17,113	509	892	2,030	3,394	3,976	3,530	2,079	703	208
1956	17,899	575	920	2,047	3,418	4,188	3,756	2,263	732	248
1957	18,109	568	941	2,022	3,393	4,236	3,942	2,287	717	272
1958	18,022	518	915	2,012	3,267	4,186	4,052	2,348	725	278
1959	18,512	605	909	1,985	3,233	4,270	4,291	2,475	745	292
1960	19,095	625	984	2,067	3,244	4,341	4,448	2,574	812	281
1961	19,324	581	1,056	2,149	3,205	4,339	4,512	2,665	817	351
1962	19,682	564	1,112	2,250	3,189	4,455	4,554	2,762	797	395
1963	20,194	628	1,066	2,390	3,226	4,559	4,654	2,874	796	344
1964	20,808	718	1,042	2,588	3,256	4,580	4,809	2,971	845	359
1965	21,601	733	1,217	2,727	3,394	4,678	4,880	3,118	856	365
1966	22,689	807	1,456	2,958	3,594	4,730	5,043	3,260	842	424
1967	23,528	843	1,422	3,262	3,832	[illegible]	5,131	3,388	854	460
1968	24,340	874	1,413	3,461	4,095	4,864	5,289	3,465	878	492
1969	25,470	962	1,476	3,781	4,327	4,891	5,509	3,588	935	500
1970	26,025	1,011	1,493	3,955	4,536	4,891	5,582	3,637	921	540
1971	26,217	1,007	1,503	4,048	4,656	4,834	5,586	3,661	922	541
1972	27,305	1,104	1,646	4,255	5,184	4,898	5,605	3,689	924	564
1973	28,448	1,207	1,748	4,516	5,749	5,043	5,624	3,647	915	606
1974	29,281	1,257	1,801	4,651	6,232	5,178	5,700	3,606	855	596
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	3,772	110	151	330	967	907	716	418	173	75
1955	3,903	118	155	367	992	916	761	426	170	69
1956	4,013	118	154	396	1,007	936	782	445	176	67
1957	4,013	113	140	413	998	947	784	460	160	67
1958	3,831	97	132	397	929	905	767	454	151	60
1959	3,972	101	137	445	951	932	787	470	150	69
1960	4,148	116	152	490	982	963	809	487	148	72
1961	4,067	98	160	487	961	938	800	485	137	66
1962	4,160	106	157	472	961	998	821	510	140	60
1963	4,229	101	149	471	968	1,019	828	541	151	64
1964	4,359	114	158	514	993	1,032	850	533	167	70
1965	4,496	126	181	558	1,013	1,043	869	543	165	72
1966	4,588	145	194	571	1,035	1,044	875	571	153	67
1967	4,646	139	199	578	1,057	1,043	898	566	166	60
1968	4,702	134	212	586	1,090	1,032	904	576	167	71
1969	4,770	141	219	611	1,127	1,022	908	572	169	66
1970	4,803	130	212	634	1,148	[illegible]	899	588	181	65
1971	4,746	116	202	647	1,169	985	885	575	165	59
1972	4,861	127	216	686	1,181	1,012	907	563	168	60
1973	5,133	129	242	764	1,291	1,040	946	553	169	58
1974	5,170	130	234	736	1,343	1,054	945	571	166	60
Female										
1954	2,378	55	80	283	607	634	449	215	56	42
1955	2,438	55	92	267	634	636	473	222	58	32
1956	2,521	64	95	253	652	645	490	252	70	27
1957	2,606	58	96	273	638	685	527	263	67	35
1958	2,591	53	84	265	618	681	568	257	67	33
1959	2,652	50	75	288	614	691	577	289	67	37
1960	2,779	55	105	298	627	705	608	310	70	42
1961	2,765	51	105	284	633	708	613	300	72	38
1962	2,844	53	104	298	647	736	604	324	78	34
1963	2,911	49	104	307	661	754	617	337	81	30
1964	3,024	53	116	346	662	754	649	355	90	28
1965	3,147	57	111	392	698	779	649	369	93	32
1966	3,287	72	133	407	714	818	668	381	94	26
1967	3,366	74	157	429	755	811	668	374	99	35
1968	3,467	76	162	489	765	802	692	386	94	27
1969	3,614	86	163	526	820	808	714	400	98	30
1970	3,642	82	149	534	836	814	720	405	102	38
1971	3,658	75	140	537	861	810	723	414	97	32
1972	3,767	77	145	563	929	830	706	395	123	34
1973	3,999	93	171	605	1,021	862	722	415	109	29
1974	4,136	96	175	630	1,099	879	739	416	104	36

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A–15. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–74 [1]

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
	NUMBER EMPLOYED (thousands)																	
	Both sexes																	
1958	63,036	26,837	6,952	6,785	3,985	9,115	23,348	8,463	11,402	(2)	(2)	3,483	7,487	1,969	5,518	5,361	3,079	2,282
1959	64,630	27,593	7,140	6,936	4,210	9,307	23,993	8,554	11,816	(2)	(2)	3,623	7,697	1,948	5,749	5,344	3,013	2,331
1960	65,778	28,522	7,469	7,067	4,224	9,762	24,057	8,554	11,950	(2)	(2)	3,553	8,023	1,973	6,050	5,176	2,776	2,400
1961	65,746	28,888	7,698	7,120	4,232	9,838	23,683	8,617	11,719	(2)	(2)	3,347	8,261	2,035	6,226	4,913	2,706	2,207
1962	66,702	29,634	8,030	7,408	4,117	10,079	24,052	8,668	11,994	(2)	(2)	3,390	8,383	2,023	6,360	4,632	2,587	2,045
1963	67,762	29,949	8,255	7,293	4,151	10,250	24,775	8,915	12,464	(2)	(2)	3,396	8,671	2,029	6,642	4,364	2,388	1,976
1964	69,305	30,861	8,542	7,449	4,236	10,634	25,339	8,979	12,880	(2)	(2)	3,480	8,893	2,041	6,852	4,212	2,313	1,899
1965	71,088	31,852	8,872	7,340	4,499	11,141	26,247	9,216	13,345	(2)	(2)	3,686	8,936	1,956	6,980	4,053	2,238	1,815
1966	72,895	33,068	9,310	7,405	4,541	11,812	26,950	9,589	13,829	(2)	(2)	3,532	9,212	1,904	7,308	3,666	2,091	1,575
1967	74,372	34,232	9,879	7,495	4,525	12,333	27,261	9,845	13,884	(2)	(2)	3,533	9,325	1,769	7,556	3,554	1,970	1,584
1968	75,920	35,551	10,325	7,776	4,647	12,803	27,525	10,015	13,955	(2)	(2)	3,555	9,381	1,725	7,656	3,464	1,926	1,538
1969	77,902	36,844	10,769	7,987	4,692	13,397	28,237	10,193	14,372	(2)	(2)	3,672	9,528	1,631	7,897	3,292	1,844	1,448
1970	78,627	37,997	11,140	8,289	4,854	13,714	27,791	10,158	13,909	(2)	(2)	3,724	9,712	1,558	8,154	3,126	1,753	1,373
1971	79,120	38,252	11,070	8,675	5,066	13,440	27,184	10,178	12,983	(2)	(2)	4,022	10,676	1,486	9,189	3,008	1,666	1,342
1972	81,702	39,092	11,459	8,032	5,354	14,247	28,576	10,810	13,549	10,340	3,209	4,217	10,966	1,437	9,529	3,069	1,688	1,381
1973	84,409	40,386	11,777	8,644	5,415	14,548	29,869	11,288	14,269	10,972	3,297	4,312	11,128	1,353	9,775	3,027	1,664	1,363
1974	85,936	41,738	12,338	8,941	5,417	15,043	29,776	11,477	13,919	10,627	3,292	4,380	11,373	1,228	10,145	3,048	1,643	1,405
	Male																	
1958	42,423	15,485	4,416	5,751	2,409	2,909	19,833	8,237	8,215	(2)	(2)	3,381	2,711	37	2,674	4,392	2,957	1,435
1959	43,466	15,974	4,582	5,858	2,549	2,985	20,422	8,341	8,558	(2)	(2)	3,523	2,732	33	2,699	4,335	2,894	1,441
1960	43,904	16,423	4,766	5,968	2,544	3,145	20,420	8,332	8,617	(2)	(2)	3,471	2,844	30	2,814	4,219	2,667	1,552
1961	43,656	16,617	4,952	6,002	2,553	3,110	20,072	8,401	8,401	(2)	(2)	3,270	2,906	44	2,862	4,061	2,578	1,483
1962	44,177	17,008	5,170	6,275	2,435	3,128	20,372	8,445	8,623	(2)	(2)	3,304	2,980	46	2,934	3,817	2,456	1,361
1963	44,657	17,059	5,309	6,180	2,453	3,117	20,956	8,675	8,974	(2)	(2)	3,307	3,095	44	3,051	3,547	2,257	1,290
1964	45,474	17,480	5,435	6,341	2,506	3,198	21,360	8,731	9,237	(2)	(2)	3,392	3,199	46	3,153	3,434	2,181	1,253
1965	46,340	17,746	5,596	6,230	2,641	3,279	22,107	8,947	9,581	(2)	(2)	3,579	3,194	40	3,154	3,295	2,107	1,188
1966	46,919	18,094	5,836	6,238	2,672	3,348	22,514	9,334	9,756	(2)	(2)	3,424	3,319	43	3,276	2,990	1,968	1,022
1967	47,479	18,527	6,183	6,318	2,622	3,406	22,663	9,560	9,706	(2)	(2)	3,417	3,334	33	3,301	2,936	1,872	1,066
1968	48,114	19,117	6,449	6,535	2,724	3,409	22,812	9,696	9,687	(2)	(2)	3,429	3,308	35	3,273	2,878	1,844	1,034
1969	48,818	19,574	6,751	6,726	2,675	3,422	23,263	9,854	9,883	(2)	(2)	3,526	3,257	39	3,218	2,723	1,764	959
1970	48,960	20,054	6,842	6,968	2,763	3,481	23,020	9,826	9,605	(2)	(2)	3,589	3,285	40	3,245	2,601	1,673	928
1971	49,248	20,138	6,737	7,182	2,911	3,308	22,579	9,792	9,015	(2)	(2)	3,772	4,034	37	3,997	2,494	1,580	914
1972	50,630	20,176	6,957	6,621	3,127	3,470	23,800	10,424	9,426	6,351	3,075	3,950	4,128	34	4,094	2,526	1,588	938
1973	51,963	20,705	7,066	7,054	3,175	3,409	24,625	10,826	9,787	6,653	3,134	4,012	4,120	23	4,097	2,513	1,561	952
1974	52,519	21,155	7,346	7,291	3,152	3,366	24,581	10,966	9,590	6,464	3,126	4,026	4,218	27	4,190	2,564	1,545	1,020
	Female																	
1958	20,613	11,352	2,536	1,034	1,576	6,206	3,515	226	3,187	(2)	(2)	102	4,776	1,932	2,844	969	122	847
1959	21,164	11,619	2,558	1,078	1,661	6,322	3,571	213	3,258	(2)	(2)	100	4,965	1,915	3,050	1,009	119	890
1960	21,874	12,099	2,703	1,099	1,680	6,617	3,637	222	3,333	(2)	(2)	82	5,179	1,943	3,236	957	109	848
1961	22,090	12,272	2,746	1,118	1,680	6,728	3,612	216	3,318	(2)	(2)	77	5,355	1,991	3,364	852	128	724
1962	22,525	12,626	2,860	1,133	1,682	6,951	3,680	223	3,371	(2)	(2)	86	5,403	1,977	3,426	815	131	684
1963	23,105	12,890	2,946	1,113	1,698	7,133	3,819	240	3,490	(2)	(2)	89	5,576	1,985	3,591	817	131	686
1964	23,831	13,381	3,107	1,108	1,730	7,436	3,982	250	3,643	(2)	(2)	88	5,694	1,995	3,699	778	132	646
1965	24,748	14,106	3,276	1,110	1,858	7,862	4,140	269	3,764	(2)	(2)	107	5,742	1,916	3,826	758	131	627
1966	25,976	14,974	3,474	1,167	1,869	8,464	4,436	255	4,073	(2)	(2)	108	5,893	1,861	4,032	676	123	553
1967	26,893	15,705	3,697	1,177	1,904	8,928	4,580	286	4,178	(2)	(2)	117	5,992	1,737	4,255	618	98	520
1968	27,807	16,435	3,877	1,241	1,923	9,394	4,712	319	4,267	(2)	(2)	126	6,072	1,689	4,383	587	82	505
1969	29,084	17,271	4,018	1,261	2,017	9,975	4,974	339	4,489	(2)	(2)	146	6,271	1,592	4,679	569	79	489
1970	29,667	17,943	4,298	1,321	2,091	10,233	4,771	332	4,303	(2)	(2)	136	6,428	1,518	4,909	525	80	445
1971	29,875	18,114	4,334	1,493	2,155	10,132	4,605	387	3,968	(2)	(2)	250	6,642	1,449	5,192	514	86	428
1972	31,072	18,915	4,502	1,410	2,226	10,777	4,776	386	4,123	3,989	134	267	6,838	1,403	5,435	543	100	443
1973	32,446	19,681	4,711	1,590	2,240	11,140	5,244	463	4,482	4,319	163	299	7,008	1,330	5,678	514	103	411
1974	33,417	20,583	4,992	1,650	2,265	11,676	5,195	511	4,331	4,164	167	354	7,156	1,201	5,955	484	98	385

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–15. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–74 [1]—Continued

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION																		
Both sexes																		
1958	100.0	42.6	11.0	10.8	6.3	14.5	37.0	13.4	18.1	(2)	(2)	5.5	11.9	3.1	8.8	8.5	4.9	3.4
1959	100.0	42.7	11.0	10.7	6.5	14.4	37.1	13.2	18.3	(2)	(2)	5.6	11.9	3.0	8.9	8.3	4.7	6.6
1960	100.0	43.4	11.4	10.7	6.4	14.8	36.6	13.0	18.2	(2)	(2)	5.4	12.2	3.0	9.2	7.9	4.2	3.3
1961	100.0	43.9	11.7	10.8	6.4	15.0	36.0	13.1	17.8	(2)	(2)	5.1	12.6	3.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	3.9
1962	100.0	44.4	12.0	11.1	6.2	15.1	36.1	13.0	18.0	(2)	(2)	5.1	12.6	3.0	9.5	6.9	3.9	3.4
1963	100.0	44.2	12.2	10.8	6.1	15.1	36.6	13.2	18.4	(2)	(2)	5.0	12.8	3.0	9.8	6.4	3.5	2.3
1964	100.0	44.5	12.3	10.7	6.1	15.3	36.6	13.0	18.6	(2)	(2)	5.0	12.8	2.9	9.9	6.1	3.3	2.6
1965	100.0	44.8	12.5	10.3	6.3	15.7	36.9	13.0	18.8	(2)	(2)	5.2	12.6	2.8	9.8	5.7	3.1	2.1
1966	100.0	45.4	12.8	10.2	6.2	16.2	37.0	13.2	19.0	(2)	(2)	4.8	12.6	2.6	10.0	5.0	2.9	2.0
1967	100.0	46.0	13.3	10.1	6.1	16.6	36.7	13.2	18.7	(2)	(2)	4.8	12.5	2.4	10.2	4.8	2.6	2.4
1968	100.0	46.8	13.6	10.2	6.1	16.9	36.3	13.2	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.4	2.3	10.1	4.6	2.5	2.3
1969	100.0	47.3	13.8	10.2	6.0	17.2	36.2	13.1	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.2	2.1	10.1	4.2	2.4	1.8
1970	100.0	48.3	14.2	10.5	6.2	17.4	35.3	12.9	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.4	2.0	10.4	4.0	2.2	1.7
1971	100.0	48.3	14.0	11.0	6.4	17.0	34.4	12.9	16.4	(2)	(2)	5.1	13.5	1.9	11.6	3.8	2.1	1.7
1972	100.0	47.8	14.0	9.8	6.6	17.4	35.0	13.2	16.6	12.7	3.9	5.2	13.4	1.8	11.7	3.8	2.1	1.7
1973	100.0	47.8	14.0	10.2	6.4	17.2	35.4	13.4	16.9	13.0	3.9	5.1	13.2	1.6	11.6	3.6	2.0	1.6
1974	100.0	48.6	14.4	10.4	6.3	17.5	34.6	13.4	16.2	12.4	3.8	5.1	13.2	1.4	11.8	3.5	1.9	1.6
Male																		
1958	100.0	36.5	10.4	13.6	5.7	6.9	46.8	19.4	19.4	(2)	(2)	8.0	6.4	0.1	6.3	10.4	7.0	3.4
1959	100.0	36.8	10.5	13.5	5.9	6.9	47.0	19.2	19.7	(2)	(2)	8.1	6.3	.1	6.2	10.0	6.7	3.1
1960	100.0	37.4	10.9	13.6	5.8	7.2	46.5	19.0	19.6	(2)	(2)	7.9	6.5	.1	6.4	9.6	6.1	3.9
1961	100.0	38.1	11.3	13.7	5.8	7.1	46.0	19.2	19.2	(2)	(2)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	9.3	5.9	3.8
1962	100.0	38.5	11.7	14.2	5.5	7.1	46.1	19.1	19.5	(2)	(2)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	8.6	5.6	3.9
1963	100.0	38.2	11.9	13.8	5.5	7.0	46.9	19.4	20.1	(2)	(2)	7.4	6.9	.1	6.8	7.9	5.1	2.8
1964	100.0	38.4	12.0	13.9	5.5	7.0	47.0	19.2	20.3	(2)	(2)	7.5	7.0	.1	6.9	7.6	4.8	2.1
1965	100.0	38.3	12.1	13.4	5.7	7.1	47.7	19.3	20.7	(2)	(2)	7.7	6.9	.1	6.8	7.1	4.5	2.7
1966	100.0	38.6	12.4	13.3	5.7	7.1	48.0	19.9	20.8	(2)	(2)	7.3	7.1	.1	7.0	6.4	4.2	2.2
1967	100.0	39.0	13.0	13.3	5.5	7.2	47.8	20.1	20.4	(2)	(2)	7.2	7.0	.1	7.0	6.2	3.9	2.2
1968	100.0	39.7	13.4	13.6	5.7	7.1	47.4	20.2	20.1	(2)	(2)	7.1	6.9	.1	6.8	6.0	3.8	2.1
1969	100.0	40.1	13.8	13.8	5.5	7.0	47.7	20.2	20.2	(2)	(2)	7.2	6.7	.1	6.6	5.6	3.6	2.0
1970	100.0	41.0	14.0	14.2	5.6	7.1	47.0	20.1	19.6	(2)	(2)	7.3	6.7	.1	6.6	5.3	3.4	1.9
1971	100.0	40.9	13.7	14.6	5.9	6.7	45.9	19.9	18.3	(2)	(2)	7.7	8.2	.1	8.1	5.1	3.2	1.9
1972	100.0	39.9	13.7	13.1	6.2	6.9	47.0	20.6	18.6	12.5	6.1	7.8	8.2	.1	8.1	5.0	3.1	1.9
1973	100.0	39.8	13.6	13.6	6.1	6.6	47.4	20.8	18.8	12.8	6.0	7.7	7.9	(3)	7.9	4.8	3.0	1.8
1974	100.0	40.3	14.0	13.9	6.0	6.4	46.8	20.9	18.3	12.3	6.0	7.7	8.0	.1	8.0	4.9	2.9	1.9
Female																		
1958	100.0	55.1	12.3	5.0	7.6	30.1	17.1	1.1	15.5	(2)	(2)	0.5	23.2	9.4	13.8	4.7	0.6	4.9
1959	100.0	54.9	12.1	5.1	7.8	29.9	16.9	1.0	15.4	(2)	(2)	.5	23.5	9.0	14.4	4.8	.6	4.1
1960	100.0	55.3	12.4	5.0	7.7	30.3	16.6	1.0	15.2	(2)	(2)	.4	23.7	8.9	14.8	4.4	.5	3.2
1961	100.0	55.6	12.4	5.1	7.6	30.5	16.4	1.0	15.0	(2)	(2)	.3	24.2	9.0	15.2	3.9	.6	3.9
1962	100.0	56.1	12.7	5.0	7.5	30.9	16.3	1.0	15.0	(2)	(2)	.4	24.0	8.8	15.2	3.6	.6	3.0
1963	100.0	55.8	12.8	4.8	7.3	30.9	16.5	1.0	15.1	(2)	(2)	.4	24.1	8.6	15.5	3.5	.6	3.0
1964	100.0	56.1	13.0	4.6	7.3	31.2	16.7	1.0	15.3	(2)	(2)	.4	23.9	8.4	15.5	3.3	.6	2.7
1965	100.0	57.0	13.2	4.5	7.5	31.8	16.7	1.1	15.2	(2)	(2)	.4	23.2	7.7	15.5	3.1	.5	2.5
1966	100.0	57.6	13.4	4.5	7.2	32.6	17.1	1.0	15.7	(2)	(2)	.4	22.7	7.2	15.5	2.6	.5	2.1
1967	100.0	58.4	13.7	4.4	7.1	33.2	17.0	1.1	15.5	(2)	(2)	.4	22.3	6.5	15.8	2.3	.4	1.9
1968	100.0	59.1	13.9	4.5	6.9	33.8	16.9	1.1	15.3	(2)	(2)	.5	21.8	6.1	15.8	2.1	.3	1.8
1969	100.0	59.4	13.8	4.3	6.9	34.3	17.1	1.2	15.4	(2)	(2)	.5	21.6	5.5	16.1	2.0	.3	1.7
1970	100.0	60.5	14.5	4.5	7.0	34.5	16.1	1.1	14.5	(2)	(2)	.5	21.7	5.1	16.5	1.8	.3	1.5
1971	100.0	60.6	14.5	5.0	7.2	33.9	15.4	1.3	13.3	(2)	(2)	.8	22.2	4.9	17.4	1.7	.3	1.4
1972	100.0	60.9	14.5	4.5	7.2	34.7	15.3	1.2	13.3	12.8	.4	.9	22.0	4.5	17.5	1.7	.3	1.4
1973	100.0	60.7	14.5	4.9	6.9	34.3	16.2	1.4	13.8	13.3	.5	.9	21.6	4.1	17.5	1.6	.3	1.3
1974	100.0	61.6	14.9	4.9	6.8	34.9	15.5	1.5	13.0	12.5	.5	1.1	21.4	3.6	17.8	1.4	.3	1.2

[1] Data are limited to 1958 forward because occupational information for only 1 month of each quarter was collected prior to 1958 and the adjustment for the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds was not possible for earlier years.

[2] Not available.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS) in January 1971. Moreover, data from 1972 forward are not completely comparable with 1971 because of the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table A–16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Color: Annual Averages, 1958–74 [1]

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
	NUMBER EMPLOYED (thousands)																	
	White																	
1958	56,614	25,953	6,690	6,631	3,907	8,725	20,734	8,085	10,109	(2)	(2)	2,540	5,365	983	4,382	4,557	2,839	1,718
1959	58,006	26,639	6,836	6,773	4,127	8,903	21,265	8,165	10,495	(2)	(2)	2,605	5,585	975	4,613	4,514	2,781	1,733
1960	58,850	27,409	7,138	6,889	4,123	9,259	21,277	8,139	10,536	(2)	(2)	2,602	5,827	991	4,836	4,335	2,557	1,778
1961	58,912	27,771	7,380	6,946	4,135	9,310	20,989	8,191	10,326	(2)	(2)	2,472	6,020	1,046	4,974	4,133	2,504	1,629
1962	59,698	28,459	7,658	7,219	4,012	9,570	21,269	8,240	10,586	(2)	(2)	2,443	6,088	1,001	5,087	3,879	2,392	1,487
1963	60,622	28,681	7,821	7,101	4,029	9,730	21,922	8,446	10,996	(2)	(2)	2,480	6,327	1,011	5,316	3,689	2,221	1,468
1964	61,922	29,477	8,043	7,257	4,111	10,066	22,344	8,456	11,365	(2)	(2)	2,523	6,512	1,043	5,469	3,591	2,168	1,423
1965	63,445	30,359	8,348	7,136	4,364	10,511	23,114	8,695	11,699	(2)	(2)	2,720	6,517	993	5,524	3,454	2,100	1,354
1966	65,019	31,424	8,759	7,198	4,403	11,064	23,650	8,989	12,047	(2)	(2)	2,614	6,740	976	5,764	3,206	1,963	1,243
1967	66,361	32,395	9,287	7,287	4,387	11,435	23,863	9,229	12,002	(2)	(2)	2,635	6,971	934	6,037	3,130	1,862	1,268
1968	67,751	33,561	9,685	7,551	4,489	11,836	24,063	9,359	12,023	(2)	(2)	2,681	7,065	947	6,118	3,062	1,828	1,234
1969	69,518	34,647	10,074	7,733	4,527	12,314	24,647	9,454	12,368	(2)	(2)	2,795	7,289	917	6,372	2,935	1,759	1,176
1970	70,182	35,641	10,374	7,992	4,674	12,601	24,230	9,466	11,905	(2)	(2)	2,859	7,514	906	6,608	2,797	1,665	1,132
1971	70,716	35,806	10,314	8,333	4,875	12,286	23,831	9,515	11,162	(2)	(2)	3,154	8,355	872	7,483	2,723	1,603	1,120
1972	73,074	36,517	10,638	7,711	5,161	13,007	25,136	10,061	11,708	8,974	2,734	3,367	8,616	853	7,763	2,806	1,634	1,172
1973	75,278	37,545	10,876	8,270	5,207	13,192	26,147	10,479	12,239	9,425	2,814	3,429	8,814	833	7,981	2,772	1,602	1,170
1974	76,620	38,761	11,368	8,562	5,203	13,629	26,029	10,603	11,880	9,075	2,805	3,547	9,037	755	8,282	2,793	1,579	1,214
	Negro and other races																	
1958	6,422	884	262	154	78	390	2,614	378	1,293	(2)	(2)	943	2,122	986	1,136	804	240	564
1959	6,624	954	304	163	83	404	2,728	389	1,321	(2)	(2)	1,018	2,019	973	1,136	830	232	598
1960	6,927	1,113	331	178	101	503	2,780	415	1,414	(2)	(2)	951	2,196	982	1,214	841	219	622
1961	6,832	1,117	318	174	97	528	2,694	426	1,393	(2)	(2)	875	2,241	989	1,252	780	202	578
1962	7,004	1,175	372	189	105	509	2,783	428	1,408	(2)	(2)	947	2,295	1,022	1,273	753	195	558
1963	7,140	1,268	434	192	122	520	2,853	469	1,468	(2)	(2)	916	2,344	1,018	1,326	675	167	508
1964	7,383	1,385	499	192	125	568	2,998	525	1,515	(2)	(2)	957	2,381	998	1,383	621	145	476
1965	7,643	1,493	524	204	135	630	3,133	521	1,646	(2)	(2)	966	2,419	963	1,456	599	138	461
1966	7,875	1,644	551	207	138	748	3,300	600	1,782	(2)	(2)	918	2,472	928	1,544	460	128	332
1967	8,011	1,837	592	209	138	899	3,398	617	1,882	(2)	(2)	899	2,353	835	1,519	423	107	317
1968	8,169	1,991	641	225	158	967	3,462	656	1,932	(2)	(2)	874	2,315	777	1,538	403	98	305
1969	8,384	2,197	695	254	166	1,083	3,591	709	2,004	(2)	(2)	877	2,239	714	1,525	356	84	272
1970	8,445	2,356	766	297	180	1,113	3,561	692	2,004	(2)	(2)	866	2,199	652	1,546	328	87	241
1971	8,403	2,444	756	342	191	1,154	3,353	663	1,821	(2)	(2)	868	2,321	615	1,706	285	63	222
1972	8,628	2,575	821	320	193	1,240	3,440	749	1,841	1,366	475	850	2,350	584	1,766	263	55	208
1973	9,131	2,840	901	374	209	1,356	3,721	809	2,030	1,547	483	883	2,314	520	1,794	255	62	193
1974	9,315	2,977	970	379	214	1,414	3,747	874	2,041	1,553	488	833	2,337	474	1,863	254	64	190

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Color: Annual Averages, 1958–74 [1]—Continued

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION																		
White																		
1958	100.0	45.8	11.8	11.7	6.9	15.4	36.6	14.3	17.9	(2)	(2)	4.5	9.5	1.7	7.7	8.0	5.0	3.0
1959	100.0	45.9	11.8	11.7	7.1	15.3	36.7	14.1	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.5	9.6	1.7	8.0	7.8	4.8	3.0
1960	100.0	46.6	12.1	11.7	7.0	15.7	36.2	13.8	17.9	(2)	(2)	4.4	9.9	1.7	8.2	7.4	4.3	3.0
1961	100.0	47.1	12.5	11.8	7.0	15.8	35.6	13.9	17.5	(2)	(2)	4.2	10.2	1.8	8.4	7.0	4.3	2.0
1962	100.0	47.7	12.8	12.1	6.7	16.0	35.6	13.8	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.2	1.7	8.5	6.5	4.0	2.5
1963	100.0	47.3	12.9	11.7	6.6	16.1	36.2	13.9	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.4	1.7	8.8	6.1	3.7	2.5
1964	100.0	47.6	13.0	11.7	6.6	16.3	36.1	13.7	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.5	1.7	8.8	5.8	3.5	2.4
1965	100.0	47.9	13.2	11.2	6.9	16.6	36.4	13.7	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.3	10.3	1.6	8.7	5.4	3.3	2.3
1966	100.0	48.3	13.5	11.1	6.8	17.0	36.4	13.8	18.5	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.4	1.5	8.9	4.9	3.0	2.1
1967	100.0	48.8	14.0	11.0	6.6	17.2	36.0	13.9	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.5	1.4	9.1	4.7	2.8	1.9
1968	100.0	49.5	14.3	11.1	6.6	17.5	35.5	13.8	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.4	1.4	9.0	4.5	2.7	1.9
1969	100.0	49.8	14.5	11.1	6.5	17.7	35.5	13.6	17.8	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.5	1.3	9.2	4.2	2.5	1.8
1970	100.0	50.8	14.8	11.4	6.7	18.0	34.5	13.5	17.0	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.7	1.3	9.4	4.0	2.4	1.7
1971	100.0	50.6	14.6	11.8	6.9	17.4	33.7	13.5	15.8	(2)	(2)	4.5	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.9	2.3	1.6
1972	100.0	50.0	14.6	10.6	7.1	17.8	34.4	13.8	16.0	12.3	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.8	2.2	1.6
1973	100.0	49.9	14.4	11.0	6.9	17.5	34.7	13.9	16.3	12.6	3.7	4.6	11.7	1.1	10.6	3.7	2.1	1.6
1974	100.0	50.6	14.8	11.2	6.8	17.8	34.0	13.8	15.5	11.8	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.0	10.8	3.6	2.1	1.6
Negro and other races																		
1958	100.0	13.8	4.1	2.4	1.2	6.1	40.7	5.9	20.1	(2)	(2)	14.7	33.0	15.4	17.7	12.5	3.7	8.8
1959	100.0	14.4	4.6	2.5	1.3	6.1	41.2	5.9	19.9	(2)	(2)	15.4	31.8	14.7	17.1	12.5	3.5	9.0
1960	100.0	16.1	4.8	2.6	1.5	7.3	40.1	6.0	20.4	(2)	(2)	13.7	31.7	14.2	17.5	12.1	3.2	9.0
1961	100.0	16.3	4.7	2.5	1.4	7.7	39.4	6.2	20.4	(2)	(2)	12.8	32.8	14.5	18.3	11.4	3.0	8.5
1962	100.0	16.8	5.3	2.7	1.5	7.3	39.7	6.1	20.1	(2)	(2)	13.5	32.8	14.6	18.2	10.8	2.8	8.0
1963	100.0	17.8	6.1	2.7	1.7	7.3	40.0	6.6	20.6	(2)	(2)	12.8	32.8	14.3	18.6	9.5	2.3	7.1
1964	100.0	18.8	6.8	2.6	1.7	7.7	40.6	7.1	20.5	(2)	(2)	13.0	32.2	13.5	18.7	8.4	2.0	6.4
1965	100.0	19.5	6.9	2.7	1.8	8.2	41.0	6.8	21.5	(2)	(2)	12.6	31.6	12.6	19.0	7.8	1.8	6.0
1966	100.0	20.9	7.0	2.6	1.8	9.5	41.9	7.6	22.6	(2)	(2)	11.7	31.4	11.8	19.6	5.8	1.6	4.2
1967	100.0	22.9	7.4	2.6	1.7	11.2	42.4	7.7	23.5	(2)	(2)	11.2	29.4	10.4	19.0	5.3	1.3	4.0
1968	100.0	24.4	7.8	2.8	1.9	11.8	42.4	8.0	23.6	(2)	(2)	10.7	28.3	9.5	18.8	4.9	1.2	3.7
1969	100.0	26.2	8.3	3.0	2.0	12.9	42.8	8.5	23.9	(2)	(2)	10.5	26.7	8.5	18.2	4.2	1.0	3.2
1970	100.0	27.9	9.1	3.5	2.1	13.2	42.2	8.2	23.7	(2)	(2)	10.3	26.0	7.7	18.3	3.9	1.0	2.9
1971	100.0	29.1	9.0	4.1	2.3	13.7	39.9	7.9	21.7	(2)	(2)	10.3	27.6	7.3	20.3	3.4	.7	2.6
1972	100.0	29.8	9.5	3.7	2.2	14.4	39.9	8.7	21.3	15.8	5.5	9.9	27.2	6.8	20.5	3.0	.6	2.4
1973	100.0	31.1	9.9	4.1	2.3	14.9	40.8	8.9	22.2	16.9	5.3	9.7	25.3	5.7	19.6	2.8	.7	2.1
1974	100.0	32.0	10.4	4.1	2.3	15.2	40.2	9.4	21.9	16.7	5.2	8.9	25.1	5.1	20.0	2.7	.7	2.0

NOTE: See note on table A-15 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-15.

[2] Not available.

Table A-17. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Type of Industry and Class of Worker: Annual Averages, 1948–74

Year	Total employed	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private household[1]	Government	Other		
	Number employed (thousands)											
1948	58, 344	7, 628	1, 645	4, 664	1, 318	50, 714	44, 221	1, 619	5, 261	37, 340	6, 109	385
1949	57, 649	7, 658	1, 728	4, 609	1, 321	49, 992	43, 444	1, 657	5, 411	36, 377	6, 167	380
1950	58, 920	7, 160	1, 630	4, 340	1, 190	51, 758	45, 354	1, 862	5, 789	37, 704	6, 018	383
1951	59, 962	6, 726	1, 547	4, 014	1, 163	53, 234	47, 047	1, 910	6, 057	39, 079	5, 805	383
1952	60, 254	6, 500	1, 437	3, 933	1, 129	53, 749	47, 719	1, 784	6, 460	39, 473	5, 613	417
1953	61, 181	6, 259	1, 375	3, 815	1, 068	54, 919	48, 770	1, 868	6, 538	40, 363	5, 740	409
1954	60, 110	6, 205	1, 343	3, 816	1, 043	53, 903	47, 633	1, 791	6, 617	39, 225	5, 839	431
1955	62, 171	6, 450	1, 601	3, 726	1, 123	55, 722	49, 359	2, 054	6, 821	40, 484	5, 851	511
1956	63, 802	6, 284	1, 580	3, 563	1, 142	57, 512	51, 057	2, 152	6, 915	41, 991	5, 896	558
1957	64, 071	5, 948	1, 583	3, 301	1, 065	58, 123	51, 509	2, 102	7, 176	42, 230	6, 011	602
1958	63, 036	5, 584	1, 564	3, 081	941	57, 450	50, 761	2, 200	7, 471	41, 089	6, 102	588
1959	64, 630	5, 563	1, 582	3, 020	963	59, 065	52, 265	2, 228	7, 686	42, 352	6, 222	579
1960	65, 778	5, 459	1, 762	2, 795	901	60, 318	53, 417	2, 183	7, 935	43, 299	6, 303	598
1961	65, 746	5, 200	1, 629	2, 738	832	60, 545	53, 600	2, 234	8, 176	43, 191	6, 308	639
1962	66, 702	4, 944	1, 561	2, 609	773	61, 759	54, 963	2, 216	8, 691	44, 056	6, 193	603
1963	67, 762	4, 686	1, 564	2, 427	696	63, 075	56, 388	2, 226	9, 082	45, 080	6, 114	573
1964	69, 305	4, 523	1, 469	2, 358	696	64, 781	58, 027	2, 262	9, 350	46, 415	6, 180	576
1965	71, 088	4, 361	1, 387	2, 297	678	66, 728	60, 031	2, 166	9, 608	48, 257	6, 097	600
1966	72, 895	3, 979	1, 266	2, 136	578	68, 916	62, 361	2, 069	10, 322	49, 970	5, 990	564
1967	74, 372	3, 844	1, 301	1, 996	547	70, 527	64, 848	1, 966	11, 146	51, 737	5, 174	506
1968	75, 920	3, 817	1, 281	1, 985	550	72, 103	66, 517	1, 916	11, 590	53, 011	5, 102	485
1969	77, 902	3, 606	1, 179	1, 896	531	74, 296	68, 527	1, 826	12, 023	54, 678	5, 253	517
1970	78, 627	3, 462	1, 153	1, 810	499	75, 165	69, 446	1, 754	12, 424	55, 268	5, 217	502
1971	79, 120	3, 387	1, 161	1, 748	479	75, 732	69, 902	1, 693	12, 764	55, 445	5, 309	521
1972	81, 702	3, 472	1, 216	1, 789	467	78, 230	72, 381	1, 654	13, 329	57, 398	5, 332	517
1973	84, 409	3, 452	1, 254	1, 776	423	80, 957	74, 995	1, 543	13, 562	59, 889	5, 426	536
1974	85, 936	3, 492	1, 349	1, 752	391	82, 443	76, 325	1, 392	14, 002	60, 931	5, 634	485
	Percent distribution											
1948	100. 0	13. 1	2. 8	8. 0	2. 3	86. 9	75. 8	2. 8	9. 0	64. 0	10. 5	0. 7
1949	100. 0	13. 3	3. 0	8. 0	2. 3	86. 7	75. 4	2. 9	9. 4	63. 1	10. 7	. 7
1950	100. 0	12. 2	2. 8	7. 4	2. 0	87. 8	77. 0	3. 2	9. 8	64. 0	10. 2	. 7
1951	100. 0	11. 2	2. 6	6. 7	1. 9	88. 8	78. 5	3. 2	10. 1	65. 2	9. 7	. 6
1952	100. 0	10. 8	2. 4	6. 5	1. 9	89. 2	79. 2	3. 0	10. 7	65. 5	9. 3	. 7
1953	100. 0	10. 2	2. 2	6. 2	1. 7	89. 8	79. 7	3. 1	10. 7	66. 0	9. 4	. 7
1954	100. 0	10. 3	2. 2	6. 3	1. 7	89. 7	79. 2	3. 0	11. 0	65. 3	9. 7	. 7
1955	100. 0	10. 4	2. 6	6. 0	1. 8	89. 6	79. 4	3. 3	11. 0	65. 1	9. 4	. 8
1956	100. 0	9. 9	2. 5	5. 6	1. 8	90. 1	80. 0	3. 4	10. 8	65. 8	9. 2	. 9
1957	100. 0	9. 3	2. 5	5. 2	1. 7	90. 7	80. 4	3. 3	11. 2	65. 9	9. 4	. 9
1958	100. 0	8. 9	2. 5	4. 9	1. 5	91. 1	80. 5	3. 5	11. 9	65. 2	9. 7	. 9
1959	100. 0	8. 6	2. 4	4. 7	1. 5	91. 4	80. 9	3. 4	11. 9	65. 5	9. 6	. 9
1960	100. 0	8. 3	2. 7	4. 2	1. 4	91. 7	81. 2	3. 3	12. 1	65. 8	9. 6	. 9
1961	100. 0	7. 9	2. 5	4. 2	1. 3	92. 1	81. 5	3. 4	12. 4	65. 7	9. 6	1. 0
1962	100. 0	7. 4	2. 3	3. 9	1. 2	92. 6	82. 4	3. 3	13. 0	66. 0	9. 3	. 9
1963	100. 0	6. 9	2. 3	3. 6	1. 0	93. 1	83. 2	3. 3	13. 4	66. 5	9. 0	. 8
1964	100. 0	6. 5	2. 1	3. 4	1. 0	93. 5	83. 7	3. 3	13. 5	67. 0	8. 9	. 8
1965	100. 0	6. 1	2. 0	3. 2	1. 0	93. 9	84. 4	3. 0	13. 5	67. 9	8. 6	. 8
1966	100. 0	5. 5	1. 7	2. 9	. 8	94. 5	85. 5	2. 8	14. 2	68. 6	8. 2	. 8
1967	100. 0	5. 2	1. 7	2. 7	. 7	94. 8	87. 2	2. 6	15. 0	69. 6	7. 0	. 7
1968	100. 0	5. 0	1. 7	2. 6	. 7	95. 0	87. 6	2. 5	15. 3	69. 8	6. 7	. 6
1969	100. 0	4. 6	1. 5	2. 4	. 7	95. 4	88. 0	2. 3	15. 4	70. 2	6. 7	. 7
1970	100. 0	4. 4	1. 5	2. 3	. 6	95. 6	88. 3	2. 2	15. 8	70. 3	6. 6	. 6
1971	100. 0	4. 3	1. 5	2. 2	. 6	95. 7	88. 3	2. 1	16. 1	70. 1	6. 7	. 7
1972	100. 0	4. 2	1. 5	2. 2	. 6	95. 8	88. 6	2. 0	16. 3	70. 3	6. 5	. 6
1973	100. 0	4. 1	1. 5	2. 1	. 5	95. 9	88. 8	1. 8	16. 1	71. 0	6. 4	. 6
1974	100. 0	4. 1	1. 6	2. 0	. 5	95. 9	88. 8	1. 6	16. 3	70. 9	6. 6	. 6

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[1] Differs from the occupation group of private household workers. These figures relate to wage and salary workers in private households regardless of type of occupation, while the occupational data relate to persons whose occupational category is service worker in private households, regardless of class of worker status.

Table A–18. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Color: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)									Unemployment rate								
	Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races			Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1947	2,311	1,692	619	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	3.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	2,276	1,559	717	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.9	5.8	6.1
1949	3,637	2,572	1,065	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.9	9.6	7.9
1950	3,288	2,239	1,049	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.7	5.3	9.0	9.4	8.4
1951	2,055	1,221	834	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.9	6.1
1952	1,883	1,185	698	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	5.2	5.7
1953	1,834	1,202	632	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.8	4.1
1954	3,532	2,344	1,188	2,860	1,913	947	674	431	243	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	9.9	10.3	9.3
1955	2,852	1,854	998	2,248	1,475	773	601	376	225	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.3	8.7	8.8	8.4
1956	2,750	1,711	1,039	2,162	1,368	794	592	345	247	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.2	8.3	7.9	8.9
1957	2,859	1,841	1,018	2,289	1,478	811	569	363	206	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	7.9	8.3	7.3
1958	4,602	3,098	1,504	3,679	2,488	1,191	925	611	314	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	12.6	13.8	10.8
1959	3,740	2,420	1,320	2,947	1,904	1,044	794	518	276	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.6	5.3	10.7	11.5	9.4
1960	3,852	2,486	1,366	3,063	1,987	1,076	787	497	290	5.5	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	10.2	10.7	9.4
1961	4,714	2,997	1,717	3,742	2,398	1,344	970	599	371	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	6.5	12.4	12.8	11.8
1962	3,911	2,423	1,488	3,052	1,915	1,137	859	508	351	5.5	5.2	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	10.9	10.9	11.0
1963	4,070	2,472	1,598	3,208	1,976	1,232	864	496	368	5.7	5.2	6.5	5.0	4.7	5.8	10.8	10.5	11.2
1964	3,786	2,205	1,581	2,999	1,779	1,220	786	426	360	5.2	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.1	5.5	9.6	8.9	10.6
1965	3,366	1,914	1,452	2,691	1,556	1,135	676	359	317	4.5	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.6	5.0	8.1	7.4	9.2
1966	2,875	1,551	1,324	2,253	1,240	1,013	621	311	310	3.8	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.8	4.3	7.3	6.3	8.6
1967	2,975	1,508	1,468	2,338	1,208	1,130	638	299	338	3.8	3.1	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.6	7.4	6.0	9.1
1968	2,817	1,419	1,397	2,226	1,142	1,084	590	277	313	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.7	5.6	8.3
1969	2,831	1,403	1,428	2,261	1,137	1,124	570	266	304	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.1	2.5	4.2	6.4	5.3	7.8
1970	4,088	2,235	1,853	3,337	1,856	1,480	752	379	373	4.9	1.4	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.4	8.2	7.3	9.3
1971	4,993	2,776	2,217	4,074	2,302	1,772	919	474	445	5.9	5.3	6.9	5.4	4.9	6.3	9.9	9.1	10.8
1972	4,840	2,635	2,205	3,884	2,160	1,724	956	475	482	5.6	4.9	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.9	10.0	8.9	11.3
1973	4,304	2,240	2,064	3,411	1,818	1,593	894	423	471	4.9	4.1	6.0	4.3	3.7	5.3	8.9	7.6	10.5
1974	5,076	2,668	2,408	4,057	2,146	1,911	1,018	521	497	5.6	4.8	6.7	5.0	4.3	6.1	9.9	9.1	10.7

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[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because of the absence of population controls by color, and rates by color are not available for 1947.

Table A–19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number unemployed (thousands)									
MALE										
1947	1,692	114	156	392	349	250	203	162	67	28
1948	1,559	112	143	324	289	233	201	178	81	31
1949	2,572	145	207	485	539	414	347	310	125	30
1950	2,239	139	179	377	467	348	327	286	117	41
1951	1,221	102	89	155	241	192	193	162	87	29
1952	1,185	116	89	155	233	192	182	145	73	32
1953	1,202	94	90	152	236	208	196	167	60	26
1954	2,344	142	168	327	517	431	372	275	112	28
1955	1,854	134	140	248	353	328	285	265	102	35
1956	1,711	134	135	240	348	278	270	216	90	46
1957	1,841	140	159	283	349	304	302	220	83	52
1958	3,098	185	231	478	685	552	492	349	124	57
1959	2,420	191	207	343	483	407	390	287	112	53
1960	2,486	200	225	369	492	415	392	294	96	55
1961	2,997	221	258	457	585	507	473	374	122	63
1962	2,423	187	220	381	446	405	381	300	103	65
1963	2,472	248	252	396	444	386	358	289	97	65
1964	2,205	257	230	384	345	323	319	262	85	66
1965	1,914	247	232	311	293	284	253	221	75	66
1966	1,551	220	212	221	238	219	197	180	65	71
1967	1,508	241	207	235	219	185	199	164	60	87
1968	1,419	234	193	258	205	171	165	132	61	88
1969	1,403	244	197	270	205	155	157	127	48	86
1970	2,235	305	294	478	390	253	247	197	71	109
1971	2,776	345	346	635	508	319	313	239	71	119
1972	2,635	355	352	619	456	282	273	226	73	119
1973	2,240	349	298	514	424	209	219	170	57	122
1974	2,668	391	359	631	528	263	252	182	63	142
FEMALE										
1947	619	63	81	124	134	99	72	39	10	18
1948	717	66	86	132	169	113	90	49	12	18
1949	1,065	93	130	195	237	189	124	74	21	18
1950	1,049	87	108	184	235	182	151	82	20	24
1951	834	66	79	118	194	162	125	76	16	17
1952	698	64	76	113	156	133	92	50	13	17
1953	632	56	67	104	143	117	84	51	10	10
1954	1,188	79	112	177	276	249	176	99	20	19
1955	998	77	99	148	224	193	151	90	18	18
1956	1,039	97	112	155	206	198	159	95	19	28
1957	1,018	90	107	147	224	195	146	80	28	25
1958	1,504	114	148	223	308	319	239	122	31	22
1959	1,320	110	146	200	242	266	214	119	23	20
1960	1,366	124	162	214	260	256	222	101	25	24
1961	1,717	142	207	265	304	342	278	141	36	30
1962	1,488	124	189	255	267	283	223	111	37	31
1963	1,598	172	211	262	286	287	231	120	29	31
1964	1,581	179	207	276	262	281	223	122	33	24
1965	1,452	164	231	246	236	263	183	101	27	24
1966	1,324	175	229	224	201	207	173	86	27	30
1967	1,468	160	231	277	261	237	185	93	26	38
1968	1,397	179	233	285	238	199	149	87	27	39
1969	1,428	192	220	290	247	203	163	89	24	43
1970	1,853	231	275	386	325	262	229	111	33	59
1971	2,217	249	318	486	416	310	260	141	38	65
1972	2,205	271	321	497	405	293	237	140	38	72
1973	2,064	279	300	471	416	240	211	117	31	67
1974	2,408	301	359	552	483	294	247	135	36	86

Table A–19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Unemployment rate									
MALE										
1947	4.0	10.3	11.3	8.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.8
1948	3.6	10.1	9.6	6.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.4	5.4
1949	5.9	13.7	14.6	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
1950	5.1	13.3	12.3	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.6
1951	2.8	9.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1952	2.8	10.5	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.5
1953	2.8	8.8	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.6
1954	5.3	13.9	13.2	10.7	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9
1955	4.2	12.5	10.8	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.2
1956	3.8	11.7	10.4	6.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	6.9
1957	4.1	12.4	12.3	7.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.6
1958	6.8	16.3	17.8	12.7	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	8.4
1959	5.3	15.8	14.9	8.7	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	7.8
1960	5.4	15.5	15.0	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.6
1961	6.4	18.3	16.3	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.7
1962	5.2	15.9	13.8	8.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6	8.3
1963	5.2	16.8	15.9	8.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	8.8
1964	4.6	17.1	14.6	8.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	9.0
1965	4.0	16.1	12.4	6.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	8.6
1966	3.2	13.7	10.2	4.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	8.9
1967	3.1	14.5	10.5	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	10.5
1968	2.9	13.9	9.7	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	10.3
1969	2.8	13.8	9.4	5.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	9.8
1970	4.4	16.9	13.4	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	12.2
1971	5.3	18.6	15.0	10.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	12.8
1972	4.9	18.2	14.0	9.2	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	12.7
1973	4.1	17.0	11.4	7.[illegible]	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.0	12.7
1974	4.8	18.5	13.3	8.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.3	14.5
FEMALE										
1947	3.7	9.8	6.8	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	7.8
1948	4.1	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	7.3
1949	6.0	14.4	11.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.8	7.4
1950	5.7	14.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	9.0
1951	4.4	10.0	7.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	6.6
1952	3.6	9.1	7.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.0
1953	3.3	8.5	6.4	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.2
1954	6.0	12.7	10.5	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.0	7.5
1955	4.9	12.0	9.1	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.0
1956	4.8	13.2	9.9	6.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	8.9
1957	4.7	12.6	9.4	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	7.5
1958	6.8	16.6	12.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	6.6
1959	5.9	14.4	12.9	8.1	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	2.8	5.7
1960	5.9	15.4	13.0	8.3	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	7.9
1961	7.2	18.3	15.1	9.8	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	6.2
1962	6.2	16.8	13.5	9.1	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.7
1963	6.5	20.3	15.2	8.9	6.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	7.6
1964	6.2	18.8	15.1	8.6	6.3	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.9
1965	5.5	17.2	14.8	7.3	5.5	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.7
1966	4.8	16.6	12.6	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3
1967	5.2	14.8	12.7	7.0	5.4	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	7.2
1968	4.8	15.9	12.9	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	7.0
1969	4.7	15.5	11.8	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	7.5
1970	5.9	17.4	14.4	7.9	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.3
1971	6.9	18.7	16.2	9.6	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	10.2
1972	6.6	18.8	15.2	9.3	6.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	10.8
1973	6.0	17.7	13.5	8.4	5.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	9.5
1974	6.7	18.2	15.4	9.5	6.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	12.0

Table A–20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–74

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1948	3.4	10.2	9.4	6.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	5.9
1949	5.6	13.4	14.2	9.8	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1
1950	4.7	13.4	11.7	7.7	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.[illegible]	4.6	5.8
1951	2.6	9.5	6.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.7
1952	2.5	10.9	7.0	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.5
1953	2.5	8.9	7.1	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.6
1954	4.8	14.0	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9
1955	3.7	12.2	10.4	7.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.1
1956	3.4	11.2	9.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.1
1957	3.6	11.9	11.2	7.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.8
1958	6.1	14.9	16.5	11.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	7.9
1959	4.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.2
1960	4.8	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	8.1
1961	5.7	16.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2	8.0
1962	4.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	7.6
1963	4.7	17.8	14.2	7.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	7.9
1964	4.1	16.1	13.4	7.4	4.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	7.7
1965	3.6	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.[illegible]	3.4	7.1
1966	2.8	12.5	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	7.6
1967	2.7	12.7	9.0	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
1968	2.6	12.3	8.2	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.8	8.3
1969	2.5	12.5	7.9	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	8.5
1970	4.0	15.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	10.1
1971	4.9	17.1	13.5	9.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	10.8
1972	4.5	16.4	12.4	8.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	10.7
1973	3.7	15.1	10.0	6.5	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	10.7
1974	4.3	16.2	11.5	7.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	11.9
Female										
1948	3.8	9.7	6.8	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.4	7.6
1949	5.7	13.6	10.7	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	7.5
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.1	8.0
1951	4.2	9.6	6.5	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	7.1
1952	3.3	9.3	6.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	7.6
1953	3.1	8.3	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.0
1954	5.6	12.0	9.4	6.4	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	2.8	6.8
1955	4.3	11.6	7.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	7.1
1956	4.2	12.1	8.3	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.3	7.8
1957	4.3	11.9	7.9	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.8
1958	6.2	15.6	11.0	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.8
1959	5.3	13.3	11.1	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	5.2
1960	5.3	14.5	11.5	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.8	6.3
1961	6.5	17.0	13.6	8.4	6.6	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	6.6
1962	5.5	15.6	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	4.0	5.6
1963	5.8	18.1	13.2	7.4	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	5.9
1964	5.5	17.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.4
1966	4.3	14.5	10.7	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.4
1967	4.6	12.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2
1968	4.3	13.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.7	5.4
1969	4.2	13.8	10.0	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	6.4
1970	5.4	15.3	11.9	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.3	7.4
1971	6.3	16.7	14.1	8.5	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	8.3
1972	5.9	17.0	12.3	8.2	5.5	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	8.1
1973	5.3	15.7	10.9	7.0	5.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	7.8
1974	6.1	16.4	13.0	8.2	5.7	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	9.9

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–74—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1948	5.8	9.4	10.5	11.7	4.7	5.2	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.2
1949	9.6	15.8	17.1	15.8	8.5	8.[illegible]	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.1
1950	9.4	12.1	17.7	12.6	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.8
1951	4.9	8.7	9.6	6.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.9
1952	5.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	5.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5
1953	4.8	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	5.1
1954	10.3	13.4	14.7	16.9	10.1	9.0	9.3	7.5	7.5	5.1
1955	8.8	14.8	12.9	12.4	8.6	8.2	6.4	9.0	7.1	12.7
1956	7.9	15.7	14.9	12.0	7.6	6.6	5.4	8.1	4.9	13.0
1957	8.3	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	14.1
1958	13.8	27.1	26.7	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	13.0
1959	11.5	22.3	27.2	16.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7
1960	10.7	22.7	25.1	13.1	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.3	13.3
1961	12.8	31.0	23.9	15.3	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	9.4	14.3
1962	10.9	21.9	21.8	14.6	10.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	11.9	15.2
1963	10.5	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1	16.9
1964	8.9	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	6.2	5.9	8.1	8.3	19.1
1965	7.4	27.1	20.2	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	20.3
1966	6.3	22.5	20.5	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	20.0
1967	6.0	28.9	20.1	8.0	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.1	24.1
1968	5.6	26.6	19.0	8.3	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.0	26.0
1969	5.3	24.7	19.0	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	22.1
1970	7.3	27.8	23.1	12.6	6.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	29.0
1971	9.1	33.4	26.0	16.2	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	3.4	32.2
1972	8.9	35.1	26.2	14.7	6.8	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.9	31.8
1973	7.6	34.4	22.1	12.6	5.8	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	34.1
1974	9.1	39.0	26.6	15.4	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	5.6	37.9
Female										
1948	6.1	11.8	14.6	10.2	7.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	(1)
1949	7.9	20.3	15.9	12.5	8.5	6.2	4.0	5.6	1.6	(1)
1950	8.4	17.6	14.1	13.0	9.1	6.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	(1)
1951	6.1	13.0	15.1	8.8	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	(1)
1952	5.7	6.3	16.8	10.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.5	(1)
1953	4.1	10.3	9.9	5.5	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	(1)
1954	9.3	19.1	21.6	13.2	10.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	(1)
1955	8.4	15.4	21.4	13.0	10.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.3	(1)
1956	8.9	22.0	23.4	14.[illegible]	9.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	2.8	(1)
1957	7.3	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	(1)
1958	10.8	25.4	30.0	18.9	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	(1)
1959	9.4	25.8	29.9	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3	(1)
1960	9.4	25.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	(1)
1961	11.8	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5	(1)
1962	11.0	27.8	31.2	18.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7	(1)
1963	11.2	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	(1)
1964	10.6	36.5	29.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2	(1)
1965	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	(1)
1966	8.6	34.8	29.2	12.6	8.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.0	(1)
1967	9.1	32.0	28.3	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	27.1
1968	8.3	33.7	26.2	12.3	8.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	28.9
1969	7.8	31.2	25.7	12.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	28.1
1970	9.3	36.9	32.9	15.0	7.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	30.9
1971	10.8	38.5	33.7	17.3	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	33.3
1972	11.3	38.3	38.7	17.4	10.2	7.2	4.7	4.0	2.0	39.3
1973	10.5	36.5	33.3	17.6	9.7	5.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	35.6
1974	10.7	36.2	33.7	18.0	8.6	6.7	4.3	3.3	1.5	37.9

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[1] Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table A–21. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1958–74 [1]

Year	Total unemployed	Experienced workers															Persons with no previous work experience [2]
		White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmers and farm laborers	
									Operatives								
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Total	Except transport	Transport equipment	Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers		
	Unemployment rate																
1958	6.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	4.1	4.4	10.2	6.8	11.0	(3)	(3)	15.0	6.9	5.6	7.4	3.2	--------
1959	5.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	3.8	3.7	7.6	5.3	7.6	(3)	(3)	12.6	6.1	5.2	6.4	2.6	--------
1960	5.5	2.7	1.7	1.4	3.8	3.8	7.8	5.3	8.0	(3)	(3)	12.6	5.8	5.3	6.0	2.7	--------
1961	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	4.9	4.6	9.2	6.3	9.6	(3)	(3)	14.7	7.2	6.4	7.4	2.8	--------
1962	5.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	4.3	4.0	7.4	5.1	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.5	6.2	5.5	6.5	2.3	--------
1963	5.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	4.3	4.0	7.3	4.8	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	3.0	--------
1964	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	6.6	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.0	5.4	6.1	3.1	--------
1965	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.4	3.3	5.3	3.6	5.5	(3)	(3)	8.6	5.3	4.7	5.5	2.6	--------
1966	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.2	2.8	4.4	(3)	(3)	7.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	2.2	--------
1967	3.8	2.2	1.3	.9	3.2	3.1	4.4	2.5	5.0	(3)	(3)	7.6	4.5	4.1	4.6	2.3	--------
1968	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.4	4.5	(3)	(3)	7.2	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.1	--------
1969	3.5	2.1	1.3	.9	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.2	4.4	(3)	(3)	6.7	4.2	3.6	4.3	1.9	--------
1970	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	3.9	4.0	6.2	3.8	7.1	(3)	(3)	9.5	5.3	4.2	5.5	2.6	--------
1971	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.6	4.3	4.8	7.4	4.7	8.3	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.3	4.5	6.5	2.6	--------
1972	5.6	3.4	2.4	1.8	4.3	4.7	6.5	4.3	6.9	7.6	4.7	10.3	6.3	4.0	6.6	2.6	--------
1973	4.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	3.7	4.2	5.3	3.7	5.7	6.1	4.1	8.4	5.7	4.4	5.9	2.5	--------
1974	5.6	3.3	2.3	1.8	4.2	4.6	6.7	4.4	7.5	8.2	5.1	10.1	6.3	4.4	6.5	2.5	--------
	Percent distribution																
1958	100.0	18.4	3.0	2.6	3.7	9.1	57.4	13.4	30.6	(3)	(3)	13.4	12.1	2.5	9.5	3.8	8.3
1959	100.0	19.7	3.3	2.4	4.5	9.5	52.6	12.7	26.0	(3)	(3)	14.0	13.4	2.9	10.5	3.8	10.5
1960	100.0	20.2	3.4	2.5	4.3	10.0	52.8	12.3	27.1	(3)	(3)	13.3	12.9	2.9	10.0	3.7	10.4
1961	100.0	21.0	3.4	2.8	4.6	10.1	51.1	12.4	26.5	(3)	(3)	12.3	13.6	3.0	10.6	3.1	11.3
1962	100.0	21.7	3.6	2.8	4.7	10.6	49.2	11.8	24.9	(3)	(3)	12.4	14.2	3.0	11.2	2.7	12.1
1963	100.0	21.7	3.8	2.7	4.6	10.6	47.7	11.2	24.7	(3)	(3)	11.9	13.9	3.0	10.9	3.3	13.4
1964	100.0	21.6	3.9	2.7	4.1	10.8	45.3	10.3	23.9	(3)	(3)	11.1	14.9	3.1	11.8	3.6	14.7
1965	100.0	22.3	4.0	2.5	4.8	11.1	43.4	10.2	22.9	(3)	(3)	10.3	14.9	2.9	12.0	3.3	16.1
1966	100.0	23.6	4.3	2.6	4.6	12.1	41.5	9.7	21.9	(3)	(3)	9.9	15.5	2.9	12.7	2.8	16.6
1967	100.0	25.3	4.5	2.3	5.1	13.4	42.6	8.4	24.5	(3)	(3)	9.7	14.8	2.5	12.3	2.9	14.5
1968	100.0	25.7	4.5	2.7	4.7	13.9	41.7	8.7	23.2	(3)	(3)	9.8	15.5	2.5	13.0	2.6	14.5
1969	100.0	27.6	5.1	2.7	4.9	14.8	40.8	8.0	23.4	(3)	(3)	9.4	14.8	2.2	12.7	2.2	14.6
1970	100.0	27.2	5.6	2.7	4.8	14.2	45.1	9.7	25.8	(3)	(3)	9.6	13.2	1.7	11.5	2.0	12.4
1971	100.0	27.8	6.7	2.9	4.5	13.7	43.6	10.2	23.7	(3)	(3)	9.8	14.4	1.4	13.0	1.6	12.6
1972	100.0	28.3	5.8	3.0	4.9	14.5	40.8	10.0	20.8	17.6	3.3	10.0	15.2	1.2	14.0	1.7	14.0
1973	100.0	28.3	6.0	2.9	4.8	14.6	39.2	10.1	19.9	16.7	3.3	9.2	15.7	1.4	14.2	1.8	15.0
1974	100.0	28.0	5.6	3.3	4.7	14.3	42.1	10.3	22.1	18.7	3.5	9.7	15.1	1.1	13.9	1.6	13.3

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[1] See footnote 1, table A–15.
[2] Unemployed persons who never held a full-time civilian job.
[3] Not available.

NOTE: Unemployment rates by occupation group are not considered significantly affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971 and the question that was added to the survey in December 1971. However, the new classification system does affect the comparability of the percent distribution of unemployment. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table A–22. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Major Industry Group: Annual Averages, 1948–74

Year	Total unemployed[1]	Experienced wage and salary workers											
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers									Government
				Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate	Service industries
							Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
	Unemployment rate												
1948	3.8	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.0	8.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.7	1.8	4.8	2.2
1949	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.9	13.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	5.9	6.2	2.1	6.7	3.1
1950	5.3	6.0	9.0	3.9	6.7	12.2	6.2	5.7	6.7	4.6	6.0	2.2	6.4	3.0
1951	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	7.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	2.3	3.9	1.5	4.2	1.8
1952	3.0	3.3	4.8	3.6	3.8	6.7	3.5	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.5	1.7	3.6	1.6
1953	2.9	3.2	5.6	3.4	4.6	7.2	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.4	1.5
1954	5.5	6.2	8.9	6.7	14.4	12.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.6	5.7	2.3	5.5	2.2
1955	4.4	4.8	7.2	5.1	9.0	10.9	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.7	2.3	5.2	2.0
1956	4.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	6.8	10.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.0	4.5	1.7	4.6	1.7
1957	4.3	4.6	6.9	4.9	5.8	10.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.9
1958	6.8	7.3	10.3	7.9	10.9	15.3	9.3	10.6	7.7	6.1	6.8	2.8	5.7	2.5
1959	5.5	5.7	9.0	6.1	9.7	13.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.4	5.8	2.5	5.3	2.2
1960	5.5	5.7	8.3	6.2	9.5	13.5	6.2	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.9	2.4	5.1	2.4
1961	6.7	6.8	9.6	7.5	11.1	15.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	5.3	7.3	3.3	6.2	2.5
1962	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.1	7.7	13.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	2.1
1963	5.7	5.6	9.2	6.1	7.3	13.3	5.7	5.5	6.0	4.2	6.2	2.7	5.7	2.2
1964	5.2	5.0	9.7	5.4	6.7	11.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	3.5	5.7	2.6	5.3	2.1
1965	4.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	5.3	10.1	4.0	3.5	4.7	2.9	5.0	2.3	4.6	1.9
1966	3.8	3.5	6.6	3.8	3.5	7.1	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	3.9	1.8
1967	3.8	3.6	6.9	3.9	3.4	6.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	2.5	3.9	1.8
1968	3.6	3.4	6.3	3.0	3.1	6.9	3.3	3.0	3.7	1.9	4.0	2.2	3.6	1.8
1969	3.5	3.3	6.0	3.5	2.9	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.2	4.1	2.1	3.5	1.9
1970	4.9	4.8	7.5	5.2	3.1	9.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	3.2	5.3	2.8	4.7	2.2
1971	5.9	5.7	7.9	6.2	4.1	10.4	6.8	7.0	6.5	3.8	6.4	3.3	5.6	2.9
1972	5.6	5.3	7.6	5.7	3.2	10.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	3.5	6.4	3.4	5.3	2.9
1973	4.9	4.5	6.9	4.8	2.9	8.8	4.3	3.9	4.9	3.0	5.6	2.7	4.8	2.7
1974	5.6	5.3	7.3	5.7	2.9	10.6	5.7	5.4	6.2	3.2	6.4	3.1	5.1	3.0
	Percent distribution												
1948	100.0	89.7	4.2	80.4	1.2	10.1	29.8	14.9	14.9	6.5	18.2	1.3	13.2	5.2
1949	100.0	90.9	3.6	82.5	2.0	10.4	34.1	17.9	16.2	6.9	15.9	1.0	12.1	4.8
1950	100.0	90.7	4.9	80.4	1.8	10.6	29.8	14.2	15.6	5.7	17.6	1.2	13.7	5.4
1951	100.0	90.1	3.4	81.3	1.7	10.6	30.9	13.1	17.8	4.6	18.2	1.3	14.0	5.4
1952	100.0	90.3	3.8	81.1	1.9	11.6	30.4	14.1	16.3	5.0	17.3	1.7	13.3	5.4
1953	100.0	90.7	4.4	80.9	2.5	12.3	29.2	13.7	15.4	4.9	17.1	1.8	13.1	5.4
1954	100.0	91.3	3.7	83.3	3.0	10.9	34.9	20.4	14.5	6.5	15.5	1.3	11.2	4.2
1955	100.0	89.8	4.3	80.5	2.4	11.8	28.8	15.3	13.5	5.7	16.2	1.7	14.0	4.9
1956	100.0	88.7	4.5	79.8	1.8	11.4	30.2	16.3	13.9	4.6	16.7	1.4	13.8	4.3
1957	100.0	88.8	4.1	79.8	1.4	12.2	31.5	17.6	13.9	4.9	16.1	1.4	12.3	4.9
1958	100.0	88.9	3.9	80.9	1.5	11.4	34.9	22.5	12.4	5.3	15.3	1.5	11.0	4.1
1959	100.0	86.8	4.2	77.9	1.6	12.5	28.2	16.3	11.8	4.8	16.5	1.7	12.8	4.7
1960	100.0	86.5	4.1	77.4	1.5	12.0	28.6	16.3	12.4	5.0	16.5	1.6	12.1	5.0
1961	100.0	86.0	3.6	77.9	1.4	11.5	29.2	17.7	11.5	4.6	16.6	1.9	12.6	4.5
1962	100.0	85.3	3.2	77.3	1.2	11.9	26.7	14.7	12.0	4.2	17.3	2.1	13.9	4.8
1963	100.0	83.8	3.9	75.0	1.0	11.2	26.1	14.1	12.0	4.2	16.9	1.8	13.8	4.9
1964	100.0	82.4	4.1	73.3	1.0	10.3	24.9	13.2	11.7	3.8	17.1	2.0	14.3	5.2
1965	100.0	81.0	3.4	72.0	.8	10.8	23.0	11.3	11.7	3.5	17.3	2.0	14.4	5.7
1966	100.0	80.8	3.1	71.0	.7	9.9	22.6	11.3	11.3	3.1	18.3	2.1	14.5	6.7
1967	100.0	83.6	3.2	73.5	.6	9.1	26.2	14.2	12.0	3.6	17.6	2.8	14.5	7.1
1968	100.0	83.7	3.1	72.8	.6	9.2	24.7	13.2	11.5	3.4	18.3	2.7	15.1	7.7
1969	100.0	83.8	2.7	73.0	.5	8.3	25.0	13.6	11.5	3.8	18.9	2.6	14.8	8.1
1970	100.0	86.2	2.3	77.0	.4	9.3	29.2	17.6	11.6	3.7	17.9	2.5	14.0	6.9
1971	100.0	85.7	2.0	76.0	.5	8.5	28.0	16.8	11.2	3.5	18.9	2.6	14.1	7.7
1972	100.0	84.4	2.1	74.0	.4	9.2	23.7	13.4	10.3	3.5	20.4	2.8	14.1	8.3
1973	100.0	83.5	2.2	72.5	.4	9.3	21.5	11.5	10.1	3.3	20.5	2.7	14.7	8.8
1974	100.0	85.1	2.1	74.5	.4	9.4	24.4	13.7	10.8	3.1	20.5	2.7	13.9	8.6

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[1] Also includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A–23. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Marital Status: Annual Averages, 1957–74 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1957–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Both sexes	Male				Female			
		Total	Single	Married, wife present	Widowed, divorced, separated	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Widowed, divorced, separated
1957	4.3	4.1	9.2	2.8	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.7
1958	6.8	6.8	13.3	5.1	11.2	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.7
1959	5.5	5.3	11.6	3.6	8.6	5.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
1960	5.6	5.4	11.7	3.7	8.4	5.9	7.5	5.2	5.9
1961	6.7	6.5	13.1	4.6	10.3	7.2	8.7	6.4	7.4
1962	5.6	5.3	11.2	3.6	9.9	6.2	7.9	5.4	6.4
1963	5.7	5.3	12.4	3.4	9.6	6.5	8.9	5.4	6.7
1964	5.2	4.7	11.5	2.8	8.9	6.2	8.7	5.1	6.4
1965	4.6	4.0	10.1	2.4	7.2	5.5	8.2	4.5	5.4
1966	3.9	3.3	8.6	1.9	5.6	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.7
1966 [2]	3.8	3.2	8.6	1.9	5.5	4.9	7.9	3.7	4.7
1967	3.8	3.1	8.3	1.8	4.9	5.2	7.5	4.5	4.6
1968	3.6	2.9	8.0	1.6	4.2	4.8	7.6	3.9	4.2
1969	3.5	2.8	8.0	1.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	3.9	4.0
1970	4.9	4.4	11.2	2.6	6.4	5.9	9.0	4.9	5.2
1971	5.9	5.3	13.2	3.2	7.4	6.9	10.5	5.7	6.3
1972	5.6	4.9	12.4	2.8	7.0	6.6	10.1	5.4	6.1
1973	4.9	4.1	10.4	2.3	5.4	6.0	9.4	4.6	5.8
1974	5.6	4.8	11.8	2.7	6.2	6.7	10.5	5.3	6.3

[1] Comparable annual averages are not available prior to 1957; data for 1 month of each year beginning 1947 are shown in table B–1.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table A–24. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Duration of Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)								Percent distribution							
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over			Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
						Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over						Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
1947	2,311	1,210	203	308	193	398	234	164	100.0	52.4	8.8	13.3	8.4	17.2	10.1	7.1
1948	2,276	1,300	208	297	164	309	193	116	100.0	57.1	9.1	13.0	7.2	13.6	8.5	5.1
1949	3,637	1,756	309	555	331	683	427	256	100.0	48.3	8.5	15.3	9.1	18.8	11.8	7.0
1950	3,288	1,450	275	479	301	782	425	357	100.0	44.1	8.4	14.6	9.2	23.8	12.9	10.9
1951	2,055	1,177	169	252	153	303	166	137	100.0	57.3	8.2	12.3	7.4	14.7	8.1	6.7
1952	1,883	1,135	168	223	126	232	148	84	100.0	60.2	8.9	11.8	6.7	12.3	7.9	4.5
1953	1,834	1,142	149	209	124	211	132	79	100.0	62.2	8.1	11.4	6.8	11.5	7.2	4.3
1954	3,532	1,605	306	504	305	812	495	317	100.0	45.4	8.7	14.3	8.6	23.0	14.0	9.0
1955	2,852	1,335	230	368	217	703	367	336	100.0	46.8	8.1	12.9	7.6	24.6	12.9	11.8
1956	2,750	1,412	234	360	211	533	301	232	100.0	51.3	8.5	13.1	7.7	19.4	10.9	8.4
1957	2,859	1,408	258	392	240	560	321	239	100.0	49.3	9.0	13.7	8.4	19.6	11.2	8.4
1958	4,602	1,753	363	596	438	1,452	785	667	100.0	38.1	7.9	13.0	9.5	31.6	17.1	14.5
1959	3,740	1,585	304	474	335	1,040	469	571	100.0	42.4	8.1	12.7	9.0	27.8	12.5	15.3
1960	3,852	1,719	324	499	353	956	502	454	100.0	44.6	8.4	13.0	9.2	24.8	13.0	11.8
1961	4,714	1,806	377	587	411	1,532	728	804	100.0	38.3	8.0	12.5	8.7	32.5	15.4	17.1
1962	3,911	1,659	334	478	323	1,119	534	585	100.0	42.4	8.5	12.2	8.3	28.6	13.6	15.0
1963	4,070	1,751	358	519	354	1,088	535	553	100.0	43.0	8.8	12.8	8.7	26.7	13.1	13.6
1964	3,786	1,697	314	483	319	973	490	482	100.0	44.8	8.3	12.8	8.4	25.7	12.9	12.7
1965	3,366	1,628	286	422	276	755	404	351	100.0	48.4	8.5	12.5	8.2	22.4	12.0	10.4
1966	2,875	1,535	252	346	206	536	295	241	100.0	53.4	8.8	12.0	7.2	18.6	10.3	8.4
1967	2,975	1,635	273	397	218	449	271	177	100.0	54.9	9.3	13.3	7.3	15.1	9.1	5.9
1968	2,817	1,594	247	367	197	412	256	156	100.0	56.6	8.8	13.0	7.0	14.6	9.1	5.5
1969	2,831	1,629	263	364	200	375	242	133	100.0	57.5	9.3	12.9	7.1	13.2	8.5	4.7
1970	4,088	2,137	394	564	331	662	427	235	100.0	52.3	9.6	13.8	8.1	16.2	10.4	5.7
1971	4,993	2,234	456	687	435	1,181	665	517	100.0	44.7	9.1	13.8	8.7	23.7	13.3	10.4
1972	4,840	2,223	425	664	369	1,158	597	562	100.0	45.9	8.8	13.7	7.6	23.9	12.3	11.6
1973	4,304	2,196	390	576	330	812	475	337	100.0	51.0	9.1	13.4	7.7	18.9	11.0	7.8
1974	5,076	2,567	464	690	418	937	563	373	100.0	50.6	9.1	13.6	8.2	18.5	11.1	7.3

Table A–25. Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–74

Year and reason for unemployment	Total unemployed (thousands)	Percent distribution of unemployed						Unemployment rate [1]					
		Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Negro and other races	Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Negro and other races
1967													
Total: Number (thousands)	[2] 3,008	[2] 3,008	859	1,061	1,088	2,366	642	3.8	13.2	2.3	4.3	3.4	7.4
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,229	40.9	17.5	63.9	36.8	41.7	37.8	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.8
Left last job	438	14.6	11.1	15.5	16.4	14.7	14.2	.6	1.5	.4	.7	.5	1.1
Reentered labor force	945	31.4	34.5	18.3	41.8	31.3	33.0	1.2	4.5	.4	1.8	1.1	2.4
Never worked before	396	13.1	36.9	2.3	5.0	12.4	16.0	.5	4.9	.1	.2	.4	1.2
1968													
Total: Number (thousands)	2,817	2,817	839	993	985	2,226	590	3.6	12.7	2.2	3.8	3.2	6.7
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,070	38.0	15.5	60.4	34.7	38.1	37.4	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.5
Left last job	431	15.3	11.6	16.8	17.0	15.5	14.5	.5	1.5	.4	.6	.5	1.0
Reentered labor force	909	32.3	33.5	20.7	42.9	32.3	33.2	1.2	4.2	.4	1.6	1.0	2.2
Never worked before	407	14.4	39.4	2.2	5.6	14.1	15.9	.5	5.0	(3)	.2	.4	1.1
1969													
Total: Number (thousands)	2,831	2,831	853	963	1,015	2,261	570	3.5	12.2	2.1	3.7	3.1	6.4
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,017	35.9	14.8	57.8	33.0	36.1	35.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3
Left last job	436	15.4	11.9	17.0	16.8	15.8	13.9	.5	1.5	.4	.6	.5	.9
Reentered labor force	965	34.1	34.5	22.4	44.8	33.9	34.7	1.2	4.2	.5	1.7	1.1	2.2
Never worked before	413	14.6	38.8	2.8	5.5	14.2	16.2	.5	4.8	.1	.2	.4	1.0
1970													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,088	4,088	1,105	1,636	1,347	3,337	752	4.9	15.3	3.5	4.8	4.5	8.2
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,809	44.3	18.1	65.1	40.4	45.0	40.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.3
Left last job	549	13.4	11.4	12.8	15.9	13.7	12.3	.7	1.7	.4	.8	.6	1.0
Reentered labor force	1,227	30.0	34.3	19.4	39.4	29.4	32.5	1.5	5.2	.7	1.9	1.3	2.7
Never worked before	503	12.3	36.2	2.7	4.3	11.9	14.3	.6	5.5	.1	.2	.5	1.2
1971													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,993	4,993	1,257	2,086	1,650	4,074	919	5.9	16.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	9.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,313	46.3	18.5	66.3	42.2	47.2	42.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.6	4.2
Left last job	587	11.8	9.2	11.4	14.2	11.9	11.2	.7	1.6	.5	.8	.6	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,466	29.4	32.5	19.6	30.3	28.9	31.6	1.7	5.5	.9	2.3	1.6	3.1
Never worked before	627	12.6	39.8	2.7	4.3	12.1	14.8	.7	6.7	.1	.2	.7	1.5
1972													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,840	4,840	1,302	1,928	1,610	3,884	956	5.6	16.2	4.0	5.4	5.0	10.0
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,089	43.1	18.9	62.6	39.4	44.0	39.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Left last job	635	13.1	9.9	12.7	16.2	13.6	11.4	.7	1.6	.5	.9	.7	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,444	29.8	30.2	21.6	39.4	29.1	32.8	1.7	4.9	.9	2.1	1.5	3.3
Never worked before	672	13.9	41.0	3.1	4.9	13.3	16.1	.8	6.6	.1	.3	.7	1.6
1973													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,304	4,304	1,225	1,594	1,485	3,410	894	4.9	14.5	3.2	4.8	4.3	8.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,666	38.7	17.2	59.1	34.6	39.8	34.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.1
Left last job	674	15.7	11.8	15.9	18.6	16.2	13.7	.8	1.7	.5	.9	.7	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,323	30.7	29.5	21.6	41.5	30.0	33.4	1.5	4.3	.7	2.0	1.3	3.0
Never worked before	642	14.9	41.5	3.4	5.3	14.0	18.4	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.6
1974													
Total: Number (thousands)	5,076	5,076	1,410	1,918	1,748	4,057	1,018	5.6	16.0	3.8	5.5	5.0	9.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,205	43.5	19.7	65.3	38.6	44.2	40.3	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.9
Left last job	756	14.9	12.2	14.1	18.0	15.6	12.0	.8	2.0	.5	1.0	.8	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,441	28.4	30.6	18.1	37.9	27.9	30.2	1.6	4.9	.7	2.1	1.4	3.0
Never worked before	672	13.2	37.4	2.4	5.6	12.2	17.5	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.7

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[1] For the reasons categories, unemployment rates are computed as a percent of the total civilian labor force and thus will sum to the total rate shown.

[2] Differs slightly from the 1967 total published elsewhere because of technical reasons connected with the introduction of a new series.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table A–26. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Color and Sex: Annual Averages, 1970–74

Year, color, and sex	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1970								
White	2,632	28.5	10.8	71.9	14.3	25.1	7.7	1.58
Male	1,433	31.1	11.0	72.9	16.3	23.7	10.2	1.65
Female	1,198	25.4	10.5	70.8	11.8	26.9	4.7	1.50
Negro and other races	645	37.4	7.1	67.4	14.3	16.4	6.5	1.49
Male	313	41.2	7.3	69.0	16.0	13.7	8.0	1.55
Female	333	33.9	7.2	65.5	12.6	18.9	5.1	1.43
1971								
White	3,314	28.5	10.3	72.8	15.3	27.1	7.0	1.61
Male	1,838	32.2	10.7	73.3	17.5	25.6	9.2	1.68
Female	1,476	24.0	9.7	72.2	12.5	28.9	4.2	1.52
Negro and other races	804	40.4	7.3	66.5	14.9	20.3	6.3	1.56
Male	397	44.6	7.6	66.8	17.4	18.4	8.3	1.63
Female	406	36.5	7.1	66.5	12.6	22.2	4.4	1.49
1972								
White	3,260	26.5	9.4	72.5	13.7	27.7	6.3	1.56
Male	1,778	29.9	9.4	72.9	15.6	25.6	8.3	1.62
Female	1,482	22.4	9.4	71.9	11.5	30.2	3.8	1.49
Negro and other races	870	35.4	6.8	69.3	14.3	19.4	6.2	1.51
Male	422	37.0	7.3	71.3	16.4	17.5	7.3	1.57
Female	448	33.9	6.9	67.4	12.3	21.2	5.1	1.46
1973								
White	2,879	24.9	7.8	72.2	14.1	28.2	6.8	1.53
Male	1,504	26.8	7.6	72.8	15.8	26.3	9.3	1.59
Female	1,375	21.0	8.1	71.6	12.1	30.3	4.1	1.47
Negro and other races	830	32.5	6.5	69.8	14.1	18.9	5.7	1.47
Male	382	35.1	7.1	72.5	15.4	17.8	6.5	1.54
Female	448	30.4	6.0	67.6	12.9	19.9	5.1	1.42
1974								
White	3,298	24.5	8.0	72.5	14.2	28.4	7.0	1.55
Male	1,696	27.7	8.0	72.9	16.6	26.0	9.9	1.61
Female	1,603	21.1	7.9	72.0	11.7	31.0	3.9	1.48
Negro and other races	902	32.9	7.3	69.7	14.9	21.7	5.6	1.52
Male	453	35.8	7.3	69.5	18.1	20.3	7.1	1.58
Female	449	30.1	7.3	69.9	11.6	23.2	4.2	1.46

NOTE: The total for jobseekers is less than the total unemployed shown elsewhere in this report because persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new wage and salary job within 30 days are not actually seeking jobs. It should also be noted that the sum of the percentages exceeds 100 percent because some jobseekers use more than one method.

Table A-27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1970–74

Year, sex, and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1970								
Total	3,277	30.2	10.1	71.0	14.3	23.4	7.4	1.56
16 to 19 years	1,018	21.9	6.6	76.9	13.8	20.1	4.9	1.44
20 to 24 years	722	36.6	11.5	72.3	14.0	24.9	4.3	1.64
25 to 34 years	529	34.6	12.7	68.8	14.6	25.5	7.8	1.64
35 to 44 years	365	33.2	11.2	68.8	14.5	24.9	9.6	1.62
45 to 54 years	343	33.2	12.2	67.6	14.6	25.7	10.8	1.64
55 years and over	300	28.3	10.0	58.3	15.0	23.0	16.7	1.52
Male	1,746	32.9	10.4	72.2	16.3	21.9	9.8	1.63
16 to 19 years	547	21.9	5.5	79.5	13.7	18.5	4.6	1.45
20 to 24 years	382	39.5	11.5	73.6	16.5	[illegible]	5.5	1.70
25 to 34 years	272	42.3	15.1	69.5	18.4	25.4	11.0	1.81
35 to 44 years	172	38.4	13.4	70.3	18.0	24.4	15.1	1.80
45 to 54 years	174	36.2	13.2	68.4	17.8	25.3	16.1	1.77
55 years and over	199	30.2	9.5	58.8	13.1	19.1	20.6	1.52
Female	1,531	27.2	9.8	69.7	12.0	25.1	4.8	1.49
16 to 19 years	471	22.1	7.9	74.1	12.1	22.1	5.3	1.44
20 to 24 years	339	33.3	11.5	71.1	11.2	26.8	2.9	1.57
25 to 34 years	257	26.8	10.1	68.1	10.9	25.7	4.3	1.46
35 to 44 years	193	28.5	9.8	67.4	11.4	25.4	4.7	1.47
45 to 54 years	169	30.2	10.7	66.9	11.2	26.0	5.3	1.51
55 years and over	101	24.8	10.8	56.4	18.8	30.7	9.9	1.50
1971								
Total	4,117	30.8	9.7	71.6	15.2	25.7	6.7	1.60
16 to 19 years	1,171	20.6	5.6	78.1	13.8	20.8	4.4	1.43
20 to 24 years	958	36.0	11.7	72.0	14.8	30.0	4.5	1.69
25 to 34 years	730	36.7	11.5	71.1	15.3	27.8	6.7	1.70
35 to 44 years	466	33.7	11.2	67.6	15.5	27.0	8.6	1.64
45 to 54 years	425	34.6	11.5	66.8	16.5	26.1	10.8	1.66
55 years and over	368	30.4	10.1	61.4	17.9	24.7	14.9	1.59
Male	2,235	34.4	10.2	72.1	17.4	24.3	9.1	1.68
16 to 19 years	639	21.4	4.4	80.0	16.1	18.5	4.2	1.44
20 to 24 years	534	40.4	9.2	73.0	16.9	28.7	5.4	1.75
25 to 34 years	374	43.0	13.6	71.1	18.4	27.5	9.1	1.83
35 to 44 years	225	40.9	15.1	67.1	18.7	26.7	14.2	1.83
45 to 54 years	227	30.2	14.1	66.1	17.6	25.1	16.7	1.78
55 years and over	236	30.9	10.2	61.0	19.1	22.0	18.6	1.63
Female	1,882	22.6	9.1	70.9	12.5	27.5	4.3	1.51
16 to 19 years	532	19.5	7.0	75.8	11.1	23.3	4.5	1.41
20 to 24 years	424	30.4	12.7	70.8	12.3	31.6	3.5	1.61
25 to 34 years	353	30.1	9.3	71.3	12.7	28.2	4.2	1.56
35 to 44 years	240	27.1	7.9	68.3	12.5	27.1	3.8	1.47
45 to 54 years	198	29.3	3.6	67.2	15.6	27.3	4.0	1.52
55 years and over	132	28.8	9.1	62.1	15.9	29.5	6.8	1.52
1972								
Total	4,130	28.4	8.8	71.8	13.8	26.0	6.3	1.55
16 to 19 years	1,214	18.5	5.3	78.3	13.3	20.8	3.7	1.40
20 to 24 years	986	32.6	10.0	71.9	12.4	28.8	4.6	1.60
25 to 34 years	699	33.9	10.9	70.7	15.5	27.6	6.2	1.65
35 to 44 years	455	35.2	12.1	67.7	13.6	29.5	7.0	1.65
45 to 54 years	393	31.8	10.7	66.9	13.5	28.8	10.7	1.62
55 years and over	382	27.7	7.1	62.6	16.8	25.4	13.6	1.53
Male	2,201	31.2	9.0	72.6	15.7	24.1	8.1	1.61
16 to 19 years	654	18.5	5.0	80.1	15.7	18.7	3.1	1.41
20 to 24 years	538	35.9	10.2	73.4	13.9	27.7	5.4	1.67
25 to 34 years	350	40.3	11.7	71.7	18.6	27.1	8.3	1.78
35 to 44 years	215	41.4	14.9	67.4	15.8	27.0	11.2	1.78
45 to 54 years	203	34.5	11.3	64.5	13.8	26.1	17.7	1.68
55 years and over	239	30.1	6.3	61.1	16.7	22.2	17.6	1.54
Female	1,929	25.1	8.7	70.9	11.6	28.1	4.1	1.49
16 to 19 years	560	18.2	6.3	75.7	10.5	23.4	4.5	1.39
20 to 24 years	448	28.6	9.6	69.9	10.3	30.1	3.6	1.52
25 to 34 years	348	27.3	10.1	69.8	12.1	28.2	3.6	1.52
35 to 44 years	240	29.6	9.6	67.9	11.7	31.3	3.3	1.53
45 to 54 years	190	28.4	10.0	69.5	13.2	31.6	3.2	1.56
55 years and over	143	23.8	8.4	65.0	16.8	30.1	7.7	1.52

Note at end of table.

Table A–27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1970–74—Continued

Year, sex, and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1973								
Total	3,710	25.9	7.5	71.6	14.1	28.1	6.6	1.52
16 to 19 years	1,150	17.1	4.5	79.0	14.0	22.2	3.8	1.41
20 to 24 years	876	30.0	8.0	72.3	14.2	28.9	4.3	1.58
25 to 34 years	689	32.1	11.2	69.7	13.5	28.0	6.7	1.61
35 to 44 years	364	31.6	8.5	66.5	12.6	28.3	8.2	1.56
45 to 54 years	335	29.0	9.0	65.4	14.9	27.2	11.3	1.56
55 years and over	296	23.6	7.1	59.1	15.9	25.3	16.2	1.48
Male	1,836	28.5	7.4	72.7	15.7	24.6	8.7	1.58
16 to 19 years	602	16.6	4.0	81.6	15.3	21.1	3.8	1.43
20 to 24 years	446	34.5	7.6	73.5	16.8	26.7	4.9	1.64
25 to 34 years	327	37.3	11.9	70.9	16.2	28.4	8.9	1.74
35 to 44 years	165	38.8	9.7	65.5	14.5	26.7	12.7	1.67
45 to 54 years	167	32.9	8.4	63.5	16.2	24.0	18.6	1.63
55 years and over	179	28.5	7.3	59.8	15.1	22.3	21.8	1.49
Female	1,824	23.3	7.7	70.5	12.3	27.7	4.3	1.46
16 to 19 years	548	17.7	4.9	75.9	12.6	23.2	3.8	1.38
20 to 24 years	430	25.3	8.4	70.7	11.4	31.2	3.7	1.51
25 to 34 years	362	27.3	10.2	68.5	11.0	27.6	4.4	1.49
35 to 44 years	200	25.5	8.0	67.5	11.0	29.5	4.5	1.46
45 to 54 years	168	25.0	8.9	67.3	14.3	30.4	3.6	1.49
55 years and over	117	23.9	6.8	50.8	17.9	29.9	8.5	1.45
1974								
Total	4,201	26.3	7.8	71.8	14.4	27.0	6.7	1.54
16 to 19 years	1,306	19.0	4.7	79.0	13.2	23.0	4.3	1.43
20 to 24 years	993	30.4	9.0	72.0	14.5	28.8	5.3	1.60
25 to 34 years	784	31.0	10.6	69.4	14.5	29.3	7.0	1.62
35 to 44 years	426	28.9	9.2	67.6	14.3	27.9	8.7	1.56
45 to 54 years	369	28.2	9.2	66.4	15.2	28.2	11.1	1.58
55 years and over	323	26.0	7.1	60.1	17.6	29.1	12.7	1.53
Male	2,148	29.4	7.9	72.2	16.9	24.8	9.3	1.60
16 to 19 years	687	19.7	3.9	80.3	14.3	20.7	4.7	1.44
20 to 24 years	514	34.4	8.6	71.6	18.1	27.8	7.2	1.68
25 to 34 years	385	38.2	11.9	69.9	19.0	29.1	10.4	1.78
35 to 44 years	189	36.5	11.1	66.7	18.5	23.8	13.8	1.71
45 to 54 years	179	30.2	10.1	66.5	17.3	23.5	17.3	1.65
55 years and over	195	25.6	6.7	60.0	16.9	24.6	17.4	1.51
Female	2,052	23.1	7.8	71.5	11.7	29.3	3.9	1.47
16 to 19 years	619	18.3	5.7	77.5	12.0	25.5	3.9	1.43
20 to 24 years	478	26.2	9.4	72.6	10.7	29.9	3.3	1.52
25 to 34 years	399	24.1	9.3	68.9	10.3	29.6	3.8	1.46
35 to 44 years	237	22.8	7.2	68.8	10.5	31.2	4.2	1.45
45 to 54 years	190	26.3	8.4	66.3	13.2	32.6	4.7	1.52
55 years and over	129	26.4	7.8	60.5	18.6	36.4	6.2	1.53

NOTE: See note, table A–26.

Table A-28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1964–74 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1964-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964
	Total unemployed											
Total: Number	5,076	4,304	4,840	4,993	4,088	2,831	2,817	2,975	2,875	2,976	3,456	3,876
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	52.6	52.0	54.4	55.6	54.7	49.6	50.4	50.7	54.0	54.6	57.3	58.6
Under 20 years	14.8	15.0	14.6	13.8	14.7	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	16.9	15.8	14.3
Under 18	7.7	8.1	7.3	6.9	7.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.6	9.8	9.1	8.3
18 and 19	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.7	5.9
20 to 24 years	12.4	11.9	12.8	12.7	11.7	9.5	9.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	9.0	9.9
25 to 44 years	15.6	14.7	15.2	16.6	15.7	12.7	13.4	13.6	15.9	15.4	16.7	17.2
45 to 64 years	8.6	9.0	10.3	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.5	12.2	13.1	12.7	13.7	15.0
65 years and over	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Female	47.4	48.0	45.6	44.4	45.3	50.4	49.6	49.3	46.0	45.4	42.7	41.4
Under 20 years	13.0	13.4	12.3	11.4	12.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.1	10.6
Under 18	5.9	6.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.4	5.2
18 and 19	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.7	6.7	5.3
20 to 24 years	10.9	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	10.1	9.3	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.1
25 to 44 years	15.3	15.2	14.4	14.5	14.4	15.9	15.5	16.7	14.2	13.7	14.4	14.0
45 to 64 years	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.9
65 years and over	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9
COLOR AND SEX												
White	79.9	79.2	80.2	81.6	81.6	79.9	79.0	78.6	78.4	78.2	79.7	79.1
Male	42.3	42.2	44.6	46.1	45.4	40.2	40.6	40.6	43.1	43.5	46.4	47.2
Female	37.6	37.0	35.6	35.5	36.2	39.7	38.5	38.0	35.2	34.7	33.3	31.9
Negro and other races	20.1	20.8	19.8	18.4	18.4	20.1	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.8	20.3	20.9
Male	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.4
Female	9.8	10.9	10.0	8.9	9.1	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.5
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over											
Total: Number	937	812	1,158	1,181	662	375	412	449	525	536	755	973
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	60.3	59.2	61.7	62.1	60.1	54.0	55.0	56.8	61.6	61.6	60.8	62.3
Under 20 years	11.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.5	10.2	9.7	11.0	10.6	9.8
Under 18	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.4	5.8	5.6	5.6
18 and 19	6.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.2
20 to 24 years	12.2	11.9	12.6	12.1	10.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.8	7.6
25 to 44 years	20.0	20.9	20.5	21.2	18.9	15.2	16.5	16.6	18.8	18.4	18.3	17.9
45 to 64 years	14.7	14.9	16.6	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.7	19.5	22.4	22.0	21.1	22.9
65 years and over	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.1
Female	39.6	40.8	38.3	37.9	39.9	46.0	45.0	43.2	38.4	38.4	39.2	37.7
Under 20 years	7.4	7.8	6.6	5.8	7.1	8.6	9.5	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.2	6.1
Under 18	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.9	3.2	3.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.1	2.5
18 and 19	4.4	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	5.3	5.1	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.2	3.6
20 to 24 years	8.2	8.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.9
25 to 44 years	12.9	13.8	12.4	14.2	14.0	15.8	16.1	14.2	12.7	12.7	14.0	13.9
45 to 64 years	10.0	10.2	10.3	9.8	10.6	12.8	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.4
65 years and over	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4
COLOR AND SEX												
White	77.5	77.1	80.6	81.0	81.3	78.9	79.3	76.7	76.4	76.3	77.0	77.1
Male	46.9	46.9	50.5	51.0	50.0	44.5	45.5	44.9	48.5	48.5	47.9	49.2
Female	30.6	30.2	30.1	29.9	31.3	34.4	33.8	31.8	27.9	27.8	29.2	27.9
Negro and other races	22.5	22.9	19.4	19.0	18.7	21.1	20.7	23.3	23.6	23.7	22.9	22.9
Male	13.4	12.3	11.1	11.0	10.0	9.6	9.7	11.8	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.3
Female	9.1	10.6	8.3	8.0	8.8	11.5	10.9	11.6	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.7

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1964–74 [1]—Continued

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	373	337	562	517	235	133	156	179	239	241	351	482
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	63.0	61.4	62.3	62.2	62.4	56.1	61.1	61.5	66.4	66.9	65.0	64.8
Under 20 years	8.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	5.5	5.3	7.0	8.4	6.7	7.5	9.1	8.8
Under 18	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.5	3.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.7
18 and 19	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.4	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.9
20 to 24 years	10.2	10.2	10.9	11.0	9.3	6.1	7.0	5.0	3.8	3.8	6.6	6.4
25 to 44 years	23.1	21.9	21.9	21.2	20.3	16.7	17.2	15.1	21.4	21.3	19.1	16.0
45 to 64 years	18.0	18.9	18.9	19.3	21.5	22.7	22.9	25.7	29.0	28.9	25.1	28.0
65 years and over	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.9	5.3	7.0	7.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.6
Female	37.0	38.6	37.7	37.8	37.6	43.9	38.9	38.5	33.6	33.1	35.0	35.2
Under 20 years	5.4	6.6	4.3	5.0	4.2	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.1	4.9
Under 18	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.1
18 and 19	3.2	4.8	2.5	3.5	3.0	6.1	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.9
20 to 24 years	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	7.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.0	5.6
25 to 44 years	11.3	12.3	14.1	14.1	13.9	15.2	12.1	11.2	10.1	9.6	13.7	12.1
45 to 64 years	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.8	12.9	11.5	12.8	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.5
65 years and over	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1
COLOR AND SEX												
White	77.2	78.1	81.3	81.4	79.3	78.2	78.8	74.7	75.3	75.4	74.6	74.7
Male	49.3	49.7	51.2	51.6	51.9	45.9	50.0	46.6	52.3	52.5	49.6	50.2
Female	27.9	28.4	30.1	29.8	27.4	32.3	28.8	28.1	23.0	22.9	25.1	24.5
Negro and other races	22.8	23.1	18.6	18.6	19.8	21.8	21.2	25.3	24.7	24.6	25.4	25.3
Male	13.7	12.3	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.5	11.5	15.2	14.2	14.2	15.4	14.7
Female	9.1	10.8	7.5	7.9	9.7	11.3	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	10.6

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[1] Data for 1957–63 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the items "under 20 years" and "under 18" referred to persons 14 to 19 years and 14 to 17 years, respectively.

Table A–29. Long-Term Unemployment by Major Industry and Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1964–74[1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1964–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Industry and occupation group	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966[2]	1966	1965	1964
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over											
Total: Number	937	812	1,158	1,181	662	375	412	449	525	536	755	973
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.2
Nonagricultural industries	87.1	86.8	89.0	90.1	88.5	87.0	85.4	84.9	83.3	81.7	82.4	84.0
Wage and salary workers	86.0	85.2	87.7	88.3	87.2	85.1	83.2	82.8	80.0	78.5	79.9	81.5
Mining	.3	.5	.5	.4	.3	.8	1.2	.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.3
Construction	10.5	10.7	10.0	8.1	10.6	9.0	10.0	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.6	9.2
Manufacturing	26.3	25.2	31.9	36.4	35.1	28.6	29.2	29.8	24.0	23.3	25.2	28.6
Durable goods	14.7	14.2	20.1	24.9	22.4	16.4	16.3	16.7	12.0	11.6	13.3	16.5
Nondurable goods	11.5	11.1	11.7	11.5	12.6	12.2	12.9	13.0	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.2
Transportation and public utilities	4.3	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	20.4	19.1	18.0	18.2	15.7	18.0	15.8	16.6	17.3	17.0	17.0	16.7
Finance and service	20.9	22.3	20.5	18.9	18.9	21.5	20.4	18.5	20.0	20.0	18.9	17.2
Public administration	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.6
Persons with no previous work experience	11.1	11.3	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.8	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8	12.8
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical	6.5	7.4	6.7	8.5	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.8
Farmers and farm managers		.1			.2	.3	.2	.2	.8	.7	.5	.4
Managers and administrators ex. farm	4.9	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.5
Sales workers	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.7
Clerical workers	14.5	13.3	14.6	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.4	12.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	12.3
Craft and kindred workers	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.1	11.9	8.8	10.7	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.6
Operatives, total	22.4	22.0	24.7	27.8	27.6	27.7	26.7	26.6	22.3	21.9	24.3	24.6
Except transport	18.1	18.1	20.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport equipment	4.3	3.9	3.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Private household workers	.7	1.0	.8	.7	.9	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.5
Service workers ex. private household	13.0	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.7	12.8	12.4	12.2	13.9	13.8	12.5	12.0
Farm laborers and supervisors	1.1	1.2	.9	.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.3
Nonfarm laborers	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.5	8.3	9.2	10.9	11.8	11.6	10.5	11.5
Persons with no previous work experience	11.1	11.3	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8	12.8
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	373	337	562	517	235	133	156	177	239	241	351	482
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.7
Nonagricultural industries	86.9	86.9	89.9	90.7	90.6	88.7	86.0	84.3	84.3	83.7	83.5	84.2
Wage and salary workers	85.8	84.8	88.3	88.2	88.9	85.7	83.4	81.0	80.1	79.5	79.8	81.3
Mining	.3	.6	.5	.4	.4	.8	2.5	.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.5
Construction	8.0	8.9	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.8	9.6	10.9	8.1	7.9	6.8	7.7
Manufacturing	27.3	26.2	34.2	38.1	37.6	28.6	27.4	29.7	24.6	24.7	26.5	29.5
Durable goods	15.8	15.8	23.1	27.1	24.1	15.8	17.8	17.1	12.3	12.1	14.2	17.5
Nondurable goods	11.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	13.5	12.8	9.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.1
Transportation and public utilities	4.8	4.8	5.3	3.7	5.1	5.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	19.6	19.0	17.4	17.2	14.3	19.5	14.6	15.4	16.9	16.3	17.7	15.6
Finance and service	20.9	22.0	21.5	19.1	21.3	21.1	21.7	18.5	20.9	20.9	18.5	17.3
Public administration	4.8	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.1	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.9
Persons with no previous work experience	11.5	11.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.1
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical	7.5	8.3	7.5	9.1	9.3	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.3
Farmers and farm managers					.4			.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	.4
Managers and administrators ex. farm	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.0
Sales workers	5.4	5.1	4.8	3.9	4.2	6.1	3.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2
Clerical workers	15.5	12.8	14.8	13.5	12.7	15.2	12.2	11.0	8.4	8.3	10.5	11.2
Craft and kindred workers	10.2	11.6	11.4	12.8	11.9	7.6	10.9	9.0	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.0
Operatives, total	22.5	22.9	25.1	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.3	25.1	23.1	22.9	22.7	25.4
Except transport	17.7	18.8	21.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport equipment	4.8	4.2	3.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Private household workers	.5	.9	.9	.6	.8	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.3
Service workers ex. private household	12.6	13.7	11.9	11.0	10.2	15.2	12.2	10.7	14.3	14.2	13.9	12.9
Farm laborers and supervisors	1.1	.6	.7	.6	1.3	.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Nonfarm laborers	8.3	8.0	9.3	8.3	8.5	7.6	10.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	9.7	11.2
Persons with no previous work experience	11.5	11.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.1

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[1] Data for 1957–63 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with changes in the age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] Not available.

NOTE: See notes on tables A–15 and A–21 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

Table A–30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1964–74 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1964–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964
	On full-time schedules [3]											
Total: Number	64,083	63,560	61,317	59,203	59,102	59,181	57,877	56,865	56,348	56,410	54,692	52,872
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	65.8	66.4	66.7	67.0	66.8	66.8	67.5	67.8	68.1	68.1	68.9	69.3
Under 18 years	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.7	.6	.6
18 to 24 years [4]	10.5	10.6	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.2
25 to 44 years	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.7	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.4	33.1	33.8
45 to 64 years	22.1	22.5	23.3	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.7	25.0
65 years and over	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Female	34.2	33.6	33.3	33.0	33.2	33.2	32.5	32.2	31.9	31.9	31.1	30.7
Under 18 years	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3
18 to 24 years [4]	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.9
25 to 44 years	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1
45 to 64 years	11.1	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.5
65 years and over	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
COLOR AND SEX												
White	89.2	89.2	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.6	89.8	89.8	89.8	90.1	90.3
Male	59.5	59.9	60.4	60.6	60.4	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.7	61.7	62.6	63.2
Female	29.7	29.3	29.2	28.9	29.1	29.1	28.5	28.4	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.2
Negro and other races	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.7
Male	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2
Female	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	10.2	10.1	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5
Married, wife present	51.5	52.5	53.6	54.6	54.6	54.8	55.7	56.1	56.3	56.3	56.9	57.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Female:												
Single	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
Married, husband present	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.6	17.1	16.9
Widowed, divorced, separated	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	93.1	93.1	93.0	92.7	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.4	90.9	90.9	90.4	90.0
Construction	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Manufacturing	28.3	28.9	28.4	28.7	30.5	31.6	31.9	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.1	30.7
Durable goods	17.3	17.5	16.8	17.1	18.3	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.0	19.0	18.1	17.8
Nondurable goods	11.0	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8
Transportation and public utilities	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.3	15.4	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.4
Finance and service	28.0	27.4	27.4	26.9	26.1	25.2	24.7	24.4	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.3
Other industries [5]	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	9.1	9.1	9.6	10.0

Footnotes at end of table.

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Table A–30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1964–74 [1]—Continued

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964
	On voluntary part-time schedules [6]											
Total: Number	10,490	10,311	9,937	9,503	9,387	9,027	8,452	8,048	7,441	8,256	7,607	7,263
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	31.4	31.6	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.8	32.4	32.9	32.7	35.0	35.0	34.8
Under 18 years	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.9	14.4	14.5	14.3
18 to 24 years [4]	10.1	10.6	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.3	8.7	7.8
25 to 44 years	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9
45 to 64 years	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8
65 years and over	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.1
Female	68.6	68.4	67.5	67.7	67.8	67.2	67.6	67.1	67.3	65.0	65.1	65.2
Under 18 years	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	11.6	11.3	11.2
18 to 24 years [4]	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.4	7.9
25 to 44 years	24.4	23.9	23.6	23.5	23.9	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.2	21.8	22.1	22.2
45 to 64 years	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.2	19.8	20.4	18.3	18.7	19.3
65 years and over	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.7
COLOR AND SEX												
White	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.9	90.4	90.0	90.1	89.4	88.9	89.5	89.9	89.5
Male	28.3	28.8	29.7	29.7	29.4	30.0	29.7	30.0	29.7	31.9	32.1	31.8
Female	62.3	62.1	61.0	61.2	61.1	60.1	60.4	59.4	59.2	57.6	57.8	57.6
Negro and other races	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.6	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.5
Male	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9
Female	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.6
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	19.5	19.7	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.2	23.7	23.4	22.4
Married, wife present	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.8	10.2	10.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8
Female:												
Single	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	18.0	17.5	16.7	16.6	16.4	19.1	18.1	18.0
Married, husband present	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.4	40.8	41.1	37.1	38.0	37.7
Widowed, divorced, separated	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	8.8	8.9	9.5
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	90.4	90.4	90.2	90.0	90.3	90.2	90.1	89.0	87.7	87.6	86.3	86.2
Construction	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7	7.2
Durable goods	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	33.5	33.0	32.6	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.7	29.9	29.0	27.6	27.4	25.9
Finance and service	43.7	44.1	45.0	45.6	45.7	45.2	46.0	45.8	45.1	46.2	46.0	46.9
Other industries [5]	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	11.0	12.3	12.4	13.8	13.8

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[1] Data for 1957-63 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the item "under 18 years" referred to persons 14 to 17 years.

[3] Includes persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness, bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

[4] Data not available for the usual 20- to 24-year age group because the breakdown for the 18- and 19-year age group is not readily available from 1964.

[5] Includes mining and public administration.

[6] Includes persons who wanted only part-time work.

Table A–31. Persons on Part Time for Economic Reasons,[1] by Type of Industry, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1957–74

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1957-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Total	Agri-culture	Nonagricultural industries												
			Total	Male						Female					
				Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1957	2,469	300	2,169	1,263	99	181	498	418	76	906	58	117	383	315	31
1958	3,280	327	2,953	1,793	114	257	727	607	88	1,161	57	166	482	413	42
1959	2,640	304	2,336	1,320	115	223	494	419	67	1,016	62	140	405	367	41
1960	2,860	300	2,560	1,476	114	251	552	489	70	1,083	75	167	420	385	36
1961	3,142	329	2,813	1,625	127	305	598	527	66	1,188	65	178	460	443	40
1962	2,661	325	2,336	1,308	113	243	476	422	55	1,029	65	171	396	372	34
1963	2,620	332	2,288	1,263	106	255	436	407	59	1,025	65	183	384	355	38
1964	2,455	318	2,137	1,154	106	235	398	368	49	982	60	177	350	359	30
1965	2,209	281	1,928	1,005	108	226	322	310	40	923	55	205	308	325	37
1966	1,960	246	1,714	896	108	195	277	273	43	818	65	164	286	279	27
1966 [4]	1,894	230	1,664	863	75	195	277	273	43	801	47	164	286	279	23
1967	2,163	250	1,913	987	81	214	331	310	51	925	52	199	312	331	33
1968	1,970	255	1,715	830	90	194	250	250	47	886	55	201	286	314	30
1969	2,056	246	1,810	889	98	210	284	252	45	921	64	212	311	308	27
1970	2,443	247	2,196	1,105	98	284	373	303	46	1,090	70	269	355	362	35
1971	2,675	236	2,439	1,202	104	336	401	317	46	1,236	79	320	408	390	40
1972	2,624	216	2,408	1,168	135	365	358	268	42	1,239	93	337	408	359	41
1973	2,519	208	2,311	1,101	125	348	349	240	38	1,210	95	357	391	328	38
1974	2,943	234	2,709	1,309	128	396	446	294	46	1,400	101	396	464	401	41

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[1] Includes persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, inability to find full-time work, etc.

[2] Data refer to persons 14 to 17 years for the period 1957-66, and persons 16 and 17 years beginning 1966.

[3] See footnote 4, table A–30.

[4] See footnote 2, table A–23.

Table A–32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1964–74 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1964–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964
	Usually work full time [3]											
Total: Number	1,308	1,074	1,081	1,184	1,201	955	895	1,060	871	873	897	986
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	57.6	56.9	58.5	57.8	58.4	56.1	55.4	59.8	60.9	60.9	60.2	61.0
Under 18 years	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6
18 to 24 years [4]	15.1	16.5	15.6	13.5	13.6	12.6	12.5	12.1	13.6	13.5	13.2	11.8
25 to 44 years	23.7	21.9	23.0	23.1	23.8	22.3	20.3	23.6	23.3	23.2	24.1	26.1
45 to 64 years	15.0	14.4	16.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	18.2	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.2	19.9
65 years and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6
Female	42.4	43.1	41.4	42.2	41.6	43.9	44.6	40.2	39.1	39.1	39.8	39.0
Under 18 years	1.4	1.2	.9	.8	1.1	1.3	.9	.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	.6
18 to 24 years [4]	10.9	12.2	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.7	6.9
25 to 44 years	16.2	16.7	16.1	16.3	15.4	17.4	17.2	15.6	16.3	16.3	15.5	16.2
45 to 64 years	13.3	11.9	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	15.4	14.3	12.5	12.5	13.9	14.6
65 years and over	.7	1.0	1.1	.6	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	.7	.7
COLOR AND SEX												
White	84.5	84.1	84.5	83.3	83.2	83.4	81.1	81.1	81.6	81.6	81.7	82.2
Male	48.9	47.6	49.6	48.1	48.4	46.1	44.4	47.7	49.1	49.1	48.7	49.8
Female	35.6	36.4	34.9	35.2	34.8	37.2	36.8	33.4	32.5	32.4	33.0	32.4
Negro and other races	15.5	16.0	15.4	16.7	16.8	16.6	18.9	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.8
Male	8.8	9.4	8.9	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.2
Female	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	15.5	20.4	16.4	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.4	13.0
Married, wife present	37.2	40.3	36.9	40.0	40.5	37.2	37.4	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.1	44.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.9
Female:												
Single	9.0	9.6	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1
Married, husband present	24.9	26.4	24.4	26.1	25.4	27.3	27.9	24.6	23.7	23.7	23.5	24.7
Widowed, divorced, separated	8.4	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.6	8.1
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	88.6	89.1	88.4	89.5	90.3	89.0	90.0	89.2	89.2	89.2	88.7	89.1
Construction	14.1	15.1	15.0	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.4	13.8	15.5	15.5	14.6	15.7
Manufacturing	36.1	32.1	33.2	39.0	42.2	37.8	38.6	40.8	35.6	35.6	37.2	37.6
Durable goods	15.0	12.4	12.8	16.0	18.3	14.8	14.6	19.1	13.8	13.8	14.3	13.4
Nondurable goods	21.0	19.7	20.5	23.0	23.9	23.0	24.0	21.7	21.8	21.9	23.0	24.2
Transportation and public utilities	5.3	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	16.6	15.8	14.0	12.3	13.3	14.1	12.2	14.0	14.1	12.9	11.4
Finance and service	16.4	17.6	16.6	16.1	15.0	16.5	16.7	13.9	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.0
Other industries [5]	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	11.4	10.9	11.5	10.5	9.7	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.3	10.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1964–74 [1]—Continued

Item	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964
	Usually work part time [6]											
Total: Number	1,401	1,237	1,327	1,256	995	855	820	853	793	841	1,031	1,151
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	39.6	39.6	40.4	41.3	40.5	41.2	40.8	41.4	41.9	43.2	45.2	48.1
Under 18 years	7.0	7.8	8.5	6.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.4	10.7	9.1	7.8
18 to 24 years [4]	14.1	13.8	14.8	14.0	12.2	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.1	10.5	10.3
25 to 44 years	9.7	9.2	8.2	10.1	8.8	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.3	8.8	10.3	12.2
45 to 64 years	7.0	6.9	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.4	11.9	11.3	12.5	14.9
65 years and over	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9
Female	60.4	60.4	59.6	58.7	59.5	58.8	59.2	58.6	58.1	56.8	54.8	51.9
Under 18 years	5.9	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.8	6.5	4.5	4.7
18 to 24 years [4]	18.1	18.3	17.4	16.3	15.4	13.7	13.6	12.7	11.4	10.8	12.3	9.5
25 to 44 years	18.0	17.2	17.6	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.1	17.1	18.1	17.1	16.4	16.5
45 to 64 years	16.2	16.2	16.1	17.4	18.9	19.7	21.4	21.0	21.4	20.2	19.4	18.7
65 years and over	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6
COLOR AND SEX												
White	78.9	80.3	79.0	78.4	74.1	73.1	71.1	67.8	66.3	67.4	65.6	65.3
Male	31.4	32.0	33.1	33.4	31.8	31.5	30.7	29.9	30.2	31.7	32.3	33.0
Female	47.5	48.3	45.9	45.0	42.3	41.6	40.4	37.9	36.1	35.7	33.3	32.3
Negro and other races	21.1	19.7	20.9	21.6	25.9	26.9	28.9	32.2	33.7	32.6	34.4	34.7
Male	8.2	7.6	7.2	7.8	8.9	9.8	10.0	11.6	11.7	11.4	12.8	15.0
Female	12.9	12.1	13.7	13.8	17.0	17.1	18.9	20.6	22.0	21.2	21.6	19.7
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	22.3	23.1	24.9	22.9	21.7	21.8	20.7	19.4	20.2	22.6	21.6	21.7
Married, wife present	13.7	13.0	12.7	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.6	17.9	17.1	16.2	18.5	20.3
Widowed, divorced, separated	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	6.0
Female:												
Single	20.6	21.3	20.8	18.9	18.6	17.3	16.8	16.1	14.4	15.6	15.6	13.8
Married, husband present	26.9	26.0	25.6	26.5	25.7	26.5	26.7	26.6	25.1	23.7	23.5	22.1
Widowed, divorced, separated	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	15.1	14.9	15.7	15.8	18.6	17.6	15.8	16.1
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	91.1	92.0	92.2	91.6	91.9	90.8	92.3	90.9	91.9	92.2	91.9	91.5
Construction	5.1	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.1	8.3
Manufacturing	8.1	8.3	6.8	8.6	9.6	8.5	10.1	10.6	7.8	7.6	8.9	9.9
Durable goods	2.7	2.8	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.4
Nondurable goods	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.4	6.5	6.1	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.8	6.5
Transportation and public utilities	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	31.3	31.9	32.5	30.0	26.5	26.2	25.2	23.8	25.2	25.0	24.2	22.5
Finance and service	41.0	41.3	42.3	41.4	43.4	44.5	45.7	44.7	46.0	47.0	46.5	44.1
Other industries [5]	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.9
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	9.0	8.0	7.8	8.4	8.1	9.2	7.7	9.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.5

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[1] Data for 1957-63 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] See footnote 2, table A-30.

[3] Mainly persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, etc.

[4] See footnote 4, table A-30.

[5] See footnote 5, table A-30.

[6] Mainly persons who could find only part-time work.

Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, 1947–74

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
SINGLE												
April 1947	14,760	9,375	63.5	8,500	849	9.1	12,078	6,181	51.2	5,991	190	3.1
April 1948	14,734	9,440	64.1	8,699	(2)	------	11,623	5,943	51.1	5,697	246	4.1
April 1949	13,952	8,957	64.2	8,048	863	9.6	11,174	5,682	50.9	5,395	287	5.1
March 1950	14,212	8,898	62.6	7,638	1,188	13.4	11,126	5,621	50.5	5,272	349	6.2
April 1951	12,984	8,036	61.9	7,550	427	5.3	10,946	5,430	49.6	5,228	202	3.7
April 1952	12,868	7,836	60.9	7,254	444	5.7	11,068	5,532	50.0	5,360	168	3.0
April 1953	13,000	7,825	60.2	7,347	390	5.0	10,774	5,223	48.5	5,089	130	2.5
April 1954	13,004	7,924	60.9	7,099	697	8.8	11,043	5,412	49.0	5,095	317	5.9
April 1955	13,522	8,276	61.2	7,495	653	7.9	10,962	5,087	46.4	4,865	222	4.4
March 1956	13,516	8,086	59.8	7,400	625	7.7	11,126	5,167	46.4	4,919	248	4.8
March 1957	13,754	7,958	57.9	7,166	716	9.0	11,487	5,378	46.8	5,139	239	4.4
March 1958	14,331	8,174	57.0	6,959	1,122	13.7	11,822	5,365	45.4	5,078	287	5.3
March 1959	14,768	8,416	57.0	7,263	1,083	12.9	11,884	5,162	43.4	4,832	330	6.4
March 1960	15,274	8,473	55.5	7,337	1,067	12.6	12,252	5,401	44.1	5,079	322	6.0
March 1961	15,886	8,837	55.6	7,533	1,246	14.1	12,764	5,663	44.4	5,235	428	7.6
March 1962	15,708	8,121	51.7	7,134	922	11.4	13,134	5,481	41.7	5,096	385	7.0
March 1963	16,361	8,267	50.5	7,059	1,124	13.6	13,692	5,614	41.0	5,218	396	7.1
March 1964	16,968	8,617	50.8	7,428	1,085	12.6	14,132	5,781	40.9	5,366	415	7.2
March 1965	17,338	8,719	50.3	7,765	898	10.3	14,607	5,912	40.5	5,491	421	7.1
March 1966	17,684	8,781	49.7	7,914	799	9.1	14,981	6,106	40.8	5,729	377	6.2
March 1967	17,754	9,001	50.7	8,151	706	7.8	15,311	6,323	41.3	5,958	365	5.8
March 1967[3]	13,987	8,350	59.7	7,553	654	7.8	11,664	5,915	50.7	5,566	349	5.9
March 1968	14,596	8,695	59.6	7,816	707	8.1	12,381	6,357	51.3	5,944	413	6.5
March 1969	14,890	8,797	59.1	8,000	675	7.7	12,689	6,501	51.2	6,093	408	6.3
March 1970	15,722	9,545	60.7	8,552	869	9.1	13,141	6,965	53.0	6,473	492	7.1
March 1971	16,547	9,963	60.2	8,508	1,310	13.1	13,632	7,187	52.7	6,488	699	9.7
March 1972[4]	16,573	10,693	64.5	9,068	1,476	13.8	13,610	7,477	54.9	6,740	737	9.9
March 1973	16,791	11,102	66.1	9,808	1,205	10.9	13,879	7,739	55.8	7,040	699	9.0
March 1974	17,501	11,737	67.1	10,350	1,281	10.9	14,389	8,230	57.2	7,480	750	9.1
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT												
April 1947	33,389	30,927	92.6	29,865	837	2.7	33,458	6,676	20.0	6,502	174	2.6
April 1948	34,289	31,713	92.5	30,563	(2)	------	34,289	7,553	22.0	7,369	184	2.4
April 1949	35,323	32,559	92.2	31,101	1,115	3.4	35,323	7,959	22.5	7,637	322	4.0
March 1950	35,925	32,912	91.6	30,938	1,503	4.6	35,925	8,550	23.8	8,038	512	6.0
April 1951	35,998	32,998	91.7	31,968	480	1.5	35,998	9,086	25.2	8,750	336	3.7
April 1952	36,510	33,482	91.7	32,222	464	1.4	36,510	9,222	25.3	8,946	266	2.9
April 1953	37,106	33,950	91.5	32,540	564	1.7	37,106	9,763	26.3	9,525	236	2.4
April 1954	37,346	34,153	91.5	32,139	1,328	3.9	37,346	9,923	26.6	9,388	535	5.4
April 1955	37,570	34,064	90.7	32,207	1,171	3.4	37,570	10,423	27.7	10,021	402	3.9
March 1956	38,306	34,855	91.0	33,046	1,016	2.9	38,306	11,126	29.0	10,676	450	4.0
March 1957	38,940	35,280	90.6	33,536	1,024	2.9	38,940	11,529	29.6	11,036	493	4.3
March 1958	39,182	35,327	90.2	32,283	2,267	6.4	39,182	11,826	30.2	10,993	833	7.0
March 1959	39,529	35,437	89.6	32,928	1,583	4.5	39,529	12,205	30.9	11,516	689	5.6
March 1960	40,205	35,757	88.9	33,179	1,564	4.4	40,205	12,253	30.5	11,587	666	5.4
March 1961	40,524	36,201	89.3	33,080	2,137	5.9	40,524	13,266	32.7	12,337	929	7.0
March 1962	41,218	36,396	88.3	33,883	1,605	4.4	41,218	13,485	32.7	12,716	769	5.7
March 1963	41,705	36,740	88.1	34,305	1,567	4.3	41,705	14,061	33.7	13,303	758	5.4
March 1964	42,045	36,898	87.8	34,667	1,310	3.6	42,045	14,461	34.4	13,626	835	5.8
March 1965	42,367	37,140	87.7	35,185	1,088	2.9	42,367	14,708	34.7	13,959	749	5.1
March 1966	42,826	37,346	87.2	35,685	888	2.4	42,826	15,178	35.4	14,623	555	3.7
March 1967	43,225	37,596	87.0	35,964	792	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1967[3]	43,225	37,588	87.0	35,963	790	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1968	43,947	38,225	87.0	36,552	787	2.1	43,947	16,821	38.3	16,199	622	3.7
March 1969	44,440	38,623	86.9	37,065	662	1.7	44,440	17,595	39.6	16,947	648	3.7
March 1970	45,055	39,138	86.9	37,103	1,020	2.6	45,055	18,377	40.8	17,497	880	4.8
March 1971	45,443	39,058	85.9	36,620	1,441	3.7	45,443	18,530	40.8	17,445	1,065	5.9
March 1972	46,400	39,654	85.5	37,311	1,326	3.3	46,400	19,249	41.5	18,217	1,032	5.4
March 1973	46,939	39,782	84.8	37,822	1,110	2.8	46,939	19,821	42.2	18,908	913	4.6
March 1974	47,324	39,718	83.9	37,681	1,125	2.8	47,324	20,367	43.0	19,406	961	4.7

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, 1947–74—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED												
April 1947	4,201	2,760	65.7	2,546	211	7.6	9,270	3,466	37.4	3,309	157	4.5
April 1948	4,204	2,689	64.0	2,539	(3)		9,452	3,659	38.7	3,463	196	5.4
April 1949	4,174	2,545	61.0	2,314	227	8.9	9,505	3,526	37.1	3,324	202	5.7
March 1950	4,149	2,616	63.1	2,301	311	11.9	9,584	3,624	37.8	3,364	260	7.2
April 1951	4,438	2,754	62.1	2,616	121	4.4	10,410	4,086	39.2	3,910	176	4.3
April 1952	4,186	2,602	62.2	2,422	140	5.4	10,456	4,058	38.8	3,928	130	3.2
April 1953	4,678	3,060	65.4	2,870	150	4.9	11,060	4,319	39.0	4,205	112	2.6
April 1954	4,947	3,081	62.3	2,755	318	10.3	11,153	4,391	39.4	4,120	269	6.1
April 1955	4,902	2,976	60.7	2,699	269	9.0	11,718	4,643	39.6	4,398	245	5.3
March 1956	4,922	3,001	61.0	2,737	246	8.2	11,543	4,549	39.4	4,300	249	5.5
March 1957	4,776	2,795	58.5	2,571	211	7.5	11,436	4,617	40.4	4,417	200	4.3
March 1958	4,949	2,903	58.7	2,524	354	12.2	11,780	4,810	40.8	4,474	336	7.0
March 1959	4,961	2,967	59.8	2,651	305	10.3	12,148	5,009	41.2	4,637	372	7.4
March 1960	4,794	2,845	59.3	2,542	279	9.8	12,150	4,861	40.0	4,553	308	6.3
March 1961	4,828	2,829	58.6	2,490	326	11.5	12,559	5,270	42.0	4,841	429	8.1
March 1962	5,203	2,989	57.4	2,629	355	11.9	12,814	5,012	39.1	4,681	331	6.6
March 1963	5,174	2,932	56.7	2,598	322	11.0	12,995	5,000	38.5	4,665	335	6.7
March 1964	5,205	2,933	56.3	2,635	286	9.8	13,326	5,157	38.7	4,794	363	7.0
March 1965	5,438	3,032	55.8	2,724	297	9.8	13,717	5,332	38.9	5,044	288	5.4
March 1966	5,278	2,959	56.1	2,794	160	5.4	14,021	5,536	39.5	5,278	258	4.7
March 1967	5,525	3,027	54.8	2,819	190	6.3	14,551	5,724	39.3	5,473	251	4.4
March 1967 [3]	5,512	3,025	54.9	2,817	190	6.3	14,521	5,722	39.4	5,471	251	4.4
March 1968	5,278	2,816	53.4	2,682	124	4.4	14,351	5,600	39.0	5,325	275	4.9
March 1969	5,501	2,977	54.1	2,842	124	4.2	14,791	5,802	39.2	5,573	229	3.9
March 1970	5,416	2,938	54.2	2,724	192	6.5	15,065	5,891	39.1	5,611	280	4.8
March 1971	5,688	3,129	55.0	2,850	257	8.2	15,505	5,964	38.5	5,582	382	6.4
March 1972 [4]	5,299	3,322	62.7	3,023	274	8.2	15,496	6,213	40.1	5,838	375	6.0
March 1973	5,620	3,515	62.5	3,265	210	6.0	16,032	6,344	39.6	5,977	367	5.8
March 1974	5,942	3,916	65.9	3,647	229	5.8	16,418	6,723	40.9	6,313	410	6.1

[1] Data relate to the civilian population (including institutional) 14 years and over until 1967, 16 and over beginning 1967; beginning 1972, data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the male population and labor force figures.

[2] Not available.

[3] See footnote 1 concerning raising the lower age limit.

[4] The percent of the population in the labor force is not strictly comparable with the rates for prior years because of the exclusion of the institutional population beginning 1972.

Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947–74

Marital status and date	Male									Female								
	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over
						Total	45 to 54	55 to 64							Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	
SINGLE																		
April 1947	63.5	(3)	(3)	85.0	85.5	79.1	(3)	(3)	40.2	51.2	(3)	(3)	78.2	79.4	66.3	(3)	(3)	22.7
April 1948	64.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	51.1	29.3	78.8	81.8	78.1	61.6	(3)	(3)	23.2
April 1949	64.2	45.3	77.1	86.6	85.1	75.1	(3)	(3)	42.1	50.9	28.8	75.8	81.0	80.4	66.8	(3)	(3)	24.3
March 1950	62.6	42.1	78.7	84.1	83.6	74.1	(3)	(3)	41.0	50.5	26.3	74.9	84.6	83.6	70.6	(3)	(3)	23.8
April 1951	61.9	42.7	77.1	84.3	83.0	78.5	(3)	(3)	36.8	49.6	28.4	75.6	82.0	81.7	65.0	(3)	(3)	18.9
April 1952	60.9	40.7	79.2	86.8	83.7	76.6	85.0	66.2	28.2	50.0	28.0	75.9	83.0	78.4	71.9	78.5	63.1	16.4
April 1953	60.2	41.7	75.5	86.1	81.0	74.8	78.1	70.9	30.2	48.5	27.4	76.2	81.3	77.3	68.3	72.9	62.7	23.2
April 1954	60.9	40.8	78.6	89.2	83.2	81.8	84.1	78.6	28.9	49.0	27.5	77.2	88.7	77.0	70.8	76.9	61.1	17.3
April 1955	61.2	39.4	76.5	89.1	82.2	86.7	88.8	83.6	31.6	46.4	24.6	69.6	80.9	81.2	74.8	79.4	69.1	26.0
March 1956	59.8	39.2	75.9	89.7	85.4	76.3	82.0	67.9	25.9	46.4	24.7	72.2	85.5	78.5	70.1	74.7	63.8	24.3
March 1957	57.9	38.9	73.2	86.5	82.9	77.0	83.1	68.9	26.8	46.8	26.8	74.6	79.5	81.9	72.9	78.0	66.7	24.5
March 1958	57.0	36.0	73.9	87.5	82.8	78.1	83.7	72.1	28.9	45.4	24.7	72.9	80.1	79.1	72.4	77.3	66.1	26.7
March 1959	57.0	36.5	75.3	88.2	85.1	75.3	79.7	69.6	25.3	43.4	24.0	72.7	76.4	81.8	71.1	74.4	66.4	20.3
March 1960	55.5	34.4	76.6	85.3	85.3	74.4	77.5	69.7	24.3	44.1	25.3	73.4	79.9	79.7	75.1	80.6	67.0	21.6
March 1961	55.6	34.3	76.3	87.5	88.2	77.5	82.6	69.0	23.0	44.4	26.1	76.5	79.9	77.5	76.0	81.8	68.6	20.8
March 1962	51.7	32.4	73.9	87.0	80.3	73.4	76.0	70.0	24.8	41.7	25.0	70.9	79.8	77.3	71.0	74.1	67.2	17.3
March 1963	50.5	31.7	74.1	85.5	81.0	72.6	75.7	69.0	18.2	41.0	23.6	71.9	81.4	82.5	73.7	79.2	67.6	16.9
March 1964	50.8	33.0	70.6	83.6	82.8	73.9	81.4	64.5	20.3	40.9	23.5	74.0	87.2	83.0	71.3	75.0	67.0	19.2
March 1965	50.3	32.0	72.3	85.3	84.6	72.0	78.5	65.1	18.1	40.5	23.6	72.3	83.4	77.0	71.8	75.7	68.1	21.3
March 1966	49.7	34.5	69.0	85.1	84.8	67.6	71.6	63.0	15.7	40.8	25.5	72.6	80.9	75.4	69.7	73.6	65.6	18.0
March 1967	50.7	35.8	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	41.3	27.3	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1967 [2]	59.7	46.6	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	50.7	37.2	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1968	59.6	46.7	67.7	85.2	80.8	67.9	74.8	57.3	15.4	51.3	37.4	68.7	79.8	77.2	70.0	74.9	64.8	18.2
March 1969	59.1	46.9	67.5	84.0	79.2	69.2	76.6	57.8	18.7	51.2	37.1	69.4	80.9	72.3	67.9	72.8	62.8	18.4
March 1970	60.7	49.0	69.0	86.2	82.3	66.6	71.5	60.2	21.0	53.0	39.5	71.1	80.7	73.3	67.8	72.3	63.7	17.6
March 1971	60.2	47.0	68.5	84.4	79.3	69.6	76.8	57.9	21.4	52.7	39.6	69.1	77.6	72.8	69.4	74.1	65.2	17.4
March 1972 [4]	64.5	51.1	73.3	87.5	86.2	71.6	81.2	58.6	24.6	54.9	41.9	69.9	84.7	71.5	71.0	73.0	69.1	19.0
March 1973	66.1	52.6	75.5	87.8	89.4	73.2	78.4	66.9	19.6	55.8	43.6	70.6	81.7	73.8	70.0	73.9	66.5	17.1
March 1974	67.1	54.1	75.5	87.4	87.7	74.1	79.6	67.3	15.4	57.2	45.6	71.5	81.8	72.5	70.7	77.7	64.3	14.6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947–74—Continued

Marital status and date	Male: Total [2]	Male: Under 20 years [2]	Male: 20 to 24 years	Male: 25 to 34 years	Male: 35 to 44 years	Male: 45 to 64 years: Total	Male: 45 to 64 years: 45 to 54	Male: 45 to 64 years: 55 to 64	Male: 65 years and over	Female: Total [2]	Female: Under 20 years [2]	Female: 20 to 24 years	Female: 25 to 34 years	Female: 35 to 44 years	Female: 45 to 64 years: Total	Female: 45 to 64 years: 45 to 54	Female: 45 to 64 years: 55 to 64	Female: 65 years and over
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT																		
April 1947	92.6	(3)	(3)	97.7	98.8	95.0	(3)	(3)	54.5	20.0	(3)	(3)	19.3	25.8	18.4	(3)	(3)	4.1
April 1948	92.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	22.0	21.2	24.9	22.2	27.3	19.4	(3)	(3)	6.1
April 1949	92.2	(3)	94.9	97.7	98.7	94.3	(3)	(3)	51.9	22.5	18.6	24.5	22.7	28.5	20.6	(3)	(3)	5.2
March 1950	91.6	92.6	94.5	97.0	98.8	92.8	(3)	(3)	53.4	23.8	24.0	28.5	23.8	28.5	21.8	(3)	(3)	6.4
April 1951	91.7	96.7	95.6	98.2	98.4	93.5	(3)	(3)	50.9	25.2	17.6	29.1	25.6	30.5	23.7	(3)	(3)	6.5
April 1952	91.7	97.0	97.9	99.0	98.8	93.8	97.1	89.3	47.8	25.3	21.9	25.8	25.4	31.7	24.1	29.0	16.9	5.9
April 1953	91.5	100.0	96.1	98.7	98.8	94.9	97.6	91.0	46.2	26.3	20.8	28.2	25.2	33.6	25.7	30.8	17.6	6.0
April 1954	91.5	91.6	98.0	98.9	99.0	94.9	97.8	90.9	47.1	26.6	20.9	25.6	26.3	33.1	26.9	31.0	20.7	5.4
April 1955	90.7	98.8	94.5	98.8	98.8	93.8	97.4	88.8	44.2	27.7	19.8	29.4	26.0	33.7	29.0	33.9	21.3	7.5
March 1956	91.0	95.5	95.5	98.7	99.2	94.6	97.8	90.1	44.8	29.0	27.6	30.9	26.3	34.3	31.5	36.5	23.5	7.8
March 1957	90.6	97.9	95.9	98.7	98.7	94.4	97.6	90.1	42.4	29.6	24.0	30.2	27.1	35.7	32.2	37.2	24.6	6.3
March 1958	90.2	95.5	96.6	98.7	98.7	94.0	97.2	89.4	40.6	30.2	25.9	30.7	27.4	36.7	32.6	38.2	23.8	6.7
March 1959	89.6	95.7	95.6	98.6	98.9	94.0	97.3	89.3	38.2	30.9	28.1	30.6	28.5	36.9	33.9	40.3	24.0	6.4
March 1960	88.9	96.0	97.5	98.6	98.4	93.0	96.6	87.9	37.1	30.5	25.3	30.0	27.7	36.2	34.2	40.5	24.3	5.9
March 1961	89.3	98.3	97.4	99.0	98.6	93.7	97.0	89.1	37.6	32.7	27.8	32.4	29.2	38.4	37.3	42.4	29.3	7.3
March 1962	88.3	95.2	96.0	98.7	98.6	93.6	97.1	88.8	35.0	32.7	27.5	31.6	29.4	39.0	37.2	42.5	29.0	7.6
March 1963	88.1	97.8	96.5	98.6	98.9	93.6	97.3	88.4	32.3	33.7	29.8	33.2	30.0	39.8	38.9	44.4	30.4	6.4
March 1964	87.8	95.3	96.7	98.5	98.4	93.2	97.4	87.4	31.0	34.4	31.1	36.6	30.6	39.4	39.5	44.8	31.3	7.6
March 1965	87.7	94.3	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.8	96.8	87.1	31.1	34.7	27.0	35.6	32.1	40.6	39.0	44.0	31.4	7.6
March 1966	87.2	91.5	96.9	98.6	98.1	92.5	96.6	86.7	29.8	35.4	34.3	38.1	32.5	41.3	39.5	44.9	31.3	6.8
March 1967	87.0	93.9	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	30.6	41.1	35.0	42.7	40.4	44.9	33.5	6.6
March 1967 [2]	87.0	93.8	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	31.5	41.1	35.0	42.7	40.4	44.9	33.5	6.6
March 1968	86.9	94.7	95.3	98.5	98.4	92.2	96.3	86.8	29.6	38.3	36.3	42.7	36.6	43.9	42.2	46.9	35.1	6.5
March 1969	86.9	95.6	96.0	98.3	98.2	91.6	95.9	86.0	30.9	39.6	35.4	47.9	36.9	45.4	43.1	48.2	35.4	7.6
March 1970	86.9	95.5	95.0	98.2	98.1	91.6	96.1	85.7	30.2	40.8	36.0	47.4	39.3	47.2	44.1	49.5	35.8	7.9
March 1971	85.9	90.9	94.8	97.8	97.9	91.2	96.0	85.1	27.8	40.8	37.0	47.0	39.9	47.6	44.0	48.9	36.7	7.3
March 1972	85.5	93.5	95.2	98.0	97.9	90.6	95.3	84.5	26.6	41.5	39.0	48.5	41.3	48.6	44.2	50.5	35.4	7.3
March 1973	84.8	96.4	95.1	97.4	97.5	89.0	94.8	81.5	26.0	42.2	42.2	52.9	44.1	49.3	42.9	48.2	35.3	6.5
March 1974	83.9	93.5	95.4	97.6	97.6	88.5	94.2	81.1	24.1	43.0	44.3	54.0	46.1	50.1	43.5	49.6	34.9	6.7
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED																		
April 1947	65.7	(5)	(5)	85.2	89.6	78.8	(3)	(3)	32.8	37.4	(5)	(5)	63.8	67.6	45.4	(3)	(3)	7.6
April 1948	64.0	(5)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	38.7	41.0	57.9	64.7	67.9	48.9	(3)	(3)	8.5
April 1949	60.9	(5)	69.9	78.0	87.1	74.9	(3)	(3)	32.2	37.1	39.7	47.6	59.2	68.4	46.7	(3)	(3)	8.6
March 1950	63.0	(5)	75.0	83.8	83.4	83.1	(3)	(3)	30.2	37.8	(5)	45.5	62.3	65.4	50.2	(3)	(3)	8.8
April 1951	62.1	(5)	81.7	81.8	87.4	77.8	(3)	(3)	27.6	39.3	39.1	45.3	58.7	69.0	51.5	(3)	(3)	9.2
April 1952	62.2	(5)	78.2	81.1	88.2	79.0	79.1	78.9	27.3	38.8	41.0	59.0	63.0	68.7	49.6	61.5	39.5	8.2
April 1953	65.4	(5)	(5)	82.9	92.1	84.2	89.6	79.9	29.2	39.1	47.8	52.9	61.2	67.2	52.4	64.7	42.6	9.1
April 1954	62.3	(5)	82.2	76.3	90.6	78.8	83.7	74.4	22.7	39.4	48.6	47.6	62.7	69.3	52.0	61.8	44.6	9.8
April 1955	60.7	(5)	(5)	80.9	83.5	78.6	85.6	72.7	26.4	39.6	37.3	55.1	60.5	64.6	53.3	64.1	45.1	10.7
March 1956	61.0	(5)	82.8	79.7	86.5	78.0	80.5	75.3	27.2	39.4	35.3	49.5	60.6	66.8	55.8	63.0	50.6	10.2
March 1957	58.5	(5)	85.8	81.2	86.8	76.3	82.8	69.7	24.5	40.4	35.5	53.1	62.1	69.4	56.0	66.4	47.3	12.3
March 1958	58.7	(5)	77.2	79.0	87.1	77.3	80.5	74.5	23.0	40.8	31.8	59.6	62.6	69.9	58.3	68.2	50.9	11.2
March 1959	59.8	(5)	69.2	80.0	87.1	77.2	82.8	72.4	20.8	41.2	34.5	57.6	61.4	65.7	60.3	68.6	53.9	11.0
March 1960	59.3	(5)	88.6	82.3	84.1	78.1	84.3	72.6	18.2	40.0	37.3	54.6	55.5	67.4	58.3	68.2	50.7	11.0
March 1961	58.6	(5)	81.0	81.3	81.6	78.2	83.1	73.1	21.2	42.0	42.3	58.5	61.5	72.2	59.7	69.9	51.5	12.0
March 1962	57.4	(5)	70.7	80.8	85.0	77.4	82.6	71.7	16.7	39.1	34.0	54.7	57.5	63.3	60.2	71.0	52.0	11.2
March 1963	56.7	(5)	71.8	79.0	82.4	77.2	83.4	70.6	16.3	38.5	36.6	58.1	56.5	66.8	59.1	67.8	52.5	9.8
March 1964	56.3	(5)	79.7	82.9	81.5	77.3	82.6	71.8	17.1	38.7	28.7	50.3	60.3	63.7	60.4	70.2	53.1	10.3
March 1965	55.8	(5)	65.0	79.0	82.1	77.2	81.6	72.6	18.8	38.9	35.2	58.6	62.8	65.0	59.8	67.9	53.3	10.0
March 1966	56.1	(5)	85.6	82.4	84.6	75.3	80.5	70.9	14.8	39.5	45.0	55.3	58.5	67.2	61.3	69.0	55.4	10.7
March 1967	54.8	(5)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.3	38.7	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1967 [2]	54.9	(5)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.4	41.1	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1968	53.6	(5)	68.4	81.9	85.4	72.4	80.7	64.0	14.0	39.0	51.1	62.0	61.1	68.8	60.4	69.2	54.1	9.4
March 1969	54.1	(5)	72.9	80.7	82.5	73.6	85.1	60.1	14.9	39.2	51.8	62.9	63.5	66.4	60.8	68.5	55.0	10.2
March 1970	54.2	(5)	73.2	74.5	80.6	75.9	83.6	67.8	16.5	39.1	46.5	59.7	65.1	67.9	60.7	69.1	54.6	9.9
March 1971	55.0	(5)	84.6	83.9	80.6	71.0	77.8	63.7	13.0	38.5	44.1	59.9	60.9	67.9	60.2	68.4	53.9	8.9
March 1972 [4]	62.7	(5)	88.4	91.5	91.0	73.9	83.6	64.4	17.0	40.1	44.6	57.6	62.1	71.7	61.1	69.1	54.9	9.8
March 1973	62.5	(5)	90.3	90.6	91.0	76.3	86.3	66.5	14.1	39.6	38.1	57.6	64.0	70.7	60.0	70.0	52.4	9.1
March 1974	65.9	(5)	92.1	93.5	92.1	74.9	84.3	65.7	15.5	40.9	46.9	66.1	68.2	69.0	61.2	69.6	54.5	8.5

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[1] Percent of population in the labor force. See footnote 1, table B–1.

[2] Prior to the raising of the lower age limit in 1967, the total included persons 14 years and over and the column showing "under 20 years" included persons 14 to 19 years; in accordance with the change introduced in 1967, only persons 16 years and over are included.

[3] Not available.

[4] See footnote 4, table B–1.

[5] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B–3. Employment Status of Head in Husband-Wife Families,[1] by Employment Status of Family Members, Selected Dates, 1955–74

Employment status of head and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							
		Total	Family member in labor force						No family member in labor force
			Total	By relationship to head			By employment status		
				Wife only	Wife and other member	Other member only	At least one member employed [3]	All unemployed	
HEAD IN LABOR FORCE [2]									
April 1955	34,064	100.0	39.9	23.9	4.9	11.2	38.2	1.8	60.1
March 1958	34,412	100.0	41.9	26.0	5.4	10.5	38.8	3.0	58.1
March 1959	34,625	100.0	43.3	26.1	6.1	11.2	40.1	3.2	56.7
March 1960	35,041	100.0	43.0	25.8	6.2	11.1	40.1	2.9	57.0
March 1961	35,453	100.0	45.0	27.6	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.8	55.0
March 1962	35,713	100.0	45.0	28.1	6.5	10.4	42.0	3.0	55.0
March 1963	36,079	100.0	46.5	28.7	6.9	10.8	43.3	3.2	53.5
March 1964	36,286	100.0	47.6	28.8	7.6	11.1	44.3	3.3	52.4
March 1965	36,545	100.0	47.4	29.6	7.3	10.5	44.6	2.9	52.6
March 1966	36,763	100.0	48.7	29.8	8.2	10.7	46.2	2.4	51.3
March 1967	37,060	100.0	50.4	30.7	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.5	49.6
March 1968	37,668	100.0	50.7	32.6	8.3	9.8	48.5	2.1	49.3
March 1969	38,144	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.4	49.8	1.9	48.2
March 1970	38,639	100.0	53.1	34.5	9.3	9.3	50.7	2.5	46.9
March 1971	38,496	100.0	53.5	34.7	9.2	9.6	50.3	3.2	46.5
March 1972	39,116	100.0	54.6	35.1	9.9	9.6	51.6	3.0	45.4
March 1973	39,298	100.0	55.7	36.0	9.8	9.9	53.0	2.7	44.3
March 1974	39,312	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.8	54.3	2.9	42.8
HEAD EMPLOYED [2]									
April 1955	32,893	100.0	39.6	23.6	4.8	11.2	38.0	1.6	60.4
March 1958	32,298	100.0	41.4	25.5	5.3	10.5	38.8	2.6	58.6
March 1959	33,149	100.0	43.1	25.8	6.0	11.3	40.1	2.9	56.9
March 1960	33,579	100.0	42.7	25.5	6.1	11.2	40.0	2.7	57.3
March 1961	33,428	100.0	44.6	27.3	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.5	55.4
March 1962	34,185	100.0	44.7	27.8	6.4	10.5	41.9	2.8	55.3
March 1963	34,595	100.0	46.2	28.6	6.9	10.8	43.2	3.0	53.8
March 1964	35,052	100.0	47.3	28.6	7.6	11.2	44.3	3.1	52.7
March 1965	35,512	100.0	47.2	29.4	7.3	10.5	44.5	2.7	52.8
March 1966	35,918	100.0	48.6	29.7	8.1	10.8	46.3	2.3	51.4
March 1967	36,305	100.0	50.3	30.5	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.4	49.7
March 1968	36,945	100.0	50.6	32.5	8.3	9.8	48.6	2.0	49.4
March 1969	37,523	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.5	49.9	1.9	48.2
March 1970	37,667	100.0	53.1	34.3	9.3	9.4	50.7	2.4	46.9
March 1971	37,146	100.0	53.4	34.5	9.1	9.8	50.4	3.0	46.6
March 1972	37,855	100.0	54.5	34.9	9.9	9.7	51.7	2.8	45.5
March 1973	38,247	100.0	55.7	35.9	9.9	9.9	53.1	2.6	44.3
March 1974	38,252	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.9	54.5	2.7	42.8
HEAD UNEMPLOYED									
April 1955	1,171	100.0	48.8	31.3	6.6	10.8	42.4	6.4	51.2
March 1958	2,114	100.0	49.0	32.4	6.9	9.7	39.3	9.7	51.0
March 1959	1,477	100.0	49.0	32.6	7.1	9.3	40.8	8.2	51.0
March 1960	1,462	100.0	49.7	32.1	8.0	9.6	41.7	7.9	50.3
March 1961	2,025	100.0	51.4	34.1	6.5	10.8	41.5	9.9	48.6
March 1962	1,528	100.0	50.9	34.1	8.6	8.3	42.6	8.3	49.0
March 1963	1,484	100.0	53.2	32.3	9.0	11.9	45.7	7.5	46.8
March 1964	1,234	100.0	54.4	36.6	7.7	10.1	44.4	10.0	45.6
March 1965	1,033	100.0	54.6	36.6	7.8	10.3	47.5	7.2	45.4
March 1966	847	100.0	50.1	31.9	10.4	7.8	42.9	7.2	49.9
March 1967	755	100.0	56.3	36.7	9.1	10.5	48.2	8.1	43.7
March 1968	723	100.0	51.7	36.9	7.3	7.5	43.9	7.7	48.3
March 1969	621	100.0	51.7	36.2	8.3	7.2	45.4	6.2	48.3
March 1970	972	100.0	56.1	41.8	7.6	6.7	50.8	5.4	43.9
March 1971	1,350	100.0	57.2	41.2	10.5	5.5	49.1	8.1	42.8
March 1972	1,261	100.0	56.4	40.6	7.5	8.3	47.7	8.7	43.6
March 1973	1,051	100.0	55.6	40.7	7.7	7.1	48.7	6.9	44.4
March 1974	1,060	100.0	56.7	39.3	8.5	8.9	48.5	8.2	43.3

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[1] The number of men in husband-wife families shown here is smaller than the number shown as married with spouse present in table B-1 because it excludes married couples living in households where a relative is the head.

[3] This category may also include a wife or other member who is unemployed.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Table B–4. Labor Force Status and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, 1948–74

Date	Total	No children under 18 years	Children 6 to 17 years only	Children under 6 years		
				Total	No children 6 to 17 years	Children 6 to 17 years
	Number in labor force (thousands)					
April 1948	7,553	4,400	1,927	1,226	594	632
April 1949	7,959	4,544	2,130	1,285	654	631
March 1950	8,550	4,946	2,205	1,399	748	651
April 1951	9,086	5,016	2,400	1,670	886	784
April 1952	9,222	5,042	2,492	1,688	916	772
April 1953	9,763	5,130	2,749	1,884	1,047	837
April 1954	9,923	5,096	3,019	1,808	883	925
April 1955	10,423	5,227	3,183	2,012	927	1,086
March 1956	11,126	5,694	3,384	2,048	971	1,077
March 1957	11,529	5,805	3,517	2,208	961	1,247
March 1958	11,826	5,713	3,714	2,399	1,122	1,277
March 1959	12,205	5,679	4,055	2,471	1,118	1,353
March 1960	12,253	5,692	4,087	2,474	1,123	1,351
March 1961	13,266	6,186	4,419	2,661	1,178	1,483
March 1962	13,485	6,156	4,445	2,884	1,282	1,602
March 1963	14,061	6,366	4,689	3,006	1,346	1,660
March 1964	14,461	6,545	4,866	3,050	1,408	1,642
March 1965	14,708	6,755	4,836	3,117	1,404	1,709
March 1966	15,178	7,043	4,949	3,186	1,431	1,755
March 1967	15,908	7,158	5,269	3,480	1,629	1,851
March 1968	16,821	7,564	5,693	3,564	1,641	1,923
March 1969	17,595	7,853	6,146	3,596	1,756	1,840
March 1970	18,377	8,174	6,289	3,914	1,874	2,040
March 1971	18,530	8,432	6,424	3,674	1,862	1,812
March 1972	19,249	8,797	6,706	3,746	2,014	1,732
March 1973	19,821	9,107	6,658	4,056	2,268	1,788
March 1974	20,367	9,365	6,792	4,210	2,343	1,867
	Labor force participation rate					
April 1948	22.0	28.4	26.0	10.8	9.2	12.7
April 1949	22.5	28.7	27.3	11.0	10.0	12.2
March 1950	23.8	30.3	28.3	11.9	11.2	12.6
April 1951	25.2	31.0	30.3	14.0	13.6	14.6
April 1952	25.3	30.9	31.1	13.9	13.7	14.1
April 1953	26.3	31.2	32.2	15.5	13.8	15.2
April 1954	26.6	31.6	33.2	14.9	14.3	15.5
April 1955	27.7	32.7	34.7	16.2	15.1	17.3
March 1956	29.0	35.3	36.4	15.9	15.6	16.1
March 1957	29.6	35.6	36.6	17.0	15.9	17.9
March 1958	30.2	35.4	37.6	18.2	18.4	18.1
March 1959	30.9	35.2	39.8	18.7	18.3	19.0
March 1960	30.5	34.7	39.0	18.6	18.2	18.9
March 1961	32.7	37.3	41.7	20.0	19.6	20.3
March 1962	32.7	36.1	41.8	21.3	21.1	21.5
March 1963	33.7	37.4	41.5	22.5	22.4	22.5
March 1964	34.4	37.8	43.0	22.7	23.6	21.9
March 1965	34.7	38.3	42.7	23.3	23.8	22.8
March 1966	35.4	38.4	43.7	24.2	24.0	24.3
March 1967	36.8	38.9	45.0	26.5	26.9	26.2
March 1968	38.3	40.1	46.9	27.6	27.8	27.4
March 1969	39.6	41.0	48.6	28.5	29.3	27.8
March 1970	40.8	42.2	49.2	30.3	30.2	30.5
March 1971	40.8	42.1	49.4	29.6	30.0	29.3
March 1972	41.5	42.7	50.2	30.1	31.1	29.1
March 1973	42.2	42.8	50.1	32.7	34.3	30.9
March 1974	43.0	43.0	51.2	34.4	35.7	32.9

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Table B–5. Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Occupation Group, 1947–74

Date	All occupation groups		Professional and technical	Farmers and farm managers	Managers and administrators exc. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives	Private household workers	Other service workers	Farm laborers and supervisors	Nonfarm laborers
	Number (thousands)	Percent											
April 1947	6,502	100.0	7.9	1.9	6.5	8.7	21.2	1.1	25.6	8.4	11.2	7.1	0.5
April 1948	7,369	100.0	7.7	1.8	7.2	32.0		1.3	24.6	17.7		7.2	.3
April 1949	7,637	100.0	8.3	1.5	6.9	32.4		1.1	22.0	18.7		8.6	.5
March 1950	8,038	100.0	9.5	1.0	7.0	32.4		1.2	23.1	20.2		5.2	.4
April 1951	8,750	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1952	8,946	100.0	9.7	.7	6.6	8.8	25.8	1.3	23.0	6.8	11.2	5.4	.7
April 1953	9,525	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1954	9,388	100.0	11.2	.5	6.1	9.2	24.4	1.5	22.4	5.9	13.2	5.3	.4
April 1955	10,021	100.0	10.5	.7	4.6	9.4	25.4	1.3	21.8	6.3	12.8	6.6	.6
March 1956	10,676	100.0	10.4	.6	5.6	9.6	27.6	1.4	19.0	6.9	13.2	5.1	.5
March 1957	11,036	100.0	10.7	.4	6.1	8.4	28.4	1.2	19.1	7.4	13.0	4.6	.5
March 1958	10,995	100.0	12.1	.3	5.6	8.9	28.3	1.3	18.0	7.4	14.0	3.8	.6
March 1959	11,516	100.0	12.8	.4	5.9	8.7	27.7	1.1	17.9	6.3	14.9	3.9	.5
March 1960	11,587	100.0	13.0	.2	5.0	8.4	28.3	1.0	18.6	6.2	15.9	3.1	.4
March 1961	12,337	100.0	12.9	.5	5.3	9.2	29.3	1.1	16.7	6.3	14.7	3.5	.3
March 1962	12,716	100.0	14.2	.4	5.7	8.7	30.6	1.2	15.6	6.0	14.4	2.7	.5
March 1963	13,303	100.0	13.4	.4	5.2	8.4	30.3	1.3	16.4	5.8	15.6	2.7	.4
March 1964	13,626	100.0	13.3	.3	5.6	8.2	30.2	1.2	17.3	5.5	15.8	2.2	.4
March 1965	13,959	100.0	14.7	.2	4.7	8.1	30.2	1.3	17.5	5.1	15.5	2.3	.5
March 1966	14,623	100.0	14.0	.4	4.8	7.8	31.4	1.3	17.2	5.1	15.5	2.1	.5
March 1967	15,189	100.0	14.6	.2	4.7	7.9	32.1	1.2	17.6	4.3	15.2	1.9	.3
March 1968	16,199	100.0	15.1	.3	4.9	7.1	32.2	1.2	17.5	4.2	15.1	1.9	.4
March 1969	16,947	100.0	15.0	.2	4.6	7.2	33.3	1.2	16.6	3.6	16.0	1.9	.4
March 1970	17,497	100.0	15.4	.2	4.7	7.1	33.6	1.3	16.3	3.5	16.0	1.6	.3
March 1971	17,445	100.0	16.0	.2	5.1	7.4	33.2	1.2	14.3	3.4	16.7	1.3	1.0
March 1972	18,217	100.0	16.1	.3	4.9	7.0	33.9	1.3	14.4	3.0	16.7	1.5	.7
March 1973	18,908	100.0	16.1	.3	5.2	7.2	34.1	1.5	15.1	2.6	16.0	1.3	.7
March 1974	19,406	100.0	16.6	.3	5.5	6.8	34.9	1.8	13.9	2.4	15.9	1.3	.7

[1] Not available.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years, as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–73

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Population (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	8, 927	4, 898	3, 364	(1)	(1)	587	947	4, 029	3, 373	(1)	(1)	420	236
1948	9, 061	5, 015	3, 436	(1)	(1)	682	898	4, 046	3, 388	(1)	(1)	452	206
1949	8, 846	4, 866	3, 447	(1)	(1)	593	827	3, 981	3, 331	(1)	(1)	435	215
1950	9, 189	4, 982	3, 568	(1)	(1)	680	733	4, 207	3, 420	(1)	(1)	519	268
1951	9, 036	4, 750	3, 614	(1)	(1)	534	602	4, 286	3, 602	(1)	(1)	440	244
1952	9, 406	5, 000	3, 758	(1)	(1)	612	630	4, 406	3, 682	(1)	(1)	450	274
1953	9, 700	5, 122	3, 844	2, 214	1, 630	642	636	4, 579	3, 695	2, 145	1, 550	538	346
1954	10, 052	5, 410	4, 002	2, 232	1, 770	730	677	4, 642	3, 782	2, 145	1, 637	538	322
1955	10, 212	5, 534	4, 096	2, 285	1, 811	752	686	4, 677	3, 873	2, 231	1, 642	480	324
1956	11, 013	5, 915	4, 276	2, 482	1, 794	809	830	5, 098	4, 138	2, 404	1, 734	598	362
1957	11, 812	6, 323	4, 646	2, 729	1, 917	780	897	5, 489	4, 421	2, 599	1, 822	629	439
1958	12, 317	6, 667	4, 854	2, 751	2, 103	898	915	5, 651	4, 591	2, 664	1, 927	667	393
1959	12, 719	6, 849	5, 039	2, 716	2, 323	918	892	5, 870	4, 796	2, 603	2, 193	683	391
1960	13, 409	7, 247	5, 248	2, 878	2, 370	1, 063	936	6, 162	4, 994	2, 763	2, 231	754	414
1961	14, 582	7, 863	5, 705	3, 394	2, 311	1, 170	988	6, 719	5, 458	3, 227	2, 231	782	479
1962	15, 609	8, 421	6, 032	3, 576	2, 456	1, 212	1, 177	7, 188	5, 708	3, 422	2, 286	932	548
1963	16, 592	8, 947	6, 402	3, 466	2, 936	1, 180	1, 365	7, 645	6, 115	3, 347	2, 768	881	649
1964	17, 258	9, 228	6, 658	3, 479	3, 179	1, 238	1, 332	8, 030	6, 356	3, 353	3, 003	958	716
1965	18, 323	9, 861	6, 613	3, 546	3, 067	1, 689	1, 559	8, 462	6, 420	3, 434	2, 986	1, 241	801
1966	19, 016	10, 278	6, 770	3, 640	3, 130	1, 841	1, 667	8, 738	6, 523	3, 526	2, 997	1, 335	880
1967	19, 663	10, 471	6, 973	3, 738	3, 235	1, 636	1, 862	9, 192	6, 663	3, 635	3, 028	1, 390	1, 139
1968	20, 422	10, 957	7, 200	3, 837	3, 363	1, 891	1, 866	9, 465	6, 919	3, 727	3, 192	1, 424	1, 122
1969	21, 184	11, 332	7, 375	3, 923	3, 452	1, 886	2, 071	9, 852	7, 078	3, 819	3, 259	1, 465	1, 309
1970	21, 479	11, 414	7, 531	3, 994	3, 537	1, 822	2, 061	10, 065	7, 267	3, 878	3, 389	1, 502	1, 296
1971	22, 307	11, 875	7, 719	4, 080	3, 639	1, 939	2, 217	10, 432	7, 426	3, 963	3, 463	1, 617	1, 389
1972	22, 420	11, 896	7, 796	4, 121	3, 675	1, 856	2, 244	10, 524	7, 474	3, 978	3, 496	1, 600	1, 450
1973	22, 294	11, 743	7, 843	4, 144	3, 699	1, 783	2, 117	10, 551	7, 512	3, 975	3, 537	1, 498	1, 541
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	15, 330	6, 808	900	(1)	(1)	1, 282	4, 626	8, 521	855	(1)	(1)	1, 848	5, 818
1948	14, 906	6, 606	759	(1)	(1)	1, 306	4, 542	8, 299	760	(1)	(1)	1, 770	5, 770
1949	14, 782	6, 574	729	(1)	(1)	1, 286	4, 558	8, 208	797	(1)	(1)	1, 748	5, 664
1950	14, 159	6, 291	659	(1)	(1)	1, 224	4, 408	7, 868	735	(1)	(1)	1, 613	5, 520
1951	13, 034	5, 340	628	(1)	(1)	1, 114	3, 598	7, 694	628	(1)	(1)	1, 626	5, 440
1952	12, 310	4, 776	642	(1)	(1)	1, 032	3, 102	7, 534	652	(1)	(1)	1, 590	5, 292
1953	11, 731	4, 442	585	83	502	1, 063	2, 795	7, 289	652	75	577	1, 542	5, 094
1954	11, 696	4, 436	508	90	418	1, 067	2, 861	7, 260	644	103	541	1, 580	5, 035
1955	11, 980	4, 655	526	103	423	1, 018	3, 111	7, 326	674	90	584	1, 655	4, 997
1956	11, 833	4, 706	524	74	450	984	3, 198	7, 127	602	80	522	1, 587	4, 938
1957	11, 917	4, 794	455	57	398	1, 021	3, 318	7, 123	612	102	510	1, 611	4, 900
1958	12, 208	4, 935	495	89	406	994	3, 446	7, 273	651	86	565	1, 599	5, 023
1959	12, 613	5, 240	479	61	418	1, 097	3, 664	7, 373	594	80	514	1, 655	5, 124
1960	12, 995	5, 428	496	61	435	1, 158	3, 774	7, 567	603	66	537	1, 758	5, 206
1961	13, 465	5, 638	485	67	418	1, 237	3, 916	7, 827	570	93	477	1, 950	5, 307
1962	13, 304	5, 409	409	45	364	1, 154	3, 846	7, 895	611	95	516	1, 831	5, 453
1963	13, 572	5, 495	395	46	349	1, 135	3, 965	8, 077	563	67	496	1, 847	5, 667
1964	14, 163	5, 857	397	34	363	1, 196	4, 264	8, 306	567	62	505	1, 884	5, 855
1965	14, 435	5, 887	455	35	420	1, 351	4, 081	8, 548	496	44	452	2, 048	6, 004
1966	14, 688	5, 781	398	47	351	1, 346	4, 037	8, 907	500	56	444	2, 202	6, 205
1967	14, 904	5, 889	389	66	323	1, 272	4, 228	9, 015	532	67	465	2, 061	6, 422
1968	15, 125	5, 870	376	71	305	1, 242	4, 252	9, 255	489	83	406	2, 031	6, 735
1969	15, 550	6, 084	390	75	315	1, 288	4, 406	9, 466	527	72	455	2, 040	6, 899
1970	16, 793	6, 912	410	72	338	1, 527	4, 975	9, 881	512	77	435	2, 107	7, 262
1971	17, 390	7, 317	380	52	328	1, 564	5, 373	10, 073	503	62	441	2, 111	7, 459
1972	18, 514	8, 104	495	96	399	1, 774	5, 835	10, 410	595	100	495	2, 232	7, 583
1973	19, 470	8, 735	526	88	438	1, 937	6, 272	10, 735	640	119	521	2, 430	7, 665

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–73—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Labor force (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	744	(1)	(1)	149	(1)	(1)	393	(1)	(1)	89	(1)
1948	1,855	1,265	833	(1)	(1)	190	241	590	478	(1)	(1)	65	48
1949	1,877	1,197	775	(1)	(1)	163	258	680	502	(1)	(1)	106	72
1950	2,421	1,575	1,066	(1)	(1)	245	264	846	614	(1)	(1)	144	87
1951	2,290	1,428	1,012	(1)	(1)	172	244	862	656	(1)	(1)	126	80
1952	1,980	1,310	946	(1)	(1)	192	172	670	512	(1)	(1)	76	82
1953	1,888	1,226	855	382	473	206	165	662	474	197	277	96	92
1954	2,332	1,496	1,031	462	569	200	265	836	592	203	389	126	118
1955	2,706	1,801	1,185	510	675	330	286	905	634	282	352	135	136
1956	3,007	1,894	1,193	547	646	319	382	1,113	774	310	464	162	177
1957	3,161	1,990	1,276	582	694	299	415	1,171	795	310	485	167	209
1958	3,116	2,037	1,276	514	762	309	452	1,079	717	285	432	211	151
1959	3,373	2,128	1,353	574	779	330	445	1,245	872	357	515	196	177
1960	3,390	2,171	1,386	580	806	371	414	1,219	841	336	505	210	168
1961	3,551	2,223	1,352	617	735	382	489	1,328	900	439	461	235	193
1962	3,872	2,481	1,437	651	786	423	621	1,391	940	413	527	203	248
1963	4,220	2,711	1,597	608	989	433	681	1,509	1,007	348	659	253	249
1964	4,315	2,732	1,646	612	1,034	446	640	1,583	1,071	388	683	241	271
1965	5,075	3,213	1,838	698	1,140	611	764	1,862	1,185	410	775	360	317
1966	5,284	3,276	1,808	604	1,204	690	778	2,008	1,218	407	811	447	348
1967	5,842	3,544	1,967	643	1,324	656	921	2,298	1,367	525	842	433	498
1968	6,167	3,808	2,042	717	1,325	811	955	2,359	1,417	508	909	453	489
1969	6,750	3,966	2,074	664	1,410	821	1,071	2,784	1,606	516	1,090	537	641
1970	6,815	3,885	2,079	704	1,375	750	1,056	2,930	1,710	576	1,134	566	654
1971	7,218	4,300	2,302	840	1,462	835	1,163	2,918	1,661	577	1,084	598	659
1972	7,376	4,265	2,228	753	1,475	843	1,194	3,111	1,795	624	1,171	592	724
1973	7,813	4,446	2,477	843	1,634	811	1,158	3,367	2,021	677	1,344	571	775
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	808	(1)	(1)	1,129	(1)	(1)	464	(1)	(1)	1,128	(1)
1948	10,421	6,304	680	(1)	(1)	1,248	4,376	4,117	422	(1)	(1)	1,040	2,655
1949	10,306	6,181	625	(1)	(1)	1,214	4,342	4,125	399	(1)	(1)	1,062	2,664
1950	10,349	5,958	578	(1)	(1)	1,172	4,209	4,091	380	(1)	(1)	979	2,732
1951	8,920	5,064	512	(1)	(1)	1,058	3,494	3,856	296	(1)	(1)	984	2,576
1952	8,194	4,438	566	(1)	(1)	960	2,912	3,756	350	(1)	(1)	960	2,446
1953	7,823	4,204	500	65	434	1,019	2,685	3,620	311	23	288	959	2,350
1954	7,691	4,044	407	52	355	955	2,682	3,647	257	29	228	957	2,433
1955	8,155	4,400	428	54	374	965	3,007	3,755	299	23	276	1,025	2,431
1956	8,073	4,390	422	40	382	892	3,076	3,683	282	23	259	959	2,442
1957	7,975	4,507	362	31	331	947	3,198	3,467	240	16	225	993	2,234
1958	8,296	4,643	399	56	343	924	3,320	3,653	284	26	258	949	2,420
1959	8,530	4,931	366	31	335	1,019	3,546	3,599	250	20	230	951	2,398
1960	8,913	5,124	383	27	356	1,075	3,666	3,789	297	24	273	1,060	2,432
1961	9,230	5,228	353	32	321	1,115	3,760	4,002	263	20	243	1,173	2,566
1962	9,149	5,071	304	26	278	1,065	3,702	4,078	235	12	223	1,130	2,713
1963	9,314	5,158	293	20	273	1,061	3,804	4,156	227	10	217	1,133	2,796
1964	9,892	5,490	273	10	263	1,100	4,117	4,402	233	18	215	1,135	3,034
1965	10,131	5,518	356	14	342	1,232	3,930	4,613	205	11	194	1,297	3,111
1966	10,333	5,414	276	18	258	1,192	3,946	4,919	208	12	196	1,385	3,326
1967	10,534	5,454	264	20	244	1,118	4,072	5,080	208	14	200	1,311	3,561
1968	10,637	5,336	240	23	217	1,091	4,005	5,301	175	17	158	1,278	3,848
1969	11,207	5,597	264	17	247	1,136	4,197	5,610	218	12	206	1,346	4,046
1970	12,208	6,317	285	29	256	1,324	4,708	5,891	189	10	179	1,342	4,360
1971	12,729	6,701	262	21	241	1,386	5,053	6,028	206	10	196	1,292	4,530
1972	13,921	7,455	326	25	301	1,592	5,537	6,466	248	16	232	1,463	4,755
1973	14,877	8,042	371	32	339	1,743	5,928	6,835	278	24	254	1,613	4,944

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–73—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Labor force participation rate [2]												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	22.1	(1)	(1)	25.4	(1)	(1)	11.7	(1)	(1)	21.2	(1)
1948	20.5	25.2	24.2	(1)	(1)	27.9	26.8	14.6	14.1	(1)	(1)	14.4	23.3
1949	21.2	24.6	22.5	(1)	(1)	27.5	31.2	17.1	15.1	(1)	(1)	24.4	33.5
1950	26.3	31.6	29.9	(1)	(1)	36.0	36.0	20.1	18.0	(1)	(1)	27.7	32.5
1951	25.3	30.0	28.0	(1)	(1)	32.2	40.5	20.1	18.2	(1)	(1)	28.6	32.8
1952	21.0	26.2	25.2	(1)	(1)	31.4	27.3	13.9	13.9	(1)	(1)	16.9	29.9
1953	19.5	23.9	22.2	17.3	29.0	32.1	25.9	14.5	12.8	9.2	17.9	17.8	26.6
1954	23.2	27.7	25.8	20.7	31.2	27.4	39.1	18.0	15.7	9.5	23.8	23.4	36.6
1955	26.5	32.5	28.9	22.3	37.3	43.9	41.7	19.4	16.4	12.6	21.4	28.1	42.0
1956	27.3	32.0	27.9	22.0	36.0	39.4	46.0	21.8	18.7	12.9	26.8	27.1	48.9
1957	26.8	31.5	27.5	21.3	36.2	38.3	46.3	21.3	18.0	11.9	26.6	26.6	47.6
1958	25.3	30.6	26.3	18.7	36.2	34.4	49.4	19.1	15.6	10.7	22.4	31.6	38.4
1959	26.5	31.1	26.9	21.1	33.5	35.9	49.9	21.2	18.2	13.7	23.5	28.7	45.3
1960	25.3	30.0	26.4	20.2	34.0	34.9	44.2	19.8	16.8	12.2	22.6	27.9	40.6
1961	24.4	28.3	23.7	18.2	31.8	32.6	49.5	19.8	16.5	13.6	20.7	30.1	40.3
1962	24.8	29.5	23.8	18.2	32.0	34.9	52.8	19.4	16.5	12.1	23.1	21.8	45.3
1963	25.4	30.3	24.9	17.5	33.7	36.7	49.9	19.7	16.5	10.4	23.8	28.7	38.4
1964	25.0	29.6	24.7	17.6	32.5	36.0	48.0	19.7	16.8	11.6	22.7	25.2	37.8
1965	27.7	32.6	27.8	19.7	37.2	36.2	49.0	22.0	18.5	11.9	26.0	29.0	39.6
1966	27.8	31.9	26.7	16.6	38.5	37.5	46.7	23.0	18.7	11.5	27.1	33.5	39.0
1967	29.7	33.8	28.2	17.2	40.9	40.1	49.5	25.0	20.5	14.4	27.8	31.2	43.7
1968	30.2	34.8	28.4	18.7	39.4	42.9	51.2	24.9	20.5	13.6	28.5	31.8	43.6
1969	31.9	35.0	28.1	16.9	40.8	43.5	51.7	28.3	22.7	13.5	33.4	36.7	49.0
1970	31.7	34.0	27.6	17.6	38.9	41.2	51.2	29.1	23.5	14.9	33.5	37.7	50.5
1971	32.4	36.2	29.8	20.6	40.2	43.1	52.5	28.0	22.4	14.6	31.3	37.0	47.4
1972	32.9	35.9	28.6	18.3	40.1	45.4	53.2	29.6	24.0	15.7	33.5	37.0	49.9
1973	35.0	37.9	31.6	20.3	44.2	45.5	54.7	31.9	26.9	17.0	38.0	38.1	50.3
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89.8	(1)	(1)	93.5	(1)	(1)	54.3	(1)	(1)	61.0	(1)
1948	69.9	95.4	89.6	(1)	(1)	95.6	96.3	49.6	55.5	(1)	(1)	58.8	46.0
1949	69.7	94.0	85.7	(1)	(1)	94.4	95.3	50.2	50.1	(1)	(1)	60.8	47.0
1950	71.0	94.7	87.7	(1)	(1)	95.8	95.5	52.0	51.7	(1)	(1)	60.7	49.5
1951	68.4	94.8	81.5	(1)	(1)	95.0	97.1	50.1	47.1	(1)	(1)	60.5	47.4
1952	66.6	92.9	88.2	(1)	(1)	93.0	93.9	49.9	53.7	(1)	(1)	60.4	46.2
1953	66.7	94.6	85.5	(3)	86.5	95.9	96.1	49.7	47.7	(3)	49.9	62.2	46.1
1954	65.8	91.2	80.1	(3)	84.9	89.5	93.7	50.2	39.9	(3)	42.1	60.6	48.3
1955	68.1	94.5	81.4	(3)	88.4	94.8	96.7	51.3	44.4	(3)	47.3	61.9	48.6
1956	68.2	93.3	80.5	(3)	84.9	90.7	96.2	51.7	46.8	(3)	49.6	60.4	49.5
1957	66.9	94.0	79.6	(3)	83.2	92.8	96.4	48.7	39.2	(3)	44.1	61.6	45.6
1958	68.0	94.1	80.6	(3)	84.5	93.0	96.3	50.2	43.6	(3)	45.7	59.3	48.2
1959	67.6	94.1	76.4	(3)	80.1	92.9	96.8	48.8	42.1	(3)	44.7	57.5	46.8
1960	68.6	94.4	77.2	(3)	81.8	92.8	97.1	50.1	49.3	(3)	50.8	60.3	46.7
1961	68.5	92.7	72.8	(3)	76.8	90.1	96.0	51.1	46.1	(3)	50.9	60.2	48.4
1962	68.8	93.8	74.3	(3)	76.4	92.3	96.3	51.7	38.5	(3)	43.2	61.7	49.8
1963	68.6	93.9	74.2	(3)	78.2	93.5	95.9	51.5	40.3	(3)	43.8	61.3	49.3
1964	69.8	93.7	68.8	(3)	72.5	92.0	96.6	53.0	41.1	(3)	42.6	60.2	51.8
1965	70.2	93.7	78.2	(3)	81.4	91.2	96.3	54.0	41.3	(3)	42.9	63.3	51.8
1966	70.3	93.7	69.3	(3)	73.5	88.6	97.7	55.2	41.6	(3)	44.1	62.9	53.6
1967	70.7	92.6	67.9	(3)	75.5	87.9	96.3	56.4	40.2	(3)	43.0	63.6	55.4
1968	70.3	90.9	63.8	(3)	71.1	87.8	94.2	57.3	35.8	20.5	38.9	62.9	57.1
1969	72.1	92.0	67.7	22.7	78.4	88.2	95.3	59.3	41.4	(3)	45.3	66.0	58.6
1970	72.7	91.4	69.5	(3)	75.7	86.7	94.6	59.6	36.9	13.0	41.1	63.7	60.0
1971	73.2	91.6	68.9	(3)	73.5	88.6	94.0	59.8	41.0	(3)	44.4	61.2	60.7
1972	75.2	92.0	65.9	26.0	75.4	89.7	94.9	62.1	41.7	16.0	46.9	65.5	62.7
1973	76.4	92.1	70.5	36.4	77.4	90.0	94.5	63.7	43.4	20.2	48.8	66.4	64.5

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[1] Not available.

[2] Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

[3] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000 for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–73

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Employed (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	1,600	1,090	724	(1)	(1)	141	225	510	381	(1)	(1)	84	45
1948	1,794	1,219	814	(1)	(1)	182	223	575	468	(1)	(1)	61	46
1949	1,761	1,113	724	(1)	(1)	156	234	648	477	(1)	(1)	105	67
1950	2,331	1,522	1,028	(1)	(1)	232	262	809	585	(1)	(1)	139	86
1951	2,208	1,370	968	(1)	(1)	166	236	838	638	(1)	(1)	124	76
1952	1,914	1,266	910	(1)	(1)	186	170	648	492	(1)	(1)	74	82
1953	1,822	1,179	815	375	440	201	163	643	467	197	270	89	87
1954	2,206	1,396	964	441	523	187	245	810	573	199	374	121	116
1955	2,556	1,700	1,124	491	633	297	279	856	598	263	335	124	134
1956	2,856	1,792	1,131	530	601	299	362	1,064	733	306	427	158	173
1957	2,983	1,869	1,202	556	646	275	392	1,114	750	298	452	161	203
1958	2,886	1,866	1,171	475	696	281	414	1,020	677	280	397	198	145
1959	3,145	1,971	1,250	549	701	299	422	1,174	818	347	471	185	171
1960	3,150	2,006	1,278	561	717	332	396	1,144	783	326	457	197	164
1961	3,255	2,025	1,211	571	640	343	471	1,230	831	423	408	216	183
1962	3,562	2,282	1,317	617	700	382	583	1,280	870	392	478	181	229
1963	3,841	2,485	1,446	580	866	393	646	1,356	904	320	584	223	229
1964	3,933	2,508	1,501	571	930	408	599	1,425	961	379	582	215	249
1965	4,652	2,920	1,657	656	1,001	536	727	1,732	1,111	403	708	326	295
1966	4,914	3,044	1,657	564	1,093	634	753	1,870	1,134	395	739	404	332
1967	5,244	3,150	1,692	556	1,136	582	876	2,094	1,251	500	751	383	460
1968	5,616	3,457	1,808	641	1,167	737	912	2,159	1,293	485	808	404	462
1969	6,049	3,583	1,846	618	1,228	739	998	2,466	1,399	469	930	466	601
1970	5,967	3,371	1,775	627	1,148	635	961	2,596	1,488	534	954	488	620
1971	6,298	3,740	1,942	753	1,189	735	1,063	2,558	1,437	523	914	517	604
1972	6,472	3,752	1,903	657	1,246	747	1,102	2,720	1,544	566	978	505	671
1973	6,940	3,933	2,135	738	1,397	720	1,078	3,007	1,758	630	1,128	511	738
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	10,161	6,009	719	(1)	(1)	1,110	4,180	4,152	422	(1)	(1)	1,074	2,656
1948	9,903	5,969	627	(1)	(1)	1,154	4,187	3,934	392	(1)	(1)	993	2,548
1949	9,221	5,466	521	(1)	(1)	1,068	3,878	3,754	349	(1)	(1)	948	2,457
1950	9,527	5,679	515	(1)	(1)	1,100	4,064	3,848	342	(1)	(1)	904	2,601
1951	8,532	4,864	474	(1)	(1)	1,010	3,380	3,668	264	(1)	(1)	924	2,480
1952	7,800	4,230	506	(1)	(1)	924	2,800	3,570	316	(1)	(1)	894	2,360
1953	7,499	4,033	442	63	379	971	2,620	3,466	278	21	258	909	2,279
1954	7,070	3,702	343	44	299	892	2,467	3,368	206	25	181	862	2,300
1955	7,651	4,141	357	52	305	908	2,878	3,510	270	21	249	951	2,289
1956	7,593	4,135	360	31	329	845	2,930	3,458	255	18	237	893	2,310
1957	7,399	4,135	304	24	280	844	2,987	3,264	209	16	193	933	2,122
1958	7,368	4,073	303	48	255	771	2,999	3,295	222	22	200	845	2,228
1959	7,702	4,445	277	28	249	865	3,303	3,257	212	17	195	826	2,219
1960	8,017	4,604	312	21	291	898	3,394	3,413	237	16	221	922	2,254
1961	8,199	4,660	276	24	252	945	3,439	3,539	213	19	194	1,003	2,323
1962	8,275	4,616	258	22	236	927	3,431	3,659	193	12	181	991	2,475
1963	8,292	4,677	234	17	217	904	3,539	3,615	152	10	142	964	2,499
1964	8,930	5,006	234	10	224	954	3,818	3,924	174	15	159	961	2,789
1965	9,359	5,169	300	14	286	1,104	3,765	4,190	159	11	148	1,119	2,912
1966	9,585	5,131	225	17	208	1,092	3,814	4,454	153	10	143	1,210	3,091
1967	9,661	5,117	208	14	194	998	3,911	4,544	166	10	156	1,100	3,278
1968	9,835	5,012	201	17	184	987	3,824	4,823	133	16	117	1,113	3,577
1969	10,383	5,257	223	14	209	1,035	3,999	5,126	160	9	151	1,198	3,768
1970	10,875	5,613	209	26	183	1,137	4,267	5,262	136	9	127	1,122	4,004
1971	11,331	5,986	198	17	181	1,184	4,604	5,345	143	6	137	1,076	4,126
1972	12,446	6,744	254	23	231	1,403	5,087	5,702	188	15	173	1,240	4,274
1973	13,650	7,474	293	24	269	1,570	5,611	6,176	223	19	204	1,390	4,563

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–73—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Unemployed (thousands)												
Enrolled													
1947	(¹)	(¹)	20	(¹)	(¹)	8	(¹)	(¹)	12	(¹)	(¹)	5	(¹)
1948	61	46	19	(¹)	(¹)	9	19	15	10	(¹)	(¹)	3	2
1949	116	84	51	(¹)	(¹)	8	25	32	25	(¹)	(¹)	2	6
1950	89	53	38	(¹)	(¹)	13	2	36	29	(¹)	(¹)	6	2
1951	82	58	44	(¹)	(¹)	6	8	24	18	(¹)	(¹)	2	4
1952	66	44	36	(¹)	(¹)	6	2	22	20	(¹)	(¹)	2	0
1953	66	47	40	7	33	5	2	18	7	0	7	7	5
1954	126	100	67	21	46	13	20	26	19	4	15	5	2
1955	150	101	61	19	42	33	7	49	36	19	17	11	2
1956	151	102	62	17	45	20	20	49	41	4	37	4	4
1957	178	121	74	26	48	24	23	57	45	12	33	6	6
1958	230	171	105	39	66	28	38	59	40	5	35	13	5
1959	228	157	103	25	78	31	23	71	54	10	44	11	6
1960	240	165	108	19	89	39	18	75	58	10	48	13	4
1961	296	198	141	46	95	39	18	98	69	16	53	19	10
1962	310	199	120	34	86	41	38	111	70	21	49	22	19
1963	379	226	151	28	123	40	35	153	103	28	75	30	20
1964	382	224	145	41	104	38	41	158	110	9	101	26	22
1965	423	293	181	42	139	75	37	130	74	7	67	34	22
1966	370	232	151	40	111	56	25	138	84	12	72	43	11
1967	598	394	275	87	188	74	45	204	116	25	91	50	38
1968	551	351	234	76	158	74	43	200	124	23	101	49	27
1969	701	383	228	46	182	82	73	318	207	47	160	71	40
1970	848	514	304	77	227	115	95	334	222	42	180	78	34
1971	920	560	360	87	273	100	100	360	224	54	170	81	55
1972	904	513	325	96	229	96	92	391	251	58	193	87	53
1973	873	513	342	105	237	91	80	360	263	47	216	60	37
Not Enrolled													
1947	(¹)	(¹)	89	(¹)	(¹)	89	(¹)	(¹)	42	(¹)	(¹)	54	(¹)
1948	519	335	53	(¹)	(¹)	94	189	184	29	(¹)	(¹)	48	107
1949	1,085	714	104	(¹)	(¹)	146	464	371	50	(¹)	(¹)	114	207
1950	522	279	63	(¹)	(¹)	72	144	243	38	(¹)	(¹)	74	131
1951	388	200	38	(¹)	(¹)	48	114	188	32	(¹)	(¹)	60	96
1952	394	208	60	(¹)	(¹)	36	112	186	34	(¹)	(¹)	66	86
1953	324	171	58	2	56	48	66	152	32	2	30	50	71
1954	621	342	64	8	56	63	215	279	51	4	47	95	133
1955	504	259	71	2	69	57	131	245	29	2	27	74	142
1956	480	255	62	9	53	47	146	225	27	5	22	66	132
1957	576	372	58	7	51	103	211	203	31	0	32	60	112
1958	928	570	96	8	88	153	321	358	62	4	58	104	192
1959	828	486	89	3	86	154	243	342	38	3	35	125	179
1960	896	520	71	6	65	177	272	376	60	8	52	138	178
1961	1,031	568	77	8	69	170	321	463	50	1	49	170	243
1962	874	455	46	4	42	138	271	419	42	0	42	139	238
1963	1,022	481	59	3	56	157	265	541	75	0	75	169	297
1964	962	484	39	0	39	146	299	478	59	3	56	174	245
1965	772	349	56	0	56	128	165	423	46	0	46	178	199
1966	748	283	51	1	50	100	132	465	55	2	53	175	235
1967	873	337	56	6	50	120	161	536	48	4	44	211	277
1968	802	324	39	6	33	104	181	478	42	1	41	165	271
1969	824	340	41	3	38	101	198	484	58	3	55	148	278
1970	1,333	704	76	3	73	187	441	629	53	1	52	220	356
1971	1,398	715	64	4	60	202	449	683	63	4	59	216	404
1972	1,475	711	72	2	70	189	450	764	60	1	59	223	481
1973	1,227	568	78	8	70	173	317	659	55	5	50	223	381

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–73—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Unemployment rate												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	2.7	(1)	(1)	5.4	(1)	(1)	3.1	(1)	(1)	5.6	(1)
1948	3.3	3.6	2.3	(1)	(1)	4.7	7.9	2.5	2.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1949	6.2	7.0	6.6	(1)	(1)	4.9	9.7	4.7	5.0	(1)	(1)	1.9	(2)
1950	3.7	3.4	3.6	(1)	(1)	5.3	.8	4.3	4.7	(1)	(1)	4.2	(2)
1951	3.6	4.1	4.3	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	(1)	(1)	1.6	(2)
1952	3.3	3.4	3.8	(1)	(1)	3.1	1.2	3.4	3.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1953	3.5	3.8	4.7	1.8	7.0	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.5	0	2.5	(2)	(2)
1954	5.4	6.7	6.5	4.5	8.1	6.5	7.5	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.9	4.0	1.7
1955	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.7	6.2	10.0	2.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	8.1	1.5
1956	5.0	5.4	5.2	3.1	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.4	5.3	1.3	8.0	2.5	2.3
1957	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.5	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	3.9	6.8	3.6	2.9
1958	7.4	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.7	9.1	8.4	5.5	5.6	1.8	8.1	6.2	4.0
1959	6.8	7.4	7.6	4.4	10.0	9.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	2.8	8.5	5.6	3.4
1960	7.1	7.6	7.8	3.3	11.0	10.5	4.3	6.2	6.9	3.0	9.5	6.2	2.4
1961	8.3	8.9	10.4	7.5	12.9	10.2	3.7	7.4	7.7	3.6	11.5	8.1	5.2
1962	8.0	8.0	8.4	5.2	10.9	9.7	6.1	8.0	7.4	5.1	9.3	10.8	7.7
1963	9.0	8.3	9.5	4.6	12.4	9.2	5.1	10.1	10.2	8.0	11.4	11.9	8.0
1964	8.9	8.2	8.8	6.7	10.1	8.5	6.4	10.0	10.3	2.3	14.8	10.8	8.1
1965	8.3	9.1	9.8	6.0	12.2	12.3	4.8	7.0	6.2	1.7	8.6	9.4	6.9
1966	7.5	7.6	8.4	6.6	9.2	8.1	3.2	7.4	6.9	2.9	8.9	9.6	3.2
1967	10.2	11.1	14.0	13.5	14.2	11.3	4.9	8.9	8.5	4.8	10.8	11.5	7.6
1968	8.9	9.2	11.5	10.6	11.9	9.1	4.5	8.5	8.8	4.5	11.1	10.8	5.5
1969	10.4	9.7	11.0	6.9	12.9	10.0	6.8	11.4	12.9	9.1	14.7	13.2	6.2
1970	12.4	13.2	14.6	10.9	16.5	15.3	9.0	11.4	13.0	7.3	15.9	13.8	5.2
1971	12.7	13.0	15.6	10.4	18.7	12.0	8.6	12.3	13.5	9.4	15.7	13.5	8.3
1972	12.3	12.0	14.6	12.7	15.5	11.4	7.7	12.6	14.0	9.3	16.5	14.7	7.3
1973	11.2	11.5	13.8	12.5	14.5	11.2	6.9	10.7	13.0	6.9	16.1	10.5	4.8
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	11.0	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)	(1)	9.1	(1)	(1)	5.0	(1)
1948	5.0	5.3	7.8	(1)	(1)	7.5	4.3	4.5	6.9	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.0
1949	10.5	11.6	16.6	(1)	(1)	12.0	10.7	9.0	12.5	(1)	(1)	10.7	7.8
1950	5.2	4.7	10.9	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.4	5.9	10.0	(1)	(1)	7.6	4.8
1951	4.3	3.8	7.4	(1)	(1)	4.5	3.3	4.5	10.8	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.7
1952	4.8	4.9	10.6	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.8	4.3	9.7	(1)	(1)	6.9	3.5
1953	4.1	4.1	11.6	(2)	12.9	4.7	2.5	4.2	10.3	(2)	10.4	5.2	3.0
1954	8.1	8.5	15.7	(2)	15.8	6.6	8.0	7.7	19.8	(2)	20.6	9.9	5.5
1955	6.2	5.9	16.6	(2)	18.4	5.9	4.4	6.5	9.7	(2)	9.8	7.2	5.8
1956	5.9	5.8	14.7	(2)	13.9	5.3	4.7	6.1	9.6	(2)	8.5	6.9	5.4
1957	7.2	8.3	16.0	(2)	15.4	10.9	6.6	5.9	12.9	(2)	14.2	6.0	5.0
1958	11.2	12.3	24.1	(2)	25.7	16.6	9.7	9.8	21.8	(2)	22.5	11.0	7.9
1959	9.7	9.9	24.3	(2)	25.7	15.1	6.9	9.5	15.2	(2)	15.2	13.1	7.5
1960	10.1	10.1	18.5	(2)	18.3	16.5	7.4	9.9	20.2	(2)	19.0	13.0	7.3
1961	11.2	10.9	21.8	(2)	21.5	15.2	8.5	11.6	19.0	(2)	20.2	14.5	9.5
1962	9.6	9.0	15.1	(2)	15.1	13.0	7.3	10.3	17.9	(2)	18.8	12.3	8.8
1963	11.0	9.3	20.1	(2)	20.5	14.8	7.0	13.0	33.0	(2)	34.6	14.9	10.6
1964	9.7	8.8	14.3	(2)	14.8	13.3	7.3	10.9	25.3	(2)	26.0	15.3	8.1
1965	7.6	6.3	15.7	(2)	16.4	10.4	4.2	9.2	22.4	(2)	23.7	13.7	6.4
1966	7.8	5.5	18.5	(2)	19.4	8.4	3.3	10.4	26.4	(2)	27.0	12.6	7.1
1967	8.3	6.2	21.2	(2)	20.5	10.7	4.0	10.6	22.4	(2)	22.0	16.1	7.8
1968	7.5	6.1	16.2	(2)	15.2	9.5	4.5	9.0	24.0	(2)	25.9	12.9	7.0
1969	7.4	6.1	15.5	(2)	15.4	8.9	4.7	8.6	26.6	(2)	26.7	11.0	6.9
1970	10.9	11.1	26.7	(2)	28.5	14.1	9.4	10.7	28.0	(2)	29.0	16.4	8.2
1971	11.0	10.7	24.4	(2)	24.9	14.6	8.9	11.3	30.6	(2)	30.1	16.7	8.9
1972	10.6	9.5	22.1	(2)	23.3	11.9	8.1	11.8	24.2	(2)	25.4	15.2	10.1
1973	8.2	7.1	21.0	(2)	20.6	9.9	5.3	9.6	19.8	(2)	19.7	13.8	7.7

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[1] Not available.

[2] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, Selected Years, 1959–73[1]

[Persons 16 to 24 years; numbers in thousands]

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1959[2]														
Total	790	634	80.2	549	85	13.5	156	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Male	304	279	91.7	239	40	14.3	25	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Female	486	355	73.0	310	45	12.8	131	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Single	418	331	79.2	291	40	12.1	88	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	68	24	(4)	19	5	(4)	43	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1960														
Total	921	706	76.7	599	107	15.2	215	344	214	62.2	175	39	18.2	130
Male	348	308	88.5	262	46	14.9	40	165	126	76.4	102	24	19.0	39
Female	573	398	69.5	337	61	15.3	175	179	88	49.2	73	15	(4)	91
Single	473	359	75.9	308	51	14.2	114	110	71	64.5	60	11	(4)	39
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	39	39.0	29	10	(4)	61	69	17	(4)	13	4	(4)	52
White	848	653	77.0	568	85	13.0	195	273	163	59.7	133	30	18.4	110
Negro and other races	73	53	(4)	31	22	(4)	20	71	51	(4)	42	9	(4)	20
1962														
Total	938	746	79.5	641	105	14.1	192	285	161	56.5	115	46	28.6	124
Male	392	356	90.8	305	51	14.3	36	126	107	84.9	78	29	27.1	19
Female	546	390	71.4	336	54	13.8	156	159	54	34.0	37	17	(4)	105
Single	469	352	75.1	309	43	12.2	117	83	43	(4)	28	15	(4)	40
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	77	38	(4)	27	11	(4)	39	76	11	(4)	9	2	(4)	65
White	820	657	80.1	568	89	13.5	163	210	113	53.8	83	30	26.5	97
Negro and other races	118	89	75.4	73	16	(4)	29	75	48	(4)	32	16	(4)	27
1963														
Total	957	755	78.9	619	136	18.0	202	273	180	65.9	123	57	31.7	93
Male	379	340	89.7	275	65	19.1	39	132	110	83.3	85	25	22.7	22
Female	578	415	71.8	344	71	17.1	163	141	70	49.6	38	32	(4)	71
Single	489	368	75.3	311	57	15.5	121	79	50	(4)	25	25	(4)	29
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	89	47	(4)	33	14	(4)	42	62	20	(4)	13	7	(4)	42
White	879	690	78.5	580	110	15.9	189	217	151	69.6	101	50	33.1	66
Negro and other races	78	65	(4)	39	26	(4)	13	56	29	(4)	22	7	(4)	27
1964														
Total	1,108	863	77.9	702	161	18.7	245	244	152	62.3	101	51	33.6	92
Male	427	388	90.9	338	50	12.9	39	116	97	83.6	72	25	(4)	19
Female	681	475	69.8	364	111	23.4	206	128	55	43.0	29	26	(4)	73
Single	574	432	75.3	334	98	22.7	142	82	39	(4)	19	20	(4)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	107	43	40.2	30	13	(4)	64	46	16	(4)	10	6	(4)	30
White	997	773	77.5	644	129	16.8	224	203	121	59.6	82	39	32.2	82
Negro and other races	111	90	81.1	58	32	(4)	21	41	31	(4)	19	12	(4)	10
1965														
Total	1,305	1,071	82.1	938	135	12.4	234	304	183	60.2	146	37	20.2	121
Male	536	488	91.0	452	36	7.4	48	168	133	79.2	106	27	20.3	35
Female	769	583	75.8	486	97	16.6	186	136	50	36.8	40	10	(4)	86
Single	645	508	78.8	425	83	16.3	137	83	40	(4)	33	7	(4)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	124	75	60.5	61	14	(4)	49	53	10	(4)	7	3	(4)	43
White	1,168	963	82.4	859	104	10.8	205	247	153	61.9	122	31	20.3	94
Negro and other races	137	108	78.8	79	29	26.9	29	57	30	(4)	24	6	(4)	27
1966														
Total	1,303	986	75.7	846	140	14.2	317	266	172	64.7	141	31	18.0	94
Male	498	435	87.3	397	38	8.7	63	152	124	81.6	101	23	18.5	28
Female	805	551	68.4	449	102	18.5	254	114	48	42.1	40	8	(4)	66
Single	668	485	72.6	399	86	17.7	183	75	43	(4)	35	8	(4)	32
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	137	66	48.2	50	16	(4)	71	39	5	(4)	5	------	(4)	34
White	1,160	893	77.0	778	115	12.9	267	218	141	64.7	119	22	15.6	77
Negro and other races	143	93	65.0	68	25	(4)	50	48	31	(4)	22	9	(4)	17

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, Selected Years, 1959–73 [1]—Continued

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1967														
Total	1,214	956	78.7	801	155	16.2	258	301	196	65.1	149	47	24.0	105
Male	484	419	86.6	379	40	9.5	65	157	129	82.2	104	25	19.4	28
Female	730	537	73.6	422	115	21.4	193	144	67	46.5	45	22	(4)	77
Single	630	486	77.0	384	102	21.0	144	94	49	52.1	33	16	(4)	45
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	51	51.0	38	13	(4)	49	50	18	(4)	12	6	(4)	32
White	1,064	847	79.6	728	119	14.0	217	239	157	65.7	122	35	22.3	82
Negro and other races	150	109	72.7	73	36	33.0	41	62	39	(4)	27	12	(4)	23
1968														
Total	1,162	904	77.8	782	122	13.5	258	328	208	63.4	164	44	21.2	120
Male	436	384	88.1	345	39	10.2	52	177	134	75.7	111	23	17.2	43
Female	726	520	71.6	437	83	16.0	206	151	74	49.0	53	21	(4)	77
Single	591	449	76.0	380	69	15.4	142	95	52	54.7	36	16	(4)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	135	71	52.6	57	14	(4)	64	56	22	(4)	17	5	(4)	34
White	999	775	77.4	684	91	11.7	224	257	171	66.5	134	37	21.6	86
Negro and other races	163	129	79.1	98	31	24.0	34	71	37	(4)	30	7	(4)	34
1969														
Total	1,326	1,049	79.1	929	120	11.4	277	363	221	60.9	182	39	17.6	142
Male	540	486	90.0	449	37	7.6	54	196	159	81.1	135	24	15.1	37
Female	786	563	71.6	480	83	14.7	223	167	62	37.1	47	15	(4)	105
Single	647	494	76.4	425	69	14.0	153	102	45	44.1	35	10	(4)	57
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	139	69	49.6	55	14	(4)	70	65	17	(4)	12	5	(4)	48
White	1,136	911	80.2	834	77	8.5	225	288	173	60.1	144	29	16.8	115
Negro and other races	190	138	72.6	95	43	31.2	52	75	48	64.0	38	10	(4)	27
1970														
Total	1,330	1,027	77.2	841	186	18.1	303	376	233	62.0	168	65	27.9	143
Male	602	526	87.4	458	68	12.9	76	187	145	77.5	99	46	31.7	42
Female	728	501	68.8	383	118	23.6	227	189	88	46.6	69	19	21.6	101
Single	582	441	75.8	334	107	24.3	141	125	69	55.2	55	14	(4)	56
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	146	60	41.1	49	11	(4)	86	64	19	(4)	14	5	(4)	45
White	1,177	922	78.3	772	150	16.3	255	296	189	63.9	142	47	24.9	107
Negro and other races	153	105	68.6	69	36	34.3	48	80	44	55.0	26	18	(4)	36
1971														
Total	1,336	1,051	78.7	870	181	17.2	285	353	235	66.6	178	57	24.3	118
Male	581	523	90.0	450	73	14.0	58	207	168	81.2	124	44	26.2	39
Female	755	528	69.9	420	108	20.5	227	146	67	45.9	54	13	(4)	79
Single	612	454	74.2	355	99	21.8	158	89	47	52.8	37	10	(4)	42
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	143	74	51.7	65	9	(4)	69	57	20	(4)	17	3	(4)	37
White	1,190	944	79.3	801	143	15.1	246	297	203	68.4	156	47	23.2	94
Negro and other races	146	107	73.3	69	38	35.5	39	56	32	(4)	22	10	(4)	24
1972														
Total	1,504	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267	393	243	61.8	178	65	26.7	150
Male	671	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59	193	152	78.8	114	38	25.0	41
Female	833	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208	200	91	45.5	64	27	29.7	109
Single	675	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139	125	71	56.8	50	21	(4)	54
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	158	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69	75	20	26.7	14	6	(4)	55
White	1,322	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224	328	208	63.2	155	53	25.5	120
Negro and other races	182	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43	65	35	(4)	23	12	(4)	30
1973														
Total	1,634	1,317	80.6	1,155	162	12.3	317	426	287	67.4	221	66	23.0	139
Male	728	657	90.2	595	62	9.4	71	243	195	80.2	150	45	23.1	48
Female	906	660	72.8	560	100	15.2	246	183	92	50.3	71	21	22.8	91
Single	732	562	76.8	479	83	14.8	170	132	72	54.5	57	15	(4)	60
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	174	98	56.3	81	17	17.3	76	51	20	(4)	14	6	(4)	31
White	1,405	1,158	82.4	1,041	117	10.1	247	340	244	71.8	195	49	20.1	96
Negro and other races	229	159	69.4	114	45	28.3	70	86	43	50.0	26	17	(4)	43

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[1] Data for 1961 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data not available by color.
[3] Not available.
[4] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–74

[Persons 18 years and over for 1952–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years [1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
BOTH SEXES										
Total										
October 1952	60,772	100.0	7.3	30.2	18.5	26.6	8.3	7.9	1.2	10.9
March 1957	64,384	100.0	6.1	26.8	19.1	29.1	8.5	9.0	1.4	11.6
March 1959	65,842	100.0	5.2	24.8	19.5	30.3	9.2	9.5	1.6	12.0
March 1962	67,988	100.0	4.6	22.4	19.3	32.1	10.7	11.0	(3)	12.1
March 1964	69,926	100.0	3.7	20.9	19.2	34.5	10.6	11.2	(3)	12.2
March 1965	71,129	100.0	3.7	19.6	19.2	35.5	10.5	11.6	(3)	12.2
March 1966	71,956	100.0	3.3	18.9	19.0	36.3	10.8	11.8	(3)	12.2
March 1967	73,218	100.0	3.1	17.9	18.7	36.6	11.8	12.0	(3)	12.3
March 1968	75,101	100.0	2.9	16.8	18.2	37.5	12.2	12.4	(3)	12.3
March 1969	76,753	100.0	2.7	15.9	17.8	38.4	12.6	12.6	(3)	12.4
March 1970	78,955	100.0	2.4	15.1	17.3	39.0	13.3	12.9	(3)	12.4
March 1971	79,917	100.0	2.2	14.1	16.7	39.4	13.9	13.6	(3)	12.4
March 1972	82,4[illegible]	100.0	2.1	13.1	16.6	40.0	14.0	14.1	(3)	12.5
March 1972 [2]	85,410	100.0	2.1	12.9	19.2	38.7	13.6	13.6	(3)	12.4
March 1973	87,325	100.0	2.0	11.6	18.6	39.4	14.2	14.1	(3)	12.5
March 1974	89,633	100.0	1.8	10.9	18.1	39.2	15.1	15.0	(3)	12.5
White										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	5.2	29.3	18.7	28.3	8.8	8.5	1.2	11.4
March 1957	(4)	100.0	4.3	25.8	19.0	30.8	9.0	9.7	1.2	12.1
March 1959	58,726	100.0	3.7	23.6	19.4	32.0	9.7	10.2	1.4	12.1
March 1962	60,451	100.0	3.3	21.4	18.8	33.5	11.3	11.8	(3)	12.2
March 1964	62,213	100.0	2.7	19.8	18.5	36.0	11.1	11.9	(3)	12.2
March 1965	63,261	100.0	2.7	18.9	18.4	36.8	11.0	12.2	(3)	12.3
March 1966	63,958	100.0	2.3	17.8	18.3	37.7	11.2	12.5	(3)	12.3
March 1967	65,076	100.0	2.2	16.9	18.1	37.7	12.4	12.8	(3)	12.3
March 1968	66,721	100.0	1.9	16.1	17.4	38.6	12.8	13.2	(3)	12.4
March 1969	68,300	100.0	2.0	15.1	16.9	39.7	13.0	13.4	(3)	12.4
March 1970	70,186	100.0	1.8	14.4	16.4	40.0	13.9	13.6	(3)	12.4
March 1971	71,032	100.0	1.7	13.5	15.8	40.2	14.5	14.4	(3)	12.5
March 1972	73,294	100.0	1.6	12.4	15.7	40.9	14.6	14.8	(3)	12.5
March 1972 [2]	76,002	100.0	1.6	12.2	18.4	39.5	14.1	14.3	(3)	12.5
March 1973	77,453	100.0	1.6	11.0	17.8	40.2	14.6	14.8	(3)	12.5
March 1974	79,483	100.0	1.4	10.3	17.4	39.8	15.4	15.7	(3)	12.5
Negro and other races										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	26.7	38.7	15.9	10.8	3.7	2.6	1.7	7.6
March 1957	(4)	100.0	21.2	34.9	19.3	14.8	3.9	3.4	2.6	8.4
March 1959	7,116	100.0	17.9	34.3	20.6	15.8	4.5	3.9	3.1	8.7
March 1962	7,537	100.0	15.4	29.8	23.2	21.0	5.7	4.8	(3)	9.6
March 1964	7,713	100.0	11.6	29.2	24.7	22.2	6.6	5.7	(3)	10.1
March 1965	7,868	100.0	11.8	25.7	24.9	24.4	6.1	7.0	(3)	10.5
March 1966	8,000	100.0	11.1	26.7	24.3	24.8	7.1	5.8	(3)	10.5
March 1967	8,142	100.0	10.4	25.5	23.7	27.5	7.2	5.8	(3)	10.8
March 1968	8,380	100.0	9.5	23.5	24.3	28.3	7.7	6.7	(3)	11.1
March 1969	8,453	100.0	8.6	22.6	24.7	28.4	9.0	6.7	(3)	11.3
March 1970	8,769	100.0	7.4	20.6	24.7	31.0	9.0	7.4	(3)	11.7
March 1971	8,885	100.0	6.5	19.5	24.4	32.7	9.5	7.4	(3)	11.9
March 1972	9,165	100.0	6.2	18.7	24.1	33.2	9.6	8.2	(3)	12.0
March 1972 [2]	9,408	100.0	6.0	18.6	25.6	32.4	9.4	8.0	(3)	12.0
March 1973	9,872	100.0	5.0	16.5	24.8	33.6	11.0	9.0	(3)	12.1
March 1974	10,150	100.0	5.2	15.7	23.6	34.1	12.1	9.3	(3)	12.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–74—Continued

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution: Total	Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	Elementary: 5 to 8 years	High school: 1 to 3 years	High school: 4 years	College: 1 to 3 years	College: 4 years or more	School years not reported	Median school years completed
MALE										
Total										
October 1952	41,684	100.0	8.2	32.4	18.6	23.3	8.0	8.0	1.5	10.4
March 1957 [2]	43,721	100.0	7.0	28.8	19.3	25.8	8.2	9.4	1.5	11.1
March 1959	44,286	100.0	6.1	26.6	19.9	26.7	8.9	10.3	1.6	11.8
March 1962	45,011	100.0	5.4	24.2	19.6	28.7	10.4	11.7	(3)	12.0
March 1964	45,600	100.0	4.4	22.5	19.4	31.1	10.6	12.1	(3)	12.1
March 1965	46,258	100.0	4.4	21.3	19.4	32.0	10.5	12.4	(3)	12.2
March 1966	46,356	100.0	3.9	20.6	19.3	32.6	10.7	12.8	(3)	12.2
March 1967	46,571	100.0	3.7	19.7	18.8	32.9	11.7	13.2	(3)	12.3
March 1968	47,255	100.0	3.4	18.6	18.6	33.8	12.2	13.6	(3)	12.3
March 1969	47,862	100.0	3.2	17.6	18.1	34.4	12.6	13.9	(3)	12.3
March 1970	48,991	100.0	2.9	16.9	17.5	35.1	13.5	14.2	(3)	12.4
March 1971	49,439	100.0	2.7	15.8	16.9	35.7	14.0	14.9	(3)	12.4
March 1972	50,796	100.0	2.6	14.7	16.9	36.1	14.3	15.5	(3)	12.4
March 1972 [3]	52,477	100.0	2.5	14.5	19.2	35.0	13.8	15.0	(3)	12.4
March 1973	53,420	100.0	2.4	13.1	18.6	35.8	14.5	15.6	(3)	12.4
March 1974	54,312	100.0	2.3	12.4	18.0	36.0	14.9	16.4	(3)	12.5
White										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	6.3	31.9	18.9	24.6	8.4	8.5	1.4	10.8
March 1959	39,956	100.0	4.3	25.7	19.9	28.2	9.5	11.0	1.4	11.9
March 1962	40,503	100.0	3.8	23.4	19.3	29.9	11.0	12.6	(3)	12.1
March 1964	41,028	100.0	3.2	21.7	18.8	32.4	11.1	12.7	(3)	12.2
March 1965	41,652	100.0	3.2	20.7	18.8	33.2	11.0	13.1	(3)	12.2
March 1966	41,706	100.0	2.8	19.8	18.7	33.8	11.1	13.7	(3)	12.3
March 1967	41,911	100.0	2.6	18.8	18.3	33.9	12.3	14.1	(3)	12.3
March 1968	42,483	100.0	2.4	17.9	17.9	34.7	12.7	14.4	(3)	12.3
March 1969	43,111	100.0	2.4	16.9	17.4	35.4	13.1	14.7	(3)	12.4
March 1970	43,962	100.0	2.1	16.2	16.7	35.8	14.1	15.0	(3)	12.4
March 1971	44,457	100.0	2.0	15.2	16.1	36.4	14.5	15.8	(3)	12.5
March 1972	45,710	100.0	2.0	14.0	16.1	36.8	14.9	16.3	(3)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	47,245	100.0	1.9	13.8	18.5	35.7	14.4	15.8	(3)	12.4
March 1973	47,973	100.0	2.0	12.5	17.8	36.4	15.0	16.4	(3)	12.5
March 1974	48,673	100.0	1.7	11.8	17.3	36.5	15.4	17.2	(3)	12.5
Negro and other races										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	29.8	38.3	15.0	9.5	3.4	1.9	2.1	7.2
March 1959	4,330	100.0	21.5	34.6	19.4	13.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	8.3
March 1962	4,508	100.0	19.3	31.2	22.2	18.3	5.4	3.6	(3)	9.0
March 1964	4,572	100.0	14.8	29.9	24.5	19.1	5.7	6.1	(3)	9.7
March 1965	4,606	100.0	15.4	26.4	24.4	21.4	6.0	6.4	(3)	10.0
March 1966	4,650	100.0	14.1	28.0	24.3	21.9	6.6	5.1	(3)	10.0
March 1967	4,660	100.0	13.1	27.3	23.3	24.4	6.7	5.3	(3)	10.2
March 1968	4,772	100.0	12.2	24.0	25.0	25.3	7.6	6.0	(3)	10.7
March 1969	4,751	100.0	10.9	24.2	24.7	25.6	8.1	6.5	(3)	10.8
March 1970	4,929	100.0	9.7	22.7	24.6	28.3	8.0	6.8	(3)	11.1
March 1971	4,982	100.0	9.2	21.2	24.5	29.2	9.0	7.0	(3)	11.4
March 1972	5,086	100.0	8.2	20.8	24.0	30.0	8.8	8.1	(3)	11.6
March 1972 [3]	5,232	100.0	8.0	20.7	25.6	29.2	8.6	7.9	(3)	11.5
March 1973	5,447	100.0	6.2	19.0	25.3	31.1	9.9	8.5	(3)	11.9
March 1974	5,639	100.0	6.7	17.6	23.9	31.5	10.8	9.5	(3)	12.1

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–74—Continued

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years [1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
FEMALE										
Total										
October 1952	19,068	100.0	5.4	23.4	18.2	35.8	8.8	7.7	.6	12.0
March 1957 [5]	20,663	100.0	4.2	22.6	18.6	36.1	9.1	8.2	1.2	12.1
March 1959	21,556	100.0	3.5	21.1	18.8	37.6	9.6	7.9	1.4	12.2
March 1962	22,977	100.0	3.0	18.8	18.8	38.7	11.2	9.5	(2)	12.2
March 1964	24,326	100.0	2.4	17.8	18.8	40.9	10.6	9.5	(2)	12.3
March 1965	24,871	100.0	2.4	16.6	18.7	41.9	10.4	10.0	(2)	12.3
March 1966	25,602	100.0	2.1	15.7	18.4	43.0	11.0	9.9	(2)	12.3
March 1967	26,647	100.0	2.1	14.8	18.5	42.9	11.8	9.9	(2)	12.3
March 1968	27,846	100.0	1.9	14.1	17.6	43.7	12.3	10.5	(2)	12.4
March 1969	28,891	100.0	1.8	13.1	17.3	45.0	12.4	10.4	(2)	12.4
March 1970	30,064	100.0	1.5	12.2	16.9	45.5	13.2	10.7	(2)	12.4
March 1971	30,478	100.0	1.4	11.5	16.4	45.4	13.9	11.4	(2)	12.5
March 1972	31,663	100.0	1.4	10.5	16.3	46.3	13.7	11.8	(2)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	32,933	100.0	1.4	10.2	19.2	44.7	13.2	11.4	(2)	12.4
March 1973	33,905	100.0	1.4	9.2	18.6	45.2	13.6	12.0	(2)	12.5
March 1974	35,321	100.0	1.1	8.6	18.1	44.2	15.2	12.8	(2)	12.5
White										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	2.9	23.4	18.4	36.9	9.6	8.3	.6	12.1
March 1959	18,770	100.0	2.2	19.2	18.3	40.2	10.3	8.5	1.3	12.2
March 1962	19,948	100.0	2.1	17.4	17.9	40.8	11.9	10.0	(2)	12.3
March 1964	21,185	100.0	1.8	16.2	17.8	43.0	11.0	10.1	(2)	12.3
March 1965	21,609	100.0	1.7	15.3	17.7	43.9	11.0	10.3	(2)	12.3
March 1966	22,252	100.0	1.3	14.4	17.5	45.1	11.4	10.3	(2)	12.4
March 1967	23,165	100.0	1.3	13.5	17.6	44.7	12.4	10.4	(2)	12.4
March 1968	24,238	100.0	1.3	12.8	16.7	45.4	12.9	10.9	(2)	12.4
March 1969	25,189	100.0	1.3	11.9	16.2	46.9	12.8	10.9	(2)	12.4
March 1970	26,224	100.0	1.1	11.3	15.8	47.1	13.6	11.1	(2)	12.5
March 1971	26,575	100.0	1.1	10.6	15.3	46.6	14.4	11.9	(2)	12.5
March 1972	27,585	100.0	1.1	9.6	15.1	47.7	14.2	12.3	(2)	12.5
March 1972 [3]	28,757	100.0	1.0	9.4	18.3	45.9	13.6	11.8	(2)	12.5
March 1973	29,480	100.0	1.0	8.5	17.7	46.4	14.0	12.3	(2)	12.5
March 1974	30,810	100.0	0.8	7.8	17.4	45.2	15.5	13.3	(2)	12.5
Negro and other races										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	22.4	39.2	17.1	12.6	4.0	3.6	1.1	8.1
March 1959	2,786	100.0	12.2	33.9	22.5	19.7	5.0	4.6	2.2	9.4
March 1962	3,029	100.0	9.8	27.8	24.8	24.9	6.0	6.7	(2)	10.5
March 1964	3,141	100.0	7.0	28.2	25.1	26.6	7.8	5.3	(2)	10.8
March 1965	3,262	100.0	6.7	24.9	25.7	28.6	6.3	7.8	(2)	11.1
March 1966	3,350	100.0	7.0	24.9	24.4	28.9	7.9	6.9	(2)	11.2
March 1967	3,482	100.0	6.9	23.1	24.2	31.6	7.9	6.4	(2)	11.5
March 1968	3,608	100.0	5.9	22.7	23.4	32.3	7.9	7.8	(2)	11.7
March 1969	3,702	100.0	5.6	20.7	24.7	31.9	10.1	7.0	(2)	11.9
March 1970	3,840	100.0	4.5	17.8	24.8	34.5	10.3	8.1	(2)	12.1
March 1971	3,903	100.0	3.1	17.4	24.2	37.1	10.1	8.0	(2)	12.1
March 1972	4,078	100.0	3.7	16.1	24.2	37.2	10.5	8.3	(2)	12.2
March 1972 [3]	4,176	100.0	3.6	16.0	25.6	36.4	10.3	8.1	(2)	12.1
March 1973	4,125	100.0	3.6	13.4	24.2	36.8	12.4	9.5	(2)	12.2
March 1974	4,511	100.0	3.3	13.4	23.1	37.4	13.6	9.2	(2)	12.3

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[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

[2] Data for persons whose educational attainment was not reported were distributed among the other categories.

[3] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

[4] Not available; data published as percent distribution only.

[5] Data by color not available for March 1957.

Table B–10. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, by Employment Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1952–74

[Persons 18 years and over for 1952–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex and date	Total	Labor force					Not in labor force
		Total	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agriculture	Nonagriculture		
BOTH SEXES							
October 1952	10.6	10.9	10.9	(1)	(1)	10.1	10.0
March 1957	11.0	11.6	11.7	(1)	(1)	9.4	10.2
March 1959	11.4	12.0	12.0	8.6	12.1	9.9	10.5
March 1962	11.9	12.1	12.1	8.7	12.2	10.6	10.7
March 1964	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.9	10.9
March 1965	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	11.1	11.1
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	11.2	11.2
March 1967	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.4	11.3
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.4	11.6	11.5
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.7	12.4	11.9	11.7
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.8	12.4	12.1	11.8
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	12.2	11.9
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.2	12.0
March 1972 [2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.8	12.5	12.0	11.5
March 1973	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.1	11.6
March 1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.3	12.5	12.1	11.7
MALE							
October 1952	10.1	10.4	10.4	(1)	(1)	8.8	9.5
March 1957	10.7	11.1	11.2	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.5
March 1959	11.1	11.5	11.7	8.6	12.0	9.5	8.5
March 1962	11.6	12.0	12.1	8.7	12.1	10.0	8.7
March 1964	12.0	12.1	12.1	8.8	12.2	10.3	8.7
March 1965	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.7	12.2	10.6	8.8
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	10.6	8.9
March 1967	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	10.7	9.0
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.2	9.2
March 1969	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.2	12.4	11.2	9.6
March 1970	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.4	12.4	12.0	9.6
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.1	12.5	12.1	9.9
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.6	12.5	12.2	10.1
March 1972 [2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.5	12.5	11.9	10.2
March 1973	12.3	12.4	12.5	10.8	12.5	11.8	10.3
March 1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.0	10.3
FEMALE							
October 1952	11.0	12.0	12.0	(1)	(1)	11.5	10.4
March 1957	11.4	12.1	12.1	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.7
March 1959	11.7	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.7	10.9
March 1962	12.0	12.2	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.5	11.2
March 1964	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.5	12.3	11.9	11.5
March 1965	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.9	11.7
March 1966	12.1	12.3	12.3	10.6	12.3	12.1	11.7
March 1967	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.9
March 1968	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	12.0
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.0
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.2	12.0
March 1971	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.1
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.1
March 1972 [2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.0
March 1973	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.2	12.0
March 1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.0

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[1] Not available.

[2] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

Table B–11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Age, Selected Dates, 1952–74

Sex and date	16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
BOTH SEXES							
October 1952	(1)	12.2	12.1	11.4	8.8		8.3
March 1957	(1)	12.3	12.2	12.0	9.5		8.5
March 1959	(1)	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.8	8.9	8.6
March 1962	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.4	8.8
March 1964	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.9
March 1965	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	10.3	8.9
March 1966	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	9.1
March 1967	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.8	9.0
March 1968	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.3
March 1969	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.4	9.3
March 1970	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8	9.6
March 1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	9.9
March 1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1973	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.5
March 1974	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.9
MALE							
October 1952	(1)	11.5	12.1	11.2	8.7		8.2
March 1957	(1)	12.1	12.2	11.8	9.0		8.4
March 1959	(1)	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	8.5
March 1962	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.7
March 1964	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.3	8.8
March 1965	(1)	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.8
March 1966	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.7	8.9
March 1967	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.9
March 1968	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.6	9.0
March 1969	(1)	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	9.0
March 1970	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.0
March 1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.5	9.1
March 1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.6
March 1973	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.1
March 1974	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.7
FEMALE							
October 1952	(1)	12.4	12.2	11.9	9.2		8.8
March 1957	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.8		8.8
March 1959	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	10.0	8.8
March 1962	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.0
March 1964	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.2	10.2
March 1965	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.8
March 1966	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4
March 1967	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.1
March 1968	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.3
March 1969	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1970	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.9
March 1971	(1)	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0
March 1972	10.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.2
March 1973	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.3
March 1974	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.1

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[1] Not available.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–74 [1]

[Persons 18 years and over for 1948–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex, occupation group, and color	March 1974	March 1973	March 1972 [2]	March 1972	March 1971	March 1970	March 1969	March 1968	March 1966	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959	March 1957	October 1952	October 1948 [3]
TOTAL															
Both sexes															
All occupation groups	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.6
Professional and managerial	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8
Professional and technical	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16+	16+	16+
Managers and administrators	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers	11.0	10.7	10.5	9.4	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Sales and clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sales workers	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	(4)
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	(4)
Blue-collar workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.0
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.1
Except transport	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	11.4	11.4	11.0	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.7
Male															
All occupation groups	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.4	10.2
Professional and managerial	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.6
Professional and technical	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.4	16+	16+	16+
Managers and administrators	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.3	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.2
Farmers and farm managers	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	10.6	9.3	9.8	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3
Farm laborers and supervisors	9.7	9.6	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.8
Sales and clerical workers	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4
Sales workers	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	(4)
Clerical workers	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	(4)
Blue-collar workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.0
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.0	9.1
Except transport	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.3	10.6	10.3	10.1	(4)	(4)	9.0
Female															
All occupation groups	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7
Professional and managerial	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	13.7
Professional and technical	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	15.9	16+	16+	15.9
Managers and administrators	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1
Farmers and farm laborers	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1	10.3	11.3	10.8	10.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	(4)	8.0	7.4
Sales and clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sales workers	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.1	(4)
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	(4)
Blue-collar workers	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	(4)	9.4	9.1
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.2	9.2	11.2	11.3	11.5	10.4
Operatives	11.6	11.5	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.0
Except transport	11.5	11.4	11.0	11.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.7	(4)	(4)	10.0	(4)	(4)	8.5	(4)
Service workers	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.5
Private household workers	10.4	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.1	(4)
Other service workers	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.2	9.7	(4)

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–74 [1]—Continued

Sex, occupation group, and color	March 1974	March 1973	March 1972 [2]	March 1972	March 1971	March 1970	March 1969	March 1968	March 1966	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959
WHITE [6]												
Both sexes												
All occupation groups	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1
Professional and managerial	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.0	13.9	13.4
Professional and technical	16.6	16.6	16.2	16.2	16.5	16+	16.2	16+	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.2
Managers and administrators	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm laborers	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7
Sales and clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.3
Service workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.8	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.1
Male												
All occupation groups	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0
Professional and managerial	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.2
Professional and technical	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Managers and administrators	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm laborers	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7
Farmers and farm managers	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.4	10.9	9.5	10.0	10.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Farm laborers and supervisors	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.3
Sales and clerical workers	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5
Sales workers	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6
Clerical workers	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4
Craft and kindred	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.0
Operatives	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.2
Except transport	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.0
Service workers	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.2	10.7	10.2
Female												
All occupation groups	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3
Professional and managerial	15.9	15.8	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.0
Professional and technical	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.6
Managers and administrators	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Farmers and farm laborers	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.4	11.4	11.2	10.8	9.4	9.3	8.9
Sales and clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Sales workers	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.5
Service workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.0
Private household workers	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7
Other service workers	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.6
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
Both sexes												
All occupation groups	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.6
Professional and managerial	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.1	15.4	14.7	15.1
Farmers and farm laborers	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5
Sales and clerical workers	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
Blue-collar workers	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.2
Service workers	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.2	8.8
Male												
All occupation groups	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.2
Professional and managerial	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.7	15.4	12.8	14.8
Professional and technical	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.2
Managers and administrators	12.9	13.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0	10.7	(4)
Farmers and farm laborers	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3
Sales and clerical workers	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4
Blue-collar workers	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.6	7.9
Craft and kindred	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.5	8.9	9.2
Operatives	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.4	9.9	10.0	8.9	8.4
Except transport	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transport equipment	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonfarm laborers	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.1	6.7
Service workers	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.2	8.9	9.4	9.6
Female												
All occupation groups	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.2	10.8	10.5	9.4
Professional and managerial	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.3	15.5	16.2	15.6
Farmers and farm laborers	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Sales and clerical workers	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5
Blue-collar workers	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.0	9.5
Service workers	10.9	10.9	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.6
Private household workers	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.3	7.8
Other service workers	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.0

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[1] Data for March 1965 and 1967 were published in the *1972 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

[3] Data for 1948 do not include persons 65 years and over.

[4] Not available.

[5] For years prior to 1959, median not shown where base is less than 150,000; for 1959–68, median not shown where base is less than 100,000; and for 1969 forward, median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[6] Data by color not available prior to 1959.

NOTE: The comparability of the data beginning 1971 is not affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–13. Persons With Two Jobs or More, by Industry and Class of Worker of Primary and Secondary Job, Selected Dates, 1956–74 [1]

Status of job and date	Total with two jobs or more	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries			
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
PRIMARY JOB	Number employed (thousands)								
July 1956	3,653	866	295	402	169	2,787	2,569	200	18
July 1957	3,570	858	285	385	188	2,712	2,447	237	28
July 1958	3,099	629	264	264	101	2,470	2,257	198	15
December 1959	2,966	321	104	199	18	2,645	2,451	182	12
December 1960	3,012	332	97	208	27	2,680	2,489	184	7
May 1962	3,342	364	102	210	52	2,978	2,764	194	20
May 1963	3,921	386	146	195	45	3,535	3,361	169	5
May 1964	3,726	405	139	230	36	3,321	3,135	175	11
May 1965	3,756	416	133	218	65	3,340	3,131	200	9
May 1966	3,636	335	88	200	47	3,301	3,110	177	14
May 1969	4,008	273	75	167	31	3,735	3,568	162	5
May 1970	4,048	276	89	154	33	2,772	3,570	194	8
May 1971	4,035	217	65	129	23	3,818	3,641	167	10
May 1972	3,770	221	54	134	33	3,549	3,348	191	10
May 1973	4,262	223	81	123	19	4,039	3,863	158	18
May 1974	3,889	218	[illegible]	107	27	3,671	3,486	180	5
	Percent of total employed								
July 1956	5.5	11.2	13.4	10.9	9.4	4.7	4.9	3.3	2.7
July 1957	5.3	11.0	12.1	10.7	10.0	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.9
July 1958	4.8	9.3	13.2	8.1	6.9	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.2
December 1959	4.5	6.7	7.7	7.2	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.8	2.0
December 1960	4.6	6.7	6.7	7.6	3.6	4.4	4.6	2.8	1.1
May 1962	4.9	6.7	6.2	7.5	5.2	4.7	5.0	3.0	2.9
May 1963	5.7	7.5	8.8	7.5	4.8	5.5	5.9	2.7	.9
May 1964	5.2	8.1	8.8	9.3	3.7	5.0	5.3	2.7	1.9
May 1965	5.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	6.5	5.0	5.2	3.0	1.5
May 1966	4.9	7.8	6.6	8.9	6.6	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.5
May 1969	5.2	7.0	5.8	8.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.1	.9
May 1970	5.2	7.4	7.4	8.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	3.7	1.6
May 1971	5.1	6.0	5.2	7.1	4.2	5.1	5.3	3.1	1.9
May 1972	4.6	6.3	4.5	7.6	5.9	4.6	4.7	3.5	1.6
May 1973	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.8	3.1
May 1974	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.6	3.1	1.0
SECONDARY JOB	Number employed (thousands)								
July 1956	3,653	1,111	485	626	....	2,542	2,202	340	....
July 1957	3,570	1,035	506	529	....	2,535	2,187	348	....
July 1958	2,099	850	362	488	....	2,249	1,905	344	....
December 1959	2,966	649	130	519	....	2,317	1,907	410	....
December 1960	3,012	587	135	452	....	2,425	2,025	400	....
May 1962	3,342	645	176	469	....	2,697	2,176	521	....
May 1963	3,921	825	188	637	....	3,096	2,481	615	....
May 1964	3,726	801	185	616	....	2,925	2,367	558	....
May 1965	3,756	786	167	619	....	2,970	2,389	581	....
May 1966	3,636	721	139	582	....	2,915	2,335	580	....
May 1969	4,008	723	121	602	....	3,285	2,698	587	....
May 1970	4,048	738	122	616	....	3,310	2,748	562	....
May 1971	4,035	700	96	604	....	3,335	2,607	728	....
May 1972	3,770	670	108	562	....	3,100	2,424	676	....
May 1973	4,262	833	115	718	....	3,429	2,731	698	....
May 1974	3,889	697	106	591	....	3,192	2,500	692	....

[1] Surveys on dual jobholders were not conducted in 1961, 1967, and 1968.

NOTE: Persons whose only extra job is as an unpaid family worker are not counted as dual jobholders.

Table B–14. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Extent of Employment and by Sex, 1950–73

[Persons 14 years and over for 1950–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Number who worked during year (thousands) [1]									Percent distribution								
	Total	Full time [2]				Part time				Total	Full time [2]				Part time			
		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks
BOTH SEXES																		
1950	68,876	58,181	38,375	11,795	8,013	10,695	3,322	2,214	5,162	100.0	84.5	55.7	17.1	11.6	15.5	4.8	3.2	7.5
1951	69,962	59,544	40,142	12,018	7,384	10,418	3,144	2,240	5,034	100.0	85.1	57.4	17.2	10.6	14.9	4.5	3.2	7.2
1952	70,512	60,294	40,486	12,374	7,434	10,218	3,092	2,294	4,832	100.0	85.5	57.4	17.5	10.5	14.5	4.4	3.3	6.9
1953	70,682	60,532	41,601	12,003	6,928	10,150	3,270	2,333	4,547	100.0	85.6	58.9	17.0	9.8	14.4	4.6	3.3	6.4
1954	71,797	60,059	40,080	12,025	7,954	11,738	3,701	2,663	5,374	100.0	83.7	55.8	16.7	11.1	16.3	5.2	3.7	7.5
1955	75,353	62,581	42,624	11,952	8,005	12,772	4,773	2,573	5,426	100.0	83.1	56.6	15.9	10.6	16.9	6.3	3.4	7.2
1956	75,852	62,437	42,778	11,791	7,868	13,415	4,760	2,693	5,962	100.0	82.3	56.4	15.5	10.4	17.7	6.3	3.6	7.9
1957	77,664	62,874	42,818	11,981	8,075	14,790	4,989	2,872	6,929	100.0	81.0	55.1	15.4	10.4	19.0	6.4	3.7	8.9
1958	77,117	61,676	41,329	11,546	8,799	15,441	5,402	3,025	7,014	100.0	80.0	53.6	15.0	11.4	20.0	7.0	3.9	9.1
1959	78,162	63,004	42,030	12,515	8,459	15,158	5,173	3,104	6,881	100.0	80.6	53.8	16.0	10.8	19.4	6.6	4.0	8.8
1960	80,618	64,153	43,265	12,132	8,756	16,465	5,307	3,290	7,868	100.0	79.6	53.7	15.0	10.9	20.4	6.6	4.1	9.8
1961	80,287	64,218	43,006	12,042	9,170	16,069	5,191	3,068	7,810	100.0	80.0	53.6	15.0	11.4	20.0	6.5	3.8	9.7
1962	82,057	65,327	44,079	12,102	9,146	16,730	5,130	3,368	8,232	100.0	79.6	53.7	14.7	11.1	20.4	6.3	4.1	10.0
1963	83,227	66,157	45,449	11,565	9,153	17,060	5,229	3,353	8,478	100.0	79.5	54.6	13.9	11.0	20.5	6.3	4.0	10.2
1964	85,124	67,825	46,846	11,691	9,288	17,299	5,268	3,374	8,657	100.0	79.6	55.0	13.7	10.9	20.3	6.2	4.0	10.2
1965	86,186	68,697	48,392	11,171	9,134	17,489	5,418	3,268	8,803	100.0	79.7	56.1	13.0	10.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	10.2
1966	88,553	70,449	50,081	10,654	9,714	18,104	4,854	3,587	8,663	100.0	79.6	56.6	12.0	11.0	20.4	6.6	4.0	9.8
1966 [3]	86,266	70,140	50,049	10,647	9,444	16,126	5,407	3,380	7,339	100.0	81.3	58.0	12.3	10.9	18.7	6.3	3.9	8.5
1967	88,179	71,909	51,705	10,702	9,502	16,270	5,641	3,430	7,199	100.0	81.5	58.6	12.1	10.8	18.5	6.4	3.9	8.2
1968	90,230	73,266	52,285	11,115	9,866	16,964	5,769	3,720	7,475	100.0	81.2	57.9	12.3	10.9	18.8	6.4	4.1	8.3
1969	92,477	74,153	52,796	11,381	9,976	18,324	6,282	4,112	7,930	100.0	80.2	57.1	12.3	10.8	19.8	6.8	4.4	8.6
1970	93,623	73,343	52,033	12,123	10,187	19,280	6,309	4,353	8,618	100.0	79.4	55.6	12.9	10.9	20.6	6.7	4.6	9.2
1971	95,027	75,413	53,317	11,634	10,462	19,614	6,799	4,429	8,386	100.0	79.4	56.1	12.2	11.0	20.6	7.2	4.7	8.8
1972	96,972	77,626	55,379	11,591	10,656	19,346	6,519	4,293	8,534	100.0	80.0	57.1	12.0	11.0	20.0	6.7	4.5	8.8
1973	100,203	79,490	57,209	11,763	10,518	20,713	6,972	4,783	8,958	100.0	79.3	57.1	11.8	10.5	20.7	7.0	4.7	8.9
MALE																		
1950	45,526	41,042	29,783	7,624	3,636	4,484	1,406	1,004	2,074	100.0	90.2	65.4	16.7	8.0	9.8	3.1	2.2	4.6
1951	45,364	41,338	30,894	7,518	2,926	4,026	1,310	918	1,798	100.0	91.1	68.1	16.6	6.4	8.9	2.9	2.0	4.0
1952	45,704	41,816	30,878	7,922	3,016	3,888	1,178	896	1,814	100.0	91.5	67.6	17.3	6.6	8.5	2.6	2.0	4.0
1953	46,146	42,059	31,902	7,317	2,840	4,087	1,341	1,055	1,691	100.0	91.1	69.1	15.9	6.2	8.9	2.9	2.3	3.7
1954	46,318	41,404	30,389	7,567	3,448	4,914	1,552	1,227	2,135	100.0	89.4	65.6	16.3	7.4	10.6	3.4	2.6	4.6
1955	47,624	42,814	32,127	7,356	3,331	4,810	1,930	1,066	1,814	100.0	89.9	67.5	15.5	7.0	10.1	4.1	2.2	3.8
1956	47,904	42,704	32,342	7,218	3,144	5,200	1,920	1,074	2,206	100.0	89.1	67.5	15.1	6.6	10.9	4.0	2.2	4.6
1957	48,709	42,886	32,089	7,350	3,447	5,823	2,135	1,115	2,573	100.0	88.0	65.9	15.1	7.1	12.0	4.4	2.3	5.3
1958	48,380	42,052	30,727	7,233	4,091	6,328	2,348	1,259	2,721	100.0	86.9	63.5	15.0	8.5	13.1	4.9	2.6	5.6
1959	48,973	42,997	31,502	7,830	3,665	5,976	2,211	1,224	2,541	100.0	87.8	64.3	16.0	7.5	12.2	4.5	2.5	5.2
1960	50,033	43,476	31,966	7,653	3,857	6,557	2,247	1,267	3,043	100.0	86.9	63.9	15.3	7.7	13.1	4.5	2.5	6.1
1961	49,854	43,467	31,769	7,434	4,264	6,387	2,240	1,163	2,984	100.0	87.2	63.7	14.9	8.6	12.8	4.5	2.3	6.0
1962	50,639	43,987	32,513	7,185	4,289	6,652	2,114	1,305	3,233	100.0	86.9	64.2	14.2	8.5	13.1	4.2	2.6	6.4
1963	51,039	44,294	33,587	6,686	4,021	6,745	2,098	1,274	3,373	100.0	86.8	65.8	13.1	7.9	13.2	4.1	2.5	6.6
1964	51,978	45,313	34,428	6,723	4,162	6,665	2,164	1,220	3,281	100.0	87.1	66.2	12.9	8.0	12.8	4.2	2.3	6.3
1965	52,419	45,552	35,300	6,306	3,946	6,867	2,326	1,197	3,344	100.0	86.9	67.3	12.0	7.5	13.1	4.4	2.3	6.4
1966	53,108	46,127	36,222	5,808	4,098	6,981	2,418	1,261	3,302	100.0	86.9	68.2	10.9	7.7	13.1	4.6	2.4	6.2
1966 [3]	51,708	45,909	36,191	5,802	3,916	5,799	2,091	1,162	2,546	100.0	88.8	70.0	11.2	7.6	11.2	4.0	2.2	4.9
1967	52,392	46,658	36,621	6,051	3,986	5,734	2,096	1,202	2,436	100.0	89.1	69.9	11.5	7.6	10.9	4.0	2.3	4.6
1968	53,312	47,313	37,014	6,111	4,188	5,999	2,237	1,227	2,535	100.0	88.7	69.4	11.5	7.9	11.3	4.2	2.3	4.8
1969	54,390	47,750	37,160	6,383	4,207	6,640	2,366	1,449	2,825	100.0	87.8	68.3	11.7	7.7	12.2	4.4	2.7	5.2
1970	54,919	48,062	36,295	7,157	4,630	6,837	2,436	1,449	2,952	100.0	87.6	66.1	13.1	8.4	12.4	4.4	2.6	5.3
1971	56,013	48,853	37,006	6,908	4,942	7,160	2,525	1,565	3,070	100.0	87.2	66.1	12.3	8.8	12.8	4.5	2.8	5.5
1972	57,054	50,022	38,398	6,752	4,872	7,032	2,388	1,513	3,131	100.0	87.7	67.3	11.8	8.6	12.3	4.2	2.7	5.5
1973	58,370	51,017	39,692	6,662	4,663	7,353	2,512	1,614	3,227	100.0	87.4	68.0	11.4	7.9	12.6	4.3	2.8	5
FEMALE																		
1950	23,350	17,139	8,592	4,171	4,377	6,211	1,916	1,210	3,088	100.0	73.4	36.8	17.9	18.7	26.6	8.2	5.1	13.2
1951	24,598	18,206	9,248	4,500	4,458	6,392	1,834	1,322	3,236	100.0	74.0	37.6	18.3	18.1	26.0	7.5	5.4	13.2
1952	24,808	18,478	9,608	4,452	4,418	6,330	1,914	1,398	3,018	100.0	74.5	38.7	17.9	17.8	25.5	7.7	5.6	12.2
1953	24,536	18,473	9,699	4,686	4,088	6,063	1,929	1,278	2,856	100.0	75.3	39.5	19.1	16.7	24.7	7.9	5.2	11.6
1954	25,479	18,655	9,691	4,458	4,506	6,824	2,149	1,436	3,239	100.0	73.2	38.0	17.5	17.7	26.8	8.4	5.6	12.7
1955	27,729	19,767	10,497	4,596	4,674	7,962	2,843	1,507	3,612	100.0	71.3	37.9	16.5	16.9	28.7	10.3	5.4	13.0
1956	27,948	19,733	10,436	4,573	4,724	8,215	2,840	1,619	3,756	100.0	70.6	37.3	16.4	16.9	29.4	10.2	5.8	13.4
1957	28,955	19,988	10,729	4,631	4,628	8,967	2,854	1,757	4,356	100.0	69.0	37.0	16.0	16.0	31.0	9.9	6.1	15.0
1958	28,736	19,623	10,602	4,313	4,708	9,113	3,054	1,766	4,293	100.0	68.3	36.9	15.0	16.4	31.7	10.6	6.1	14.9
1959	29,189	20,007	10,528	4,685	4,794	9,182	2,962	1,880	4,340	100.0	68.5	36.1	16.1	16.4	31.5	10.1	6.4	14.9
1960	30,585	20,677	11,299	4,479	4,899	9,908	3,060	2,023	4,825	100.0	67.6	36.9	14.6	16.0	32.4	10.0	6.6	15.8
1961	30,433	20,751	11,237	4,608	4,906	9,682	2,951	1,905	4,826	100.0	68.2	36.9	15.1	16.1	31.8	9.7	6.3	15.9
1962	31,418	21,340	11,566	4,917	4,857	10,078	3,016	2,063	4,999	100.0	67.9	36.8	15.6	15.5	32.1	9.6	6.6	15.9
1963	32,188	21,873	11,862	4,879	5,132	10,315	3,131	2,079	5,105	100.0	68.0	36.9	15.2	15.9	32.0	9.7	6.5	15.9
1964	33,146	22,512	12,418	4,968	5,126	10,634	3,104	2,154	5,376	100.0	68.0	37.5	15.0	15.5	32.1	9.4	6.5	16.2
1965	33,767	23,145	13,092	4,865	5,188	10,622	3,092	2,071	5,459	100.0	68.5	38.8	14.4	15.4	31.5	9.2	6.1	16.2
1966	35,444	24,321	13,859	4,846	5,616	11,123	3,436	2,326	5,361	100.0	68.6	39.1	13.7	15.8	31.4	9.7	6.6	15.1
1966 [3]	34,558	24,231	13,858	4,845	5,528	10,327	3,316	2,218	4,793	100.0	70.1	40.1	14.0	16.0	29.9	9.6	6.4	13.9
1967	35,787	25,251	15,084	4,651	5,516	10,536	3,545	2,228	4,763	100.0	70.6	42.1	13.0	15.4	29.4	9.9	6.2	13.3
1968	36,918	25,953	15,271	5,004	5,678	10,965	3,532	2,493	4,940	100.0	70.3	41.4	13.6	15.4	29.7	9.6	6.8	13.4
1969	38,087	26,403	15,636	4,998	5,769	11,684	3,916	2,663	5,105	100.0	69.3	41.1	13.1	15.1	30.7	10.3	7.0	13.4
1970	38,704	26,261	15,738	4,966	5,557	12,443	3,873	2,904	5,666	100.0	67.8	40.7	12.8	14.3	32.1	10.0	7.5	14.6
1971	39,014	26,560	16,311	4,729	5,520	12,454	4,274	2,864	5,316	100.0	68.1	41.8	12.1	14.1	31.9	11.0	7.3	13.6
1972	39,918	27,604	16,981	4,839	5,784	12,314	4,131	2,780	5,403	100.0	69.2	42.5	12.1	14.5	30.8	10.3	7.0	13.5
1973	41,833	28,473	17,517	5,101	5,855	13,360	4,460	3,169	5,731	100.0	68.1	41.9	12.2	14.0	31.9	10.7	7.6	13.7

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[1] Time worked includes paid vacation and paid sick leave.

[2] Usually worked 35 hours or more a week.

[3] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table B–15. Percent of Population With Work Experience During the Year, by Age and Sex, 1959–73

[Persons 14 years and over for 1959–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Total, 14 years and over	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 years and over
BOTH SEXES												
1959	64.0	31.6	53.9	73.7	75.2	70.3	73.8	76.1	69.2	61.1	40.4	18.5
1960	64.8	32.0	53.9	74.9	76.2	71.7	74.9	76.7	71.4	61.3	40.8	20.3
1961	63.5	31.5	50.4	72.2	74.5	70.9	74.2	75.8	72.0	60.3	40.2	18.7
1962	63.8	30.3	50.8	74.9	76.5	71.3	74.6	77.6	71.5	62.3	38.1	17.5
1963	63.7	29.5	48.7	73.7	77.8	72.0	74.4	77.4	72.8	60.6	39.3	17.0
1964	64.1	30.4	51.0	73.4	78.0	72.8	75.6	76.6	73.0	61.5	39.3	16.3
1965	64.0	31.7	52.5	74.8	78.2	72.8	75.3	76.3	71.7	62.2	37.5	15.3
1966	64.9	31.1	55.2	78.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1966 [1]	66.9	----------	58.2	78.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1967	67.2	----------	56.7	78.9	79.6	74.9	76.5	77.2	72.5	63.2	38.1	14.6
1968	67.6	----------	56.4	78.8	80.7	75.5	77.0	77.6	73.3	63.2	38.1	14.9
1969	67.9	----------	54.6	79.2	80.8	75.8	77.7	77.3	73.3	63.3	40.9	16.0
1970	67.4	----------	53.0	76.6	80.3	76.0	77.2	77.3	72.2	63.9	38.1	15.5
1971	66.7	----------	49.6	74.8	79.3	75.8	77.4	76.8	71.9	62.3	36.8	15.3
1972	66.8	----------	50.9	74.6	81.7	76.6	77.6	75.9	70.6	60.9	35.7	14.8
1973	67.8	----------	54.6	79.5	82.8	78.7	78.3	76.2	71.5	60.9	33.1	14.1
MALE												
1959	84.1	36.3	61.8	82.1	92.0	97.2	97.7	96.3	92.6	85.4	60.8	30.7
1960	84.5	36.2	62.7	84.1	92.9	98.1	97.9	96.6	93.4	85.1	58.4	33.4
1961	83.1	36.3	59.0	80.9	92.5	97.7	97.7	95.9	93.8	84.7	57.6	30.5
1962	82.8	35.8	60.7	83.9	92.2	97.5	97.9	96.5	93.4	86.1	54.7	28.7
1963	82.3	35.8	57.2	82.5	91.6	97.9	97.6	97.1	93.1	83.5	54.9	27.3
1964	82.5	35.0	59.5	84.9	92.5	97.8	97.9	96.6	92.9	84.1	57.3	25.7
1965	82.2	37.4	61.2	85.5	92.4	98.0	97.8	96.0	91.7	84.1	55.1	23.2
1966	82.6	37.6	64.0	87.0	93.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.8	23.7
1966 [1]	85.4	----------	64.0	87.0	93.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.8	23.7
1967	86.1	----------	65.5	87.1	90.2	98.1	97.9	96.1	92.3	83.9	54.5	23.2
1968	85.3	----------	66.8	87.0	91.0	97.9	97.9	96.2	92.0	84.7	55.6	23.1
1969	85.2	----------	63.7	87.0	89.8	97.8	98.0	96.0	91.8	83.6	57.7	25.6
1970	84.1	----------	60.4	82.5	88.9	97.0	97.5	95.6	91.7	83.2	54.1	24.5
1971	83.5	----------	56.7	81.4	88.5	96.8	97.1	95.1	91.7	81.6	51.8	25.2
1972	83.5	----------	57.8	81.5	90.8	96.5	97.1	94.8	89.7	80.3	51.4	23.5
1973	83.7	----------	61.3	85.3	92.1	97.0	97.0	93.6	89.8	79.6	48.5	23.3
FEMALE												
1959	45.6	26.8	45.9	66.4	61.3	45.7	51.8	56.9	47.3	39.1	22.5	8.9
1960	46.9	25.4	45.1	66.8	62.1	47.4	53.7	58.0	50.9	39.9	25.6	10.2
1961	45.8	26.4	41.8	64.7	59.4	46.6	52.8	57.0	51.9	38.4	25.3	9.5
1962	46.5	24.6	41.8	67.2	63.3	47.5	53.2	59.6	51.0	40.7	24.1	8.9
1963	46.9	23.0	40.1	66.3	66.1	48.5	53.1	58.9	53.8	40.0	26.2	9.1
1964	47.5	25.6	42.4	63.4	65.6	50.1	55.1	57.9	54.5	41.2	24.4	9.1
1965	47.6	25.7	43.7	64.9	66.5	50.1	54.6	57.9	53.1	42.5	22.9	9.4
1966	49.1	24.4	46.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	56.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	23.6	8.9
1966 [1]	50.4	----------	46.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	56.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	23.6	8.9
1967	51.3	----------	47.8	72.0	71.0	53.7	56.8	59.6	54.3	44.8	24.5	8.4
1968	52.0	----------	46.8	71.4	72.6	55.0	57.8	60.4	56.2	44.2	23.7	9.2
1969	52.6	----------	45.3	72.1	73.5	55.5	58.9	60.2	56.5	45.6	26.9	9.2
1970	52.5	----------	45.5	71.0	73.0	56.5	58.5	60.4	54.7	47.2	24.8	9.3
1971	51.7	----------	42.3	68.6	71.2	56.2	59.1	59.9	54.1	45.6	24.8	8.7
1972	52.0	----------	43.8	68.0	73.4	58.0	59.6	58.6	53.4	44.1	23.1	9.0
1973	53.6	----------	47.7	74.1	74.3	61.6	60.9	60.0	54.8	44.7	20.8	8.0

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[1] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table B–16. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1962–73 [1]

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1962–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966 [3]	1965	1964	1963	1962
All industry groups	100, 203	96, 972	95, 027	93, 623	92, 477	90, 230	88, 179	86, 266	88, 553	86, 186	85, 124	83, 227	82, 057
Agriculture	4, 729	4, 725	4, 871	4, 768	4, 722	4, 936	5, 184	5, 021	5, 604	6, 348	7, 051	6, 796	7, 179
Wage and salary workers	1, 970	1, 937	1, 989	1, 901	1, 907	2, 034	2, 150	2, 079	2, 435	2, 622	2, 695	2, 725	2, 794
Self-employed workers	2, 038	2, 113	2, 020	2, 028	2, 051	2, 036	2, 083	2, 098	2, 132	2, 442	2, 496	2, 396	2, 601
Unpaid family workers	721	675	862	839	764	866	951	844	1, 037	1, 284	1, 860	1, 675	1, 784
Nonagricultural industries	95, 474	92, 247	90, 156	88, 855	87, 755	85, 294	82, 995	81, 245	82, 949	79, 838	78, 073	76, 431	74, 878
Wage and salary workers	88, 955	85, 678	83, 610	82, 347	81, 322	78, 737	76, 629	75, 038	76, 562	72, 492	70, 331	68, 444	67, 006
Mining	677	716	619	573	544	548	560	602	602	573	587	569	639
Construction	5, 696	5, 279	5, 441	4, 970	4, 949	4, 675	4, 519	4, 538	4, 578	4, 556	4, 501	4, 216	4, 235
Manufacturing	23, 110	22, 381	21, 953	22, 540	23, 640	22, 819	22, 532	22, 248	22, 477	21, 297	20, 364	20, 076	19, 533
Durable goods	13, 412	12, 861	12, 481	13, 109	13, 955	13, 258	13, 086	12, 788	12, 807	11, 928	11, 475	11, 285	10, 934
Lumber and wood products	713	668	711	654	635	637	639	651	655	614	636	613	574
Furniture and fixtures	585	589	493	531	534	472	454	492	494	522	460	470	458
Stone, clay, and glass products	698	704	714	745	758	720	689	710	710	720	632	562	576
Primary metal industries	1, 460	1, 456	1, 390	1, 367	1, 483	1, 403	1, 329	1, 409	1, 411	1, 385	1, 334	1, 308	1, 168
Fabricated metal products	1, 637	1, 549	1, 429	1, 511	1, 900	1, 768	1, 751	1, 648	1, 650	1, 455	1, 533	1, 635	1, 527
Machinery	2, 346	2, 202	2, 141	2, 379	2, 584	2, 352	2, 358	2, 223	2, 225	2, 014	1, 973	1, 775	1, 840
Electrical equipment	2, 361	2, 185	2, 094	2, 270	2, 311	2, 197	2, 261	2, 142	2, 142	1, 917	1, 670	1, 799	1, 814
Transportation equipment	2, 244	2, 185	2, 173	2, 424	2, 666	2, 647	2, 482	2, 412	2, 415	2, 280	2, 139	2, 077	1, 960
Automobiles	1, 130	1, 092	1, 072	1, 110	1, 206	1, 186	1, 070	1, 133	1, 136	1, 085	1, 005	949	928
Other transportation equipment	1, 114	1, 093	1, 101	1, 314	1, 460	1, 461	1, 412	1, 279	1, 279	1, 195	1, 134	1, 128	1, 032
Other durable goods	1, 368	1, 323	1, 336	1, 228	1, 084	1, 062	1, 123	1, 101	1, 105	1, 015	1, 098	1, 046	1, 017
Nondurable goods	9, 698	9, 520	9, 472	9, 431	9, 685	9, 561	9, 446	9, 460	9, 670	9, 369	8, 889	8, 791	8, 599
Food and kindred products	2, 071	2, 191	2, 179	1, 917	2, 130	2, 134	2, 162	2, 122	2, 140	2, 134	2, 093	2, 117	2, 133
Textile mill products	1, 136	1, 062	1, 067	1, 037	1, 133	1, 224	1, 165	1, 158	1, 162	1, 169	1, 109	1, 082	959
Apparel and related products	1, 646	1, 539	1, 625	1, 671	1, 585	1, 523	1, 517	1, 639	1, 640	1, 625	1, 558	1, 466	1, 487
Printing and publishing	1, 338	1, 385	1, 329	1, 370	1, 246	1, 236	1, 226	1, 318	1, 503	1, 458	1, 258	1, 387	1, 332
Chemicals and allied products	1, 239	1, 160	1, 172	1, 260	1, 294	1, 201	1, 223	1, 213	1, 214	1, 014	1, 063	1, 004	949
Other nondurable goods	2, 268	2, 183	2, 100	2, 176	2, 297	2, 243	2, 153	2, 010	2, 011	1, 969	1, 808	1, 735	1, 739
Transportation and public utilities	5, 882	5, 582	5, 810	5, 640	5, 402	5, 312	5, 327	4, 993	5, 011	4, 856	4, 843	4, 916	4, 711
Railroads and railway express	613	593	713	757	712	700	811	849	852	812	896	910	932
Other transportation	2, 634	2, 473	2, 545	2, 308	2, 297	2, 240	2, 193	1, 914	1, 925	1, 894	1, 916	1, 920	1, 810
Communications	1, 356	1, 224	1, 287	1, 357	1, 191	1, 205	1, 136	1, 101	1, 102	1, 016	913	922	860
Other public utilities	1, 279	1, 292	1, 266	1, 218	1, 202	1, 167	1, 187	1, 129	1, 132	1, 134	1, 118	1, 164	1, 109
Wholesale and retail trade	18, 886	18, 185	17, 322	16, 782	15, 813	15, 319	15, 307	15, 027	15, 339	14, 293	14, 012	13, 358	13, 462
Wholesale trade	3, 306	3, 426	3, 048	3, 051	2, 629	2, 623	2, 672	2, 551	2, 579	2, 586	2, 388	2, 260	2, 337
Retail trade	15, 580	14, 759	14, 274	13, 731	13, 184	12, 696	12, 635	12, 476	12, 760	11, 707	11, 624	11, 098	11, 125
Finance and service	29, 734	28, 604	27, 762	27, 061	25, 952	25, 076	23, 875	23, 242	24, 161	22, 893	21, 988	21, 266	20, 508
Finance, insurance, real estate	4, 806	4, 487	4, 353	4, 146	4, 044	3, 687	3, 605	3, 606	3, 617	3, 476	3, 331	3, 284	3, 052
Business and repair services	2, 675	2, 569	2, 354	2, 227	2, 192	2, 057	1, 944	1, 783	1, 811	1, 746	1, 667	1, 647	1, 646
Private households	2, 054	2, 061	2, 351	2, 491	2, 572	2, 755	2, 756	2, 949	3, 623	3, 847	3, 849	3, 772	3, 916
Personal services, exc. private households	2, 117	2, 062	2, 060	2, 195	2, 254	2, 281	2, 226	2, 093	2, 114	2, 146	2, 173	2, 018	1, 895
Entertainment and recreation services	1, 078	1, 006	889	945	885	915	932	875	950	807	768	848	795
Medical and other health services	5, 962	5, 538	5, 296	4, 985	4, 701	4, 517	3, 985	3, 958	3, 984	3, 608	3, 393	3, 287	3, 092
Welfare and religious services	1, 273	1, 213	1, 123	1, 123	909	915	806	814	827	754	825	790	783
Educational services	8, 029	7, 962	7, 640	7, 396	7, 042	6, 656	6, 349	5, 952	6, 008	5, 318	4, 808	4, 556	4, 325
Other professional services	1, 641	1, 578	1, 606	1, 435	1, 228	1, 210	1, 172	1, 112	1, 124	1, 077	1, 058	969	883
Forestry and fisheries	99	108	91	118	125	83	100	100	103	114	116	115	121
Public administration	4, 969	4, 931	4, 703	4, 781	5, 022	4, 988	4, 509	4, 388	4, 394	4, 024	4, 036	4, 043	3, 918
Self-employed workers	5, 614	5, 687	5, 553	5, 565	5, 454	5, 533	5, 333	5, 590	5, 734	6, 640	6, 614	6, 790	6, 782
Unpaid family workers	905	882	993	943	979	1, 024	1,033	617	653	706	1, 128	1, 197	1, 090

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[1] Data for 1955–61 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967. See also footnote 3.

[3] The estimates for 1966 forward are not strictly comparable with those of prior years aside from the age difference because of earlier misclassification of some wage and salary workers as self-employed. The change in classification resulted in a shift of about 750,000 in 1966 from nonfarm self-employmen to wage and salary employment, affecting primarily the data for trade and service industries.

Table B–17. Percent of Persons With Work Experience During the Year Who Worked Year Round at Full-Time Jobs, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1962–73 [1]

[Percent of persons 14 years and over for 1962–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
All industry groups	57.1	57.1	56.1	55.6	57.1	57.9	58.6	58.0	56.6	56.1	55.0	54.6	53.7
Agriculture	46.8	48.6	43.7	43.9	45.8	46.1	46.4	47.4	42.8	40.4	37.7	37.6	37.9
Wage and salary workers	32.9	33.2	30.2	27.9	29.6	28.4	30.0	30.8	26.6	23.0	22.0	22.5	21.2
Self-employed workers	69.8	70.9	67.6	69.7	70.2	75.3	75.8	75.3	74.1	72.4	73.6	72.7	72.5
Unpaid family workers	20.0	22.5	18.9	17.5	21.1	18.8	18.9	18.7	16.7	15.1	12.3	11.8	13.5
Nonagricultural industries	57.6	57.5	56.8	56.2	57.7	58.6	59.4	58.7	57.5	57.4	56.6	56.1	55.2
Wage and salary workers	57.6	57.6	56.8	56.2	57.8	58.7	59.5	58.5	57.3	57.2	56.3	55.8	54.9
Mining	72.8	70.9	61.2	69.3	65.4	70.8	70.5	73.6	73.6	68.8	67.5	68.2	67.6
Construction	51.1	52.8	50.2	50.9	54.1	55.2	55.6	53.9	53.5	51.5	48.8	45.8	43.2
Manufacturing	68.9	67.5	67.0	65.6	68.2	69.5	69.7	69.6	68.9	69.2	67.7	67.1	64.8
Durable goods	71.5	69.5	69.9	67.5	70.6	72.3	71.8	72.4	72.3	72.4	70.7	70.7	67.6
Lumber and wood products	57.8	58.2	59.2	53.2	57.2	61.5	55.7	59.6	59.2	52.9	52.8	50.1	50.3
Furniture and fixtures	65.5	55.0	66.7	61.8	71.5	69.7	68.5	70.5	70.2	70.8	67.0	65.7	64.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	70.5	67.3	68.1	71.1	74.4	71.2	72.0	73.8	73.8	72.8	72.9	72.4	62.0
Primary metal industries	78.4	75.2	70.6	74.4	75.3	71.8	77.8	76.5	76.4	77.3	80.1	73.9	69.1
Fabricated metal products	70.9	66.0	66.9	64.9	70.5	71.9	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.5	70.4	71.1	71.0
Machinery	74.9	73.5	72.1	71.9	74.7	76.2	75.8	77.8	77.8	77.9	76.6	76.3	73.3
Electrical equipment	72.0	70.3	71.6	68.5	67.8	72.7	69.8	67.7	67.7	70.7	73.5	70.5	70.1
Transportation equipment	74.1	73.7	73.5	64.4	70.6	75.2	72.0	74.1	74.0	72.3	67.7	75.2	70.1
Automobiles	75.3	76.0	73.7	52.6	65.2	71.7	64.5	68.8	68.6	69.8	58.1	70.8	67.8
Other transportation equipment	72.8	71.4	73.4	74.4	75.1	78.1	77.6	78.9	78.9	74.6	76.3	78.8	72.2
Other durable goods	63.9	66.1	68.0	66.6	65.4	65.3	68.4	68.1	67.9	70.3	60.7	61.9	55.7
Nondurable goods	65.4	64.8	63.3	62.8	64.7	65.6	66.8	65.8	64.4	65.0	63.8	62.4	61.3
Food and kindred products	63.2	65.0	59.2	59.4	62.4	63.4	64.6	64.8	64.3	64.9	64.0	63.2	61.3
Textile mill products	65.2	64.3	63.4	63.7	66.6	66.4	66.3	69.9	69.6	69.4	65.7	64.2	59.0
Apparel and related products	49.0	51.2	48.5	48.5	51.3	55.4	52.9	49.2	49.2	50.2	47.1	45.4	44.0
Printing and publishing	66.4	63.0	62.8	63.1	62.4	62.1	66.9	61.1	53.6	55.0	54.3	52.2	51.4
Chemicals and allied products	81.5	78.9	80.1	79.2	78.7	76.9	79.9	79.9	79.8	78.5	79.3	76.6	77.1
Other nondurable goods	69.9	67.9	69.9	66.8	68.7	70.0	71.8	72.6	72.6	75.4	74.3	74.6	76.3
Transportation and public utilities	73.0	72.7	71.4	71.5	72.2	73.2	75.5	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.4	72.8	72.2
Railroads and railway express	78.6	80.9	75.3	78.6	80.3	80.9	80.8	83.6	83.4	82.5	78.6	77.3	73.3
Other transportation	65.8	64.3	63.7	62.5	66.0	68.7	69.1	67.6	67.2	65.9	66.8	64.1	63.4
Communications	77.9	75.9	73.6	72.2	72.0	67.4	71.5	74.0	74.0	78.0	78.0	73.8	77.7
Other public utilities	80.1	82.1	82.4	83.5	79.3	83.4	84.8	85.1	84.9	85.4	85.3	82.7	81.4
Wholesale and retail trade	44.4	45.1	44.7	43.8	45.2	47.5	47.9	47.1	46.2	47.8	46.8	46.5	47.5
Wholesale trade	70.4	71.4	68.9	68.3	69.9	70.9	70.5	70.6	69.9	72.3	70.8	68.1	67.1
Retail trade	38.9	38.9	39.5	38.3	40.3	42.6	43.1	42.1	41.4	42.4	41.8	42.2	43.4
Finance and service	52.1	52.4	51.1	50.3	50.0	49.4	50.9	48.6	46.8	45.3	44.5	44.4	43.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	64.8	68.0	66.1	67.7	66.8	67.7	70.0	68.8	68.6	69.7	68.2	68.6	67.3
Business and repair services	51.9	50.1	53.1	50.5	54.8	57.7	57.6	56.8	55.9	54.6	53.7	53.7	55.8
Private households	17.8	17.8	15.3	15.3	15.2	18.6	17.7	17.1	13.9	14.9	13.5	13.8	15.4
Personal services, exc. private households	36.3	36.3	38.6	38.8	41.0	41.6	43.6	43.1	42.7	43.8	37.4	41.8	41.2
Entertainment and recreation services	27.4	28.6	25.2	27.3	30.2	28.5	31.2	31.2	28.7	25.3	24.6	26.6	26.8
Medical and other health services	56.3	57.0	54.8	52.5	51.1	52.6	56.5	52.9	52.5	54.9	55.5	54.2	55.1
Welfare and religious services	58.3	55.8	56.9	56.3	54.2	52.2	52.2	52.3	51.5	51.7	53.1	51.8	56.4
Educational services	55.3	55.4	54.8	54.0	54.0	50.4	52.1	48.5	48.0	41.9	43.2	41.8	40.3
Other professional services	60.3	59.4	56.8	61.8	61.5	59.6	61.4	60.8	60.1	57.4	61.2	59.8	56.9
Forestry and fisheries	48.5	38.0	52.7	41.5	41.6	50.6	52.0	53.0	52.4	33.3	44.0	32.2	45.5
Public administration	74.5	76.0	76.7	74.4	76.1	76.7	76.7	76.3	76.2	77.6	79.8	78.8	78.3
Self-employed workers	61.1	60.8	61.0	61.6	62.0	64.6	65.0	64.3	62.7	62.6	65.0	65.1	63.1
Unpaid family workers	36.9	28.8	29.0	29.1	23.5	24.1	25.7	32.3	30.5	30.2	27.0	23.6	25.8

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[1] Data for 1950–61 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table B–18. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1962–73 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1962–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Item	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
	Number (thousands)												
BOTH SEXES													
Total working or looking for work	101,813	99,029	97,185	95,342	93,640	91,480	89,432	87,540	89,924	87,591	86,837	85,038	83,944
Percent with unemployment	14.2	15.4	16.3	15.3	12.5	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.9	14.1	16.2	16.7	18.2
Number with unemployment	14,498	15,287	15,851	14,565	11,744	11,332	11,564	11,387	11,602	12,334	14,052	14,211	15,256
Did not work but looked for work	1,610	2,057	2,158	1,719	1,163	1,250	1,253	1,274	1,371	1,405	1,713	1,811	1,887
Worked during year	12,888	13,230	13,693	12,846	10,581	10,082	10,311	10,113	10,231	10,929	12,339	12,400	13,369
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	1,202	1,154	1,106	1,179	1,396	1,285	1,381	1,269	1,269	1,207	1,121	1,239	1,129
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	11,686	12,076	12,587	11,667	9,185	8,797	8,930	8,844	8,962	9,722	11,218	11,161	12,240
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	3,720	3,401	3,130	3,301	3,614	3,632	3,357	3,348	3,403	3,151	3,060	2,708	2,993
5 to 10	2,638	2,608	2,709	2,729	2,177	1,989	2,073	2,038	2,059	2,208	2,550	2,407	2,759
11 to 14	1,531	1,512	1,690	1,669	1,057	1,036	1,177	1,047	1,058	1,286	1,514	1,595	1,700
15 to 26	2,383	2,699	2,946	2,468	1,542	1,406	1,520	1,567	1,585	1,995	2,444	2,622	2,768
27 or more	1,414	1,856	2,112	1,500	795	734	803	844	857	1,082	1,650	1,840	2,020
Two spells of unemployment or more	4,183	4,308	4,451	4,310	3,417	3,122	3,357	3,411	3,458	3,942	4,755	4,635	5,219
2 spells	2,014	2,097	2,204	2,088	1,603	1,471	1,503	1,465	1,479	1,765	2,342	2,246	2,524
3 spells or more	2,169	2,211	2,247	2,222	1,814	1,651	1,854	1,946	1,979	2,177	2,413	2,389	2,695
MALE													
Total working or looking for work	58,855	57,796	56,841	55,589	54,755	53,677	52,788	52,103	53,576	52,958	52,645	51,817	51,412
Percent with unemployment	13.5	15.2	16.4	15.5	12.3	11.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	14.0	16.3	17.2	18.8
Number with unemployment	7,921	8,798	9,316	8,614	6,709	6,263	6,655	6,503	6,658	7,428	8,563	8,923	9,686
Did not work but looked for work	485	742	828	670	365	365	396	395	467	539	667	778	773
Worked during year	7,436	8,056	8,488	7,944	6,344	5,898	6,259	6,108	6,191	6,889	7,896	8,145	8,913
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	857	827	767	831	963	900	1,002	923	923	886	815	934	817
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	6,579	7,229	7,721	7,110	5,381	4,998	5,257	5,185	5,268	6,003	7,081	7,211	8,096
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,771	1,744	1,701	1,742	1,861	1,875	1,743	1,727	1,767	1,694	1,675	1,521	1,668
5 to 10	1,575	1,675	1,734	1,759	1,386	1,215	1,310	1,286	1,300	1,391	1,706	1,609	1,891
11 to 14	934	994	1,081	1,090	700	647	759	707	718	872	1,038	1,122	1,194
15 to 26	1,510	1,714	1,921	1,585	980	870	979	972	980	1,347	1,605	1,802	1,960
27 or more	789	1,102	1,284	934	454	391	466	493	503	699	1,057	1,157	1,383
Two spells of unemployment or more	2,650	2,814	2,991	2,914	2,262	2,015	2,228	2,295	2,328	2,769	3,314	3,269	3,805
2 spells	1,177	1,323	1,445	1,379	1,003	901	908	900	913	1,147	1,576	1,526	1,788
3 spells or more	1,473	1,491	1,546	1,535	1,259	1,114	1,320	1,395	1,415	1,622	1,738	1,743	2,017
FEMALE													
Total working or looking for work	42,958	41,233	40,344	39,753	38,885	37,803	36,644	35,437	36,348	34,633	34,192	33,221	32,532
Percent with unemployment	15.3	15.7	16.2	15.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.6	14.2	16.1	15.9	17.1
Number with unemployment	6,577	6,489	6,535	5,951	5,035	5,069	4,909	4,884	4,944	4,906	5,489	5,288	5,570
Did not work but looked for work	1,125	1,315	1,330	1,049	798	885	857	879	904	866	1,046	1,033	1,114
Worked during year	5,452	5,174	5,205	4,902	4,237	4,184	4,052	4,005	4,040	4,040	4,443	4,255	4,456
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	345	327	339	315	433	385	379	346	346	321	306	305	312
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	5,107	4,847	4,866	4,557	3,804	3,799	3,673	3,659	3,694	3,719	4,137	3,950	4,144
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,949	1,657	1,429	1,559	1,753	1,757	1,614	1,621	1,636	1,457	1,385	1,187	1,325
5 to 10	1,063	933	975	970	791	774	763	752	759	817	844	798	868
11 to 14	597	518	609	579	357	389	418	340	340	414	476	473	506
15 to 26	873	965	1,025	882	562	536	541	595	605	640	839	809	808
27 or more	625	784	828	566	341	343	337	351	354	383	593	683	637
Two spells of unemployment or more	1,533	1,494	1,460	1,396	1,155	1,107	1,129	1,116	1,130	1,173	1,441	1,366	1,414
2 spells	837	774	759	709	600	570	595	565	566	618	766	720	736
3 spells or more	696	720	701	687	555	537	534	551	564	555	675	646	678

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–16. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1962–73 [1]—Continued

Item	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
	Percent distribution of unemployed persons with work experience during the year												
BOTH SEXES													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	9.3	8.7	8.1	9.2	13.2	12.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	11.0	9.1	10.0	8.4
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	90.7	91.2	91.9	90.8	86.8	87.3	86.6	87.5	87.6	89.0	90.9	90.0	91.6
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	28.9	25.7	22.9	25.7	34.2	36.0	32.6	33.1	33.3	28.8	24.8	21.8	22.4
5 to 10	20.5	19.7	19.8	21.2	20.6	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.7	19.4	20.6
11 to 14	11.9	11.4	12.3	13.0	10.0	10.3	11.4	10.4	10.3	11.8	12.3	12.9	12.7
15 to 26	18.5	20.4	21.5	19.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	15.5	15.5	18.3	19.8	21.1	20.7
27 or more	11.0	14.0	15.4	11.7	7.5	7.3	7.8	8.3	8.4	9.9	12.4	14.8	15.1
Two spells of unemployment or more	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.6	32.3	31.0	32.6	33.7	33.8	36.1	38.5	37.4	39.0
2 spells	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	16.1	19.0	18.1	18.9
3 spells or more	16.8	16.7	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.4	18.0	19.2	19.3	19.9	19.6	19.3	20.2
MALE													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	11.5	10.3	9.0	10.5	15.2	15.3	16.0	15.1	14.9	12.9	10.3	11.5	9.2
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	88.5	89.7	91.0	89.5	84.8	84.7	84.0	84.9	85.1	87.1	89.7	88.5	90.8
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	23.8	21.6	20.0	21.9	29.3	31.8	27.8	28.3	28.5	24.6	21.2	18.7	18.7
5 to 10	21.2	20.8	20.4	22.1	21.8	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.2	21.6	19.8	21.2
11 to 14	12.6	12.3	12.7	13.7	11.0	11.0	12.1	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.1	13.8	13.4
15 to 26	20.3	21.3	22.6	20.0	15.4	14.8	15.6	15.9	15.8	19.6	20.3	22.1	22.0
27 or more	10.6	13.7	15.1	11.8	7.2	6.6	7.4	8.1	8.1	10.1	13.4	14.2	15.5
Two spells of unemployment or more	35.6	34.9	35.2	36.7	35.7	34.2	35.6	37.6	37.6	40.2	42.0	40.1	42.7
2 spells	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.4	15.8	15.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	16.6	20.0	18.7	20.1
3 spells or more	19.8	18.5	18.2	19.3	19.8	18.9	21.1	22.8	22.9	23.5	22.0	21.4	22.6
FEMALE													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.0	10.2	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.0
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	93.7	93.6	93.5	93.0	89.8	90.8	90.6	91.4	91.4	92.1	93.1	92.8	93.0
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	35.7	32.0	27.5	31.8	41.4	42.0	39.8	40.5	40.5	36.1	31.2	27.9	29.7
5 to 10	19.5	18.0	18.7	19.8	18.7	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	20.2	19.0	18.8	19.5
11 to 14	11.0	10.0	11.7	11.8	8.4	9.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.4
15 to 26	16.0	19.0	19.7	18.0	13.3	12.8	13.4	14.9	15.0	16.0	18.9	19.0	18.1
27 or more	11.5	14.6	15.9	11.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.5	13.3	16.1	14.3
Two spells of unemployment or more	28.1	28.9	28.0	28.5	27.3	26.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	29.0	32.4	32.1	31.7
2 spells	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.6	14.7	14.1	14.0	15.3	17.2	16.9	16.5
3 spells or more	12.8	13.9	13.5	14.0	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.0	13.7	15.2	15.2	15.2

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[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report.*

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] Worked 50 weeks or more.

[4] Worked less than 50 weeks.

NOTE: Commencing with 1968, data have been revised as a result of the adjustment of establishment data to March 1973 benchmark levels. Additional information on the new benchmark adjustment can be found in the December 1974 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, pp. 12–18.

Beginning 1959, the data include Alaska and Hawaii and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion resulted in an increase of about 210,000 in the 1959 average of total nonagricultural employment. For hours and earnings and labor turnover data, the effect of the inclusion was insignificant.

Table C–1. Total Employment on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Total	Private												Government		
		Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate	Services	Total government	Federal [1]	State and local
					Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail					
	Number (thousands)															
1947	43,881	38,407	955	1,982	15,545	8,385	7,159	4,166	8,955	2,361	6,595	1,754	5,050	5,474	1,892	3,582
1948	44,891	39,241	994	2,169	15,582	8,326	7,256	4,189	9,272	2,489	6,783	1,829	5,206	5,650	1,863	3,787
1949	43,778	37,922	930	2,165	14,441	7,489	6,953	4,001	9,264	2,487	6,778	1,857	5,264	5,856	1,908	3,948
1950	45,222	39,196	901	2,333	15,241	8,094	7,147	4,034	9,386	2,518	6,868	1,919	5,382	6,026	1,928	4,098
1951	47,849	41,460	929	2,603	16,393	9,089	7,304	4,226	9,742	2,606	7,136	1,991	5,576	6,389	2,302	4,087
1952	48,825	42,216	898	2,634	16,632	9,349	7,284	4,248	10,004	2,687	7,317	2,069	5,730	6,609	2,420	4,188
1953	50,232	43,587	866	2,623	17,549	10,110	7,438	4,290	10,247	2,727	7,520	2,146	5,867	6,645	2,305	4,340
1954	49,022	42,271	791	2,612	16,314	9,129	7,185	4,084	10,235	2,739	7,496	2,234	6,002	6,751	2,188	4,563
1955	50,675	43,761	792	2,802	16,882	9,541	7,340	4,141	10,535	2,796	7,740	2,335	6,274	6,914	2,187	4,727
1956	52,408	45,131	822	2,999	17,243	9,834	7,409	4,244	10,858	2,884	7,974	2,429	6,536	7,277	2,209	5,069
1957	52,894	45,278	828	2,923	17,174	9,856	7,319	4,241	10,886	2,893	7,992	2,477	6,749	7,616	2,217	5,399
1958	51,363	43,524	751	2,778	15,945	8,830	7,116	3,976	10,750	2,848	7,902	2,519	6,806	7,839	2,191	5,648
1959	53,313	45,230	732	2,960	16,675	9,373	7,303	4,011	11,127	2,946	8,182	2,594	7,130	8,083	2,233	5,850
1960	54,234	45,881	712	2,885	16,796	9,459	7,336	4,004	11,391	3,004	8,388	2,669	7,423	8,353	2,270	6,083
1961	54,042	45,448	672	2,816	16,326	9,070	7,256	3,903	11,337	2,993	8,344	2,731	7,664	8,594	2,279	6,315
1962	55,596	46,706	650	2,902	16,853	9,480	7,373	3,906	11,566	3,056	8,511	2,800	8,028	8,890	2,340	6,550
1963	56,702	47,477	635	2,963	16,995	9,616	7,380	3,903	11,778	3,104	8,675	2,877	8,325	9,225	2,358	6,868
1964	58,331	48,735	634	3,050	17,274	9,816	7,458	3,951	12,160	3,189	8,971	2,957	8,709	9,596	2,348	7,248
1965	60,815	50,741	632	3,186	18,062	10,406	7,656	4,036	12,716	3,312	9,404	3,023	9,087	10,074	2,378	7,696
1966	63,955	53,163	627	3,275	19,214	11,284	7,930	4,151	13,245	3,437	9,808	3,100	9,551	10,792	2,564	8,227
1967	65,857	54,459	613	3,208	19,447	11,439	8,008	4,261	13,606	3,525	10,081	3,225	10,099	11,398	2,719	8,679
1968	67,951	56,106	606	3,306	19,781	11,626	8,155	4,311	14,099	3,611	10,488	3,381	10,622	11,845	2,737	9,109
1969	70,442	58,240	619	3,525	20,167	11,895	8,272	4,435	14,704	3,733	10,971	3,562	11,228	12,202	2,758	9,444
1970	70,920	58,359	623	3,536	19,349	11,195	8,154	4,504	15,040	3,816	11,225	3,687	11,621	12,561	2,731	9,830
1971	71,216	58,328	603	3,639	18,572	10,597	7,975	4,457	15,352	3,823	11,529	3,802	11,903	12,887	2,696	10,192
1972	73,711	60,371	622	3,831	19,090	11,006	8,084	4,517	15,975	3,943	12,032	3,943	12,392	13,340	2,684	10,656
1973	76,833	63,091	638	4,028	20,054	11,814	8,240	4,646	16,665	4,118	12,547	4,075	12,986	13,742	2,663	11,079
1974 [p]	78,337	64,051	672	3,984	20,017	11,838	8,179	4,699	17,010	4,261	12,749	4,161	13,508	14,286	2,725	11,561
	Percent distribution															
1947	100.0	87.5	2.2	4.5	35.4	19.1	16.3	9.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.0	11.5	12.5	4.3	8.2
1948	100.0	87.4	2.2	4.8	34.7	18.5	16.2	9.3	20.7	5.5	15.1	4.1	11.6	12.6	4.2	8.4
1949	100.0	86.6	2.1	4.9	33.0	17.1	15.9	9.1	21.2	5.7	15.5	4.2	12.0	13.4	4.4	9.0
1950	100.0	86.7	2.0	5.2	33.7	17.9	15.8	8.9	20.8	5.6	15.2	4.2	11.9	13.3	4.3	9.1
1951	100.0	86.6	1.9	5.4	34.3	19.0	15.3	8.8	20.4	5.4	14.9	4.2	11.7	13.4	4.8	8.5
1952	100.0	86.5	1.8	5.4	34.1	19.1	14.9	8.7	20.5	5.5	15.0	4.2	11.7	13.5	5.0	8.6
1953	100.0	86.8	1.7	5.2	34.9	20.1	14.8	8.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.3	11.7	13.2	4.6	8.6
1954	100.0	86.2	1.6	5.3	33.3	18.6	14.7	8.3	20.9	5.6	15.3	4.6	12.2	13.8	4.5	9.3
1955	100.0	86.4	1.6	5.5	33.3	18.8	14.5	8.2	20.8	5.5	15.3	4.6	12.4	13.6	4.3	9.3
1956	100.0	86.1	1.6	5.7	32.9	18.8	14.1	8.1	20.7	5.5	15.2	4.6	12.5	13.9	4.2	9.7
1957	100.0	85.6	1.6	5.5	32.5	18.6	13.8	8.0	20.6	5.5	15.1	4.7	12.8	14.4	4.2	10.2
1958	100.0	84.7	1.5	5.4	31.0	17.2	13.9	7.7	20.9	5.5	15.4	4.9	13.3	15.3	4.3	11.0
1959	100.0	84.8	1.4	5.6	31.3	17.6	13.7	7.5	20.9	5.5	15.3	4.9	13.4	15.2	4.2	11.0
1960	100.0	84.6	1.3	5.3	31.0	17.4	13.5	7.4	21.0	5.5	15.5	4.9	13.7	15.4	4.2	11.2
1961	100.0	84.1	1.2	5.2	30.2	16.8	13.4	7.2	21.0	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.2	15.9	4.2	11.7
1962	100.0	84.0	1.2	5.2	30.3	17.1	13.3	7.0	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.0	14.4	16.0	4.2	11.8
1963	100.0	83.7	1.1	5.2	30.0	17.0	13.0	6,9	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.1	14.7	16.3	4.2	12.1
1964	100.0	83.5	1.1	5.2	29.6	16.8	12.8	6.8	20.8	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.9	16.5	4.0	12.4
1965	100.0	83.4	1.0	5.2	29.7	17.1	12.6	6.6	20.9	5.4	15.5	5.0	14.9	16.6	3.9	12.7
1966	100.0	83.1	1.0	5.1	30.0	17.6	12.4	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.8	14.9	16.9	4.0	12.9
1967	100.0	82.7	.9	4.9	29.5	17.4	12.2	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.9	15.3	17.3	4.1	13.2
1968	100.0	82.6	.9	4.9	29.1	17.1	12.0	6.3	20.7	5.3	15.4	5.0	15.6	17.4	4.0	13.4
1969	100.0	82.7	.9	5.0	28.6	16.9	11.7	6.3	20.9	5.3	15.6	5.1	15.9	17.3	3.9	13.4
1970	100.0	82.3	.9	5.0	27.3	15.8	11.5	6.4	21.2	5.4	15.8	5.2	16.4	17.7	3.8	13.9
1971	100.0	81.9	.8	5.1	26.1	14.9	11.2	6.3	21.6	5.4	16.2	5.3	16.7	18.1	3.8	14.3
1972	100.0	81.9	.8	5.2	25.9	14.9	11.0	6.1	21.6	5.3	16.3	5.3	16.8	18.1	3.6	14.5
1973	100.0	82.1	.8	5.2	26.1	15.4	10.7	6.0	21.7	5.4	16.3	5.3	16.9	17.9	3.5	14.4
1974 [p]	100.0	81.8	.9	5.1	25.6	15.1	10.4	6.0	21.7	5.4	16.3	5.3	17.2	18.2	3.5	14.8

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only, excluding the Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies.

Table C-2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Production or nonsupervisory workers (thousands)											
1947	33,747	871	1,759	12,990	7,028	5,962	(3)	8,241	2,165	6,076	1,460	(3)
1948	34,489	906	1,924	12,910	6,925	5,986	(3)	8,629	2,274	6,355	1,521	(3)
1949	33,159	839	1,919	11,790	6,122	5,669	(3)	8,595	2,267	6,328	1,512	(3)
1950	34,349	816	2,069	12,523	6,705	5,817	(3)	8,742	2,294	6,448	1,591	(3)
1951	36,225	840	2,308	13,368	7,480	5,888	(3)	9,091	2,365	6,726	1,649	(3)
1952	36,643	801	2,324	13,359	7,550	5,810	(3)	9,333	2,439	6,894	1,711	(3)
1953	37,694	765	2,305	14,055	8,154	5,901	(3)	9,510	2,459	7,051	1,771	(3)
1954	36,276	686	2,281	12,817	7,194	5,623	(3)	9,456	2,442	7,014	1,837	(3)
1955	37,500	680	2,440	13,288	7,548	5,740	(3)	9,675	2,479	7,196	1,920	(3)
1956	38,495	701	2,613	13,436	7,669	5,767	(3)	9,933	2,547	7,386	1,994	(3)
1957	38,384	695	2,537	13,189	7,550	5,638	(3)	9,923	2,541	7,382	2,031	(3)
1958	36,608	611	2,384	11,997	6,579	5,419	(3)	9,736	2,477	7,259	2,063	(3)
1959	38,080	590	2,538	12,603	7,033	5,570	(3)	10,087	2,562	7,525	2,121	(3)
1960	38,516	570	2,459	12,586	7,028	5,559	(3)	10,315	2,605	7,710	2,181	(3)
1961	37,989	532	2,390	12,083	6,618	5,465	(3)	10,234	2,584	7,650	2,225	(3)
1962	38,979	512	2,462	12,488	6,935	5,553	(3)	10,400	2,625	7,775	2,274	(3)
1963	39,553	498	2,523	12,555	7,027	5,527	(3)	10,560	2,656	7,904	2,329	(3)
1964	40,589	497	2,597	12,781	7,213	5,569	3,484	10,869	2,719	8,151	2,386	7,974
1965	42,309	494	2,710	13,434	7,715	5,719	3,555	11,358	2,814	8,544	2,426	8,331
1966	44,281	487	2,784	14,297	8,370	5,926	3,632	11,820	2,911	8,909	2,476	8,786
1967	45,169	469	2,708	14,308	8,364	5,944	3,712	12,121	2,971	9,151	2,566	9,284
1968	46,506	461	2,786	14,514	8,457	6,056	3,751	12,542	3,036	9,506	2,687	9,767
1969	48,243	472	2,973	14,767	8,651	6,116	3,857	13,094	3,139	9,954	2,836	10,246
1970	48,197	473	2,951	14,020	8,042	5,978	3,907	13,379	3,206	10,174	2,921	10,546
1971	48,200	452	3,023	13,467	7,622	5,845	3,861	13,630	3,192	10,438	2,995	10,772
1972	49,990	470	3,166	13,957	8,005	5,952	3,916	14,188	3,299	10,889	3,092	11,201
1973	52,280	483	3,325	14,752	8,673	6,080	4,019	14,796	3,442	11,348	3,170	11,741
1974 [p]	52,892	511	3,257	14,605	8,605	6,000	4,059	15,058	3,556	11,502	3,197	12,205
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)											
1947	4,660	84	223	2,555	1,357	1,197	(3)	714	196	519	264	(3)
1948	4,751	88	245	2,672	1,401	1,270	(3)	643	215	428	308	(3)
1949	4,763	91	246	2,651	1,367	1,284	(3)	669	220	450	315	(3)
1950	4,847	85	264	2,718	1,389	1,330	(3)	644	224	420	328	(3)
1951	5,234	89	295	3,025	1,609	1,416	(3)	651	241	410	342	(3)
1952	5,574	97	310	3,273	1,799	1,474	(3)	671	248	423	358	(3)
1953	5,893	101	318	3,494	1,956	1,537	(3)	737	268	469	375	(3)
1954	5,995	105	331	3,497	1,935	1,562	(3)	779	297	482	397	(3)
1955	6,261	112	362	3,594	1,993	1,600	(3)	860	317	544	415	(3)
1956	6,635	121	386	3,807	2,165	1,642	(3)	925	337	588	435	(3)
1957	6,895	133	386	3,985	2,306	1,681	(3)	963	352	610	446	(3)
1958	6,917	140	394	3,948	2,251	1,697	(3)	1,014	371	643	456	(3)
1959	7,149	142	422	4,072	2,340	1,733	(3)	1,040	384	657	473	(3)
1960	7,365	142	426	4,210	2,431	1,777	(3)	1,076	399	678	488	(3)
1961	7,459	140	426	4,243	2,452	1,791	(3)	1,103	409	694	506	(3)
1962	7,727	138	440	4,365	2,545	1,820	(3)	1,166	431	736	526	(3)
1963	7,924	137	440	4,440	2,589	1,853	(3)	1,218	448	771	548	(3)
1964	8,146	137	453	4,493	2,603	1,889	467	1,291	470	820	571	735
1965	8,432	138	476	4,628	2,691	1,937	481	1,359	498	860	597	756
1966	8,882	140	491	4,917	2,914	2,004	519	1,425	526	899	624	765
1967	9,290	144	500	5,139	3,075	2,064	549	1,485	554	930	659	815
1968	9,600	145	520	5,267	3,169	2,099	560	1,557	575	982	694	855
1969	9,997	147	552	5,400	3,244	2,156	578	1,610	594	1,017	726	982
1970	10,162	150	585	5,329	3,153	2,176	597	1,661	610	1,051	766	1,075
1971	10,128	151	616	5,105	2,975	2,130	596	1,722	631	1,091	807	1,131
1972	10,381	152	665	5,133	3,001	2,132	601	1,787	644	1,143	851	1,191
1973	10,811	155	703	5,302	3,141	2,160	627	1,875	676	1,199	905	1,245
1974 [p]	11,159	161	727	5,412	3,233	2,179	640	1,952	705	1,247	964	1,303

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers[1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate[2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment											
1947	12.1	8.8	11.3	16.4	16.2	16.7	(3)	8.0	8.3	7.9	16.8	(3)
1948	12.1	8.9	11.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	(3)	6.9	8.6	6.3	16.8	(3)
1949	12.6	9.8	11.4	18.4	18.3	18.5	(3)	7.2	8.8	6.6	17.0	(3)
1950	12.4	9.4	11.3	17.8	17.2	18.6	(3)	6.9	8.9	6.1	17.1	(3)
1951	12.6	9.6	11.3	18.5	17.7	19.4	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.7	17.2	(3)
1952	13.2	10.8	11.8	19.7	19.2	20.2	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.8	17.3	(3)
1953	13.5	11.7	12.1	19.9	19.3	20.7	(3)	7.2	9.8	6.2	17.5	(3)
1954	14.2	13.3	12.7	21.4	21.2	21.7	(3)	7.6	10.8	6.4	17.8	(3)
1955	14.3	14.1	12.9	21.3	20.9	21.8	(3)	8.2	11.3	7.0	17.8	(3)
1956	14.7	14.7	12.9	22.1	22.0	22.2	(3)	8.5	11.7	7.4	17.9	(3)
1957	15.2	16.1	13.2	23.2	23.4	23.0	(3)	8.8	12.2	7.6	18.0	(3)
1958	15.9	18.6	14.2	24.8	25.5	23.8	(3)	9.4	13.0	8.1	18.1	(3)
1959	15.8	19.4	14.3	24.4	25.0	23.7	(3)	9.3	13.0	8.0	18.2	(3)
1960	16.1	19.9	14.8	25.1	25.7	24.2	(3)	9.4	13.3	8.1	18.3	(3)
1961	16.4	20.8	15.1	28.0	27.0	24.7	(3)	9.7	13.7	8.3	18.5	(3)
1962	16.5	21.2	15.2	25.9	26.8	24.7	(3)	10.1	14.1	8.6	18.8	(3)
1963	16.7	21.6	14.8	26.1	26.9	25.1	(3)	10.3	14.4	8.9	19.0	(3)
1964	16.7	21.6	14.9	26.0	26.5	25.3	11.8	10.6	14.7	9.1	19.3	8.4
1965	16.6	21.8	14.9	25.6	25.9	25.3	11.9	10.7	15.0	9.1	19.7	8.3
1966	16.7	22.3	15.0	25.6	25.8	25.3	12.5	10.8	15.3	9.2	20.1	8.0
1967	17.1	23.5	15.6	26.4	26.9	25.8	12.9	10.9	15.7	9.2	20.4	8.1
1968	17.1	23.9	15.7	26.6	27.3	25.7	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.4	20.5	8.0
1969	17.2	23.7	15.7	26.8	27.3	26.1	13.0	10.9	15.9	9.3	20.4	8.7
1970	17.4	24.1	16.5	27.5	28.2	26.7	13.3	11.0	16.0	9.4	20.8	9.2
1971	17.4	25.0	16.9	27.5	28.1	26.7	13.4	11.2	16.5	9.5	21.2	9.5
1972	17.2	24.4	17.4	26.9	27.3	26.4	13.3	11.2	16.3	9.5	21.6	9.6
1973	17.1	24.3	17.5	26.4	26.6	26.2	13.5	11.3	16.4	9.6	22.2	9.6
1974 p	17.4	24.0	18.2	27.0	27.3	26.6	13.6	11.5	16.5	9.8	23.2	9.6

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p Preliminary.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Average weekly hours											
1947	40.3	40.8	38.2	40.4	40.5	40.2	(3)	40.5	41.1	40.3	37.9	(3)
1948	40.0	39.4	38.1	40.0	40.4	39.6	(3)	40.4	41.0	40.2	37.9	(3)
1949	39.4	36.3	37.7	39.1	39.4	38.9	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.8	(3)
1950	39.8	37.9	37.4	40.5	41.1	39.7	(3)	40.5	40.7	40.4	37.7	(3)
1951	39.9	38.4	38.1	40.6	41.5	39.5	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.7	(3)
1952	39.9	38.6	38.9	40.7	41.5	39.7	(3)	40.0	40.7	39.8	37.8	(3)
1953	39.6	38.8	37.9	40.5	41.2	39.6	(3)	39.5	40.6	39.1	37.7	(3)
1954	39.1	38.6	37.2	39.6	40.1	39.0	(3)	39.5	40.5	39.2	37.6	(3)
1955	39.6	40.7	37.1	40.7	41.3	39.9	(3)	39.4	40.7	39.0	37.6	(3)
1956	39.3	40.8	37.5	40.4	41.0	39.6	(3)	39.1	40.5	38.6	36.9	(3)
1957	38.8	40.1	37.0	39.8	40.3	39.2	(3)	38.7	40.3	38.1	36.7	(3)
1958	38.5	38.9	36.8	39.2	39.5	38.8	(3)	38.6	40.2	38.1	37.1	(3)
1959	39.0	40.5	37.0	40.3	40.7	39.7	(3)	38.8	40.6	38.2	37.3	(3)
1960	38.6	40.4	36.7	39.7	40.1	39.2	(3)	38.6	40.5	38.0	37.2	(3)
1961	38.6	40.5	36.9	39.8	40.3	39.3	(3)	38.3	40.5	37.6	36.9	(3)
1962	38.7	40.9	37.0	40.4	40.9	39.6	(3)	38.2	40.6	37.4	37.3	(3)
1963	38.8	41.6	37.3	40.5	41.1	39.6	(3)	38.1	40.6	37.3	37.5	(3)
1964	38.7	41.9	37.2	40.7	41.4	39.7	41.1	37.9	40.6	37.0	37.3	36.9
1965	38.8	42.3	37.4	41.2	42.0	40.1	41.3	37.7	40.8	36.6	37.2	35.9
1966	38.6	42.7	37.6	41.3	42.1	40.2	41.2	37.1	40.7	35.9	37.3	35.5
1967	38.0	42.6	37.7	40.6	41.2	39.7	40.5	36.5	40.3	35.3	37.0	35.1
1968	37.8	42.6	37.3	40.7	41.4	39.8	40.6	36.0	40.1	34.7	37.0	34.7
1969	37.7	43.0	37.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.7	35.6	40.2	34.2	37.1	34.7
1970	37.1	42.7	37.3	39.8	40.3	39.1	40.5	35.3	40.0	33.8	36.8	34.4
1971	37.0	42.4	37.2	39.9	40.4	39.3	40.2	35.1	39.8	33.7	36.9	34.2
1972	37.1	42.5	36.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.5	35.1	39.9	33.7	37.1	34.1
1973	37.1	42.5	37.0	40.7	41.5	39.6	40.7	34.7	39.5	33.3	36.9	34.0
1974 p	36.6	42.8	36.9	40.0	40.7	39.0	40.5	34.1	38.9	32.7	36.8	34.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)											
	$1.13	$1.47	$1.54	$1.22	$1.28	$1.15	(3)	$0.94	$1.22	$0.84	$1.14	(3)
1947	1.23	1.66	1.71	1.33	1.40	1.25	(3)	1.01	1.31	.90	1.20	(3)
1948	1.28	1.72	1.79	1.38	1.45	1.30	(3)	1.06	1.36	.95	1.26	(3)
1949	1.34	1.77	1.86	1.44	1.52	1.35	(3)	1.10	1.43	.98	1.34	(3)
1950	1.45	1.93	2.02	1.56	1.65	1.44	(3)	1.18	1.52	1.06	1.45	(3)
1951	1.52	2.01	2.13	1.65	1.75	1.51	(3)	1.23	1.61	1.09	1.51	(3)
1952	1.61	2.14	2.28	1.74	1.86	1.58	(3)	1.30	1.70	1.16	1.58	(3)
1953	1.65	2.14	2.39	1.78	1.90	1.62	(3)	1.35	1.76	1.20	1.65	(3)
1954	1.71	2.20	2.45	1.86	1.99	1.67	(3)	1.40	1.83	1.25	1.70	(3)
1955	1.80	2.33	2.57	1.95	2.08	1.77	(3)	1.47	1.94	1.30	1.78	(3)
1956	1.89	2.46	2.71	2.05	2.19	1.85	(3)	1.54	2.02	1.37	1.84	(3)
1957	1.95	2.47	2.82	2.11	2.26	1.91	(3)	1.60	2.09	1.42	1.89	(3)
1958	2.02	2.56	2.93	2.19	2.36	1.98	(3)	1.66	2.18	1.47	1.95	(3)
1959	2.09	2.61	3.08	2.26	2.43	2.05	(3)	1.71	2.24	1.52	2.02	(3)
1960	2.14	2.64	3.20	2.32	2.49	2.11	(3)	1.76	2.31	1.56	2.09	(3)
1961	2.22	2.70	3.31	2.39	2.56	2.17	(3)	1.83	2.37	1.63	2.17	(3)
1962	2.28	2.75	3.41	2.46	2.63	2.22	(3)	1.89	2.45	1.68	2.25	(3)
1963	2.36	2.81	3.55	2.53	2.71	2.29	$2.88	1.96	2.52	1.75	2.30	$1.94
1964	2.45	2.92	3.70	2.61	2.79	2.36	3.03	2.03	2.61	1.82	2.39	2.05
1965	2.56	3.05	3.89	2.72	2.90	2.45	3.11	2.13	2.73	1.91	2.47	2.17
1966	2.68	3.19	4.11	2.83	3.00	2.57	3.24	2.24	2.88	2.01	2.58	2.29
1967	2.85	3.35	4.41	3.01	3.19	2.74	3.42	2.40	3.05	2.16	2.75	2.42
1968	3.04	3.61	4.79	3.19	3.38	2.91	3.64	2.55	3.23	2.30	2.93	2.61
1969	3.22	3.85	5.24	3.36	3.55	3.08	3.85	2.71	3.44	2.44	3.08	2.81
1970	3.44	4.06	5.69	3.57	3.79	3.26	4.21	2.86	3.67	2.57	3.27	3.02
1971	3.67	4.41	6.03	3.81	4.06	3.47	4.64	3.01	3.88	2.70	3.42	3.23
1972	3.92	4.72	6.38	4.07	4.33	3.68	5.03	3.20	4.12	2.87	3.57	3.46
1973	4.22	5.20	6.74	4.40	4.68	3.98	5.43	3.47	4.49	3.09	3.81	3.74
1974 [p]												
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)											
1947	$45.58	$59.94	$58.87	$49.17	$51.76	$46.03	(3)	$38.07	$50.14	$33.77	$43.21	(3)
1948	49.00	65.56	65.27	53.12	56.36	49.50	(3)	40.80	53.63	36.22	45.48	(3)
1949	50.24	62.33	67.56	53.88	57.25	50.38	(3)	42.93	55.49	38.42	47.63	(3)
1950	53.13	67.16	69.68	58.32	62.43	53.48	(3)	44.55	58.08	39.71	50.52	(3)
1951	57.86	74.11	76.96	63.34	68.48	56.88	(3)	47.79	62.02	42.82	54.67	(3)
1952	60.65	77.59	82.86	67.16	72.63	59.95	(3)	49.20	65.53	43.38	57.08	(3)
1953	63.76	83.03	86.41	70.47	76.63	62.57	(3)	51.35	69.02	45.36	59.57	(3)
1954	64.52	82.60	88.91	70.49	76.19	63.18	(3)	53.33	71.28	47.04	62.04	(3)
1955	67.72	89.54	90.90	75.70	82.19	66.63	(3)	55.16	74.48	48.75	63.92	(3)
1956	70.74	95.06	96.38	78.78	85.28	70.09	(3)	57.48	78.57	50.18	65.68	(3)
1957	73.33	98.65	100.27	81.59	88.26	72.52	(3)	59.60	81.41	52.20	67.53	(3)
1958	75.08	96.08	103.78	82.71	89.27	74.11	(3)	61.76	84.02	54.10	70.12	(3)
1959	78.78	103.68	108.41	88.26	96.05	78.61	(3)	64.41	88.51	56.15	72.74	(3)
1960	80.67	105.44	113.04	89.72	97.44	80.36	(3)	66.01	90.72	57.76	75.14	(3)
1961	82.60	106.92	118.08	92.34	100.35	82.92	(3)	67.41	93.56	58.66	77.12	(3)
1962	85.91	110.43	122.47	96.56	104.70	85.93	(3)	69.91	96.22	60.96	80.94	(3)
1963	88.46	114.40	127.19	99.63	108.09	87.91	(3)	72.01	99.47	62.66	84.38	(3)
1964	91.33	117.74	132.06	102.97	112.19	90.91	$118.37	74.28	102.31	64.75	85.79	$69.84
1965	95.06	123.52	138.38	107.53	117.18	94.64	125.14	76.53	106.49	66.61	88.91	73.60
1966	98.82	130.24	146.26	112.34	122.09	98.49	128.13	79.02	111.11	68.57	92.13	77.04
1967	101.84	135.89	154.95	114.90	123.60	102.03	131.22	81.76	116.06	70.95	95.46	80.38
1968	107.73	142.71	164.49	122.51	132.07	109.05	138.85	86.40	122.31	74.95	101.75	83.97
1969	114.61	155.23	181.54	129.51	139.59	115.53	148.15	90.78	129.85	78.66	108.70	90.57
1970	119.46	164.40	195.45	133.73	143.07	120.43	155.93	95.66	137.60	82.47	113.34	96.66
1971	127.28	172.14	211.67	142.44	153.12	128.12	169.24	100.39	146.07	86.61	120.66	103.28
1972	136.16	187.43	222.51	154.69	167.68	137.76	187.92	105.65	154.81	90.99	126.88	110.14
1973	145.43	200.60	236.06	165.65	179.70	145.73	204.72	111.04	162.74	95.57	131.73	117.64
1974 [p]	154.45	222.56	248.71	176.00	190.48	155.22	219.92	118.33	174.66	101.04	140.21	127.16

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[p] Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–4. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74

[Thousands]

Year	Durable goods														
						Primary metal industries					Transportation equipment				
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products	Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts	Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	Total employment														
1947	8,385	27	845	336	537	1,279	656	989	1,375	1,035	1,275	768	239	267	421
1948	8,326	28	818	346	549	1,290	679	979	1,372	991	1,270	781	238	262	422
1949	7,489	26	741	317	514	1,134	610	881	1,182	862	1,210	751	264	239	385
1950	8,094	30	808	364	547	1,247	674	982	1,210	991	1,265	816	283	250	400
1951	9,089	77	840.2	357.2	587.0	1,364.3	714.4	1,077.8	1,456.6	1,113.6	1,515.1	833.3	467.8	294.3	406.0
1952	9,349	178.7	790.4	357.1	564.0	1,282.1	638.0	1,064.4	1,517.4	1,185.0	1,703.2	777.5	670.6	312.5	393.7
1953	10,110	234.3	770.7	369.9	581.3	1,383.1	726.1	1,156.4	1,554.4	1,333.3	1,969.1	917.3	795.5	337.1	420.9
1954	9,129	163.3	707.9	341.9	552.6	1,219.3	645.5	1,069.9	1,417.7	1,190.4	1,754.1	765.7	782.9	321.2	390.7
1955	9,541	141.2	739.6	363.8	588.4	1,322.5	706.9	1,122.4	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,854.6	891.2	761.3	323.2	396.2
1956	9,834	138.5	730.9	375.5	605.3	1,355.3	706.6	1,140.4	1,571.6	1,323.1	1,852.5	792.5	837.3	337.8	403.0
1957	9,856	140.2	655.3	374.3	595.4	1,355.3	719.9	1,167.3	1,585.9	1,343.8	1,909.1	769.3	895.8	342.1	387.2
1958	8,830	158.1	615.0	360.8	562.4	1,153.5	601.1	1,076.9	1,362.4	1,249.0	1,594.6	606.5	771.0	323.8	373.0
1959	9,373	203.5	658.8	385.0	604.0	1,182.6	587.3	1,122.5	1,452.1	1,396.4	1,635.0	692.3	720.6	345.3	387.7
1960	9,459	220.0	626.8	383.0	604.0	1,231.2	651.4	1,135.3	1,479.0	1,467.1	1,568.9	724.1	627.9	354.3	389.9
1961	9,070	244.2	582.9	367.5	582.0	1,142.7	595.5	1,084.5	1,418.6	1,473.3	1,448.6	632.3	609.7	347.4	378.2
1962	9,480	264.4	589.3	385.1	592.3	1,165.6	592.8	1,127.7	1,493.2	1,567.0	1,547.0	691.7	638.4	358.7	389.6
1963	9,616	265.5	592.6	389.9	600.8	1,172.2	589.9	1,150.1	1,529.3	1,553.9	1,609.7	741.3	639.2	364.8	386.8
1964	9,816	243.9	604.2	405.9	613.8	1,233.2	629.2	1,189.7	1,609.6	1,543.8	1,604.3	752.9	605.4	369.9	397.6
1965	10,406	225.8	606.9	430.7	628.3	1,301.0	657.3	1,269.0	1,735.3	1,659.2	1,740.6	842.7	624.2	389.0	419.5
1966	11,284	260.9	614.3	461.5	644.2	1,350.7	651.9	1,351.3	1,910.0	1,908.8	1,917.7	861.6	753.3	430.9	433.7
1967	11,439	317.2	596.8	455.4	628.3	1,322.1	635.2	1,363.1	1,969.6	1,958.9	1,948.5	815.8	833.6	450.8	428.4
1968	11,626	338.0	600.1	471.6	635.5	1,315.5	635.9	1,390.4	1,965.9	1,974.5	2,038.6	873.7	852.0	461.9	433.4
1969	11,895	316.2	606.7	483.9	656.4	1,360.8	643.8	1,440.4	2,032.6	2,019.9	2,060.5	911.4	804.4	476.6	441.0
1970	11,195	241.9	572.7	459.8	640.2	1,315.6	628.4	1,380.4	1,982.1	1,917.0	1,799.1	797.3	668.7	460.4	425.7
1971	10,597	190.8	585.9	461.0	633.6	1,229.1	577.9	1,334.1	1,811.0	1,772.4	1,729.8	842.6	533.3	437.8	411.7
1972	11,006	182.9	622.6	503.4	658.9	1,240.4	572.3	1,395.9	1,889.8	1,847.3	1,771.7	862.8	510.8	459.0	433.8
1973	11,814	183.9	639.7	539.2	691.1	1,320.9	602.8	1,493.5	2,086.5	2,017.2	1,891.4	944.5	529.0	499.4	450.6
1974 p	11,838	181.7	634.5	528.4	689.1	1,333.4	607.8	1,487.0	2,199.3	2,019.2	1,789.1	860.8	532.0	528.9	447.3
	Production workers														
1947	7,028	22	783	296	471	1,114	575	826	1,087	810	1,039	626	177	213	367
1948	6,925	23	757	304	479	1,121	594	809	1,074	761	1,027	632	175	205	365
1949	6,122	20	680	274	443	968	527	714	900	638	976	613	197	181	327
1950	6,705	23	745	317	473	1,075	587	812	929	770	1,029	677	209	189	344
1951	7,480	59.3	771.2	307.1	507.1	1,175.1	620.2	883.0	1,129.7	865.8	1,213.1	681.8	348.4	222.3	346.1
1952	7,550	130.2	719.9	305.6	479.8	1,084.7	541.5	859.4	1,163.9	909.1	1,331.4	618.7	495.4	233.2	332.5
1953	8,154	173.6	699.9	315.9	493.6	1,172.6	620.4	937.4	1,182.9	1,028.6	1,542.9	739.4	586.2	249.8	356.7
1954	7,194	113.1	640.4	287.7	464.3	1,017.9	546.1	851.1	1,046.2	883.8	1,331.4	601.5	560.2	231.0	326.6
1955	7,548	91.7	672.3	307.0	495.6	1,115.8	604.5	897.8	1,069.2	924.2	1,414.1	718.3	525.5	229.6	330.4
1956	7,669	84.9	661.8	315.5	507.0	1,131.6	595.4	900.7	1,158.5	975.4	1,364.3	619.5	561.0	236.1	333.1
1957	7,550	80.4	588.0	313.0	492.8	1,117.9	600.1	913.2	1,143.1	958.7	1,395.0	601.7	591.4	233.1	315.3
1958	6,579	82.4	549.4	298.7	457.9	928.0	486.5	824.5	945.5	857.3	1,120.6	452.5	491.9	214.8	299.5
1959	7,033	98.0	592.2	321.0	496.2	953.8	470.9	868.5	1,027.2	969.4	1,163.4	537.5	445.7	230.3	312.9
1960	7,028	101.9	561.1	318.5	491.8	993.8	528.4	874.3	1,035.9	996.3	1,107.4	563.3	369.6	232.6	314.3
1961	6,618	110.6	518.4	303.9	469.4	914.6	478.4	826.0	976.4	979.4	992.7	479.1	347.7	223.1	303.5
1962	6,935	119.3	526.7	319.6	477.7	937.3	476.3	863.7	1,037.8	1,050.7	1,059.9	534.0	349.1	229.1	313.2
1963	7,027	115.2	526.6	324.1	483.9	947.4	479.1	881.6	1,059.2	1,034.3	1,112.3	573.6	350.8	232.3	310.4
1964	7,213	104.1	531.6	337.0	493.8	1,003.6	515.6	914.3	1,120.4	1,036.5	1,119.6	579.2	338.6	234.0	317.9
1965	7,715	96.1	532.4	357.4	504.6	1,062.0	538.4	982.7	1,214.8	1,140.5	1,240.7	658.9	356.3	248.1	335.5
1966	8,370	127.3	536.4	382.5	517.3	1,099.9	530.9	1,051.9	1,343.6	1,325.3	1,365.5	670.3	446.4	274.7	346.1
1967	8,364	174.1	518.7	374.9	499.9	1,060.1	509.5	1,053.5	1,368.8	1,322.2	1,371.4	626.9	501.5	281.8	338.3
1968	8,457	191.7	520.9	389.7	508.9	1,046.2	506.2	1,071.8	1,342.5	1,319.1	1,441.2	680.8	505.5	284.9	340.4
1969	8,651	181.8	526.2	401.6	526.4	1,087.0	513.6	1,108.4	1,382.2	1,345.5	1,453.2	708.0	464.0	293.9	344.6
1970	8,042	131.5	492.7	378.8	508.9	1,043.2	500.6	1,051.3	1,322.9	1,265.1	1,241.0	604.2	369.3	278.0	328.7
1971	7,622	95.8	504.2	379.1	502.8	968.6	457.3	1,013.9	1,182.3	1,173.4	1,222.6	651.3	285.8	261.3	317.6
1972	8,005	91.3	535.8	416.2	526.3	988.0	456.4	1,067.4	1,253.6	1,215.0	1,266.5	668.6	275.9	277.0	338.2
1973	8,673	92.2	550.5	445.4	553.3	1,062.2	484.7	1,151.1	1,411.8	1,387.0	1,358.8	734.9	288.2	307.7	352.7
1974 p	8,605	85.6	539.2	433.1	551.4	1,066.0	486.0	1,136.6	1,482.3	1,370.3	1,262.2	658.6	290.6	328.5	349.8

p Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C-5. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)														
1947	1,357	5	62	40	66	165	81	163	288	225	236	142	62	54	54
1948	1,401	5	61	42	70	169	85	170	298	230	243	149	63	57	57
1949	1,367	6	61	43	71	166	83	167	282	224	234	138	67	58	58
1950	1,389	7	63	47	74	172	87	170	281	221	236	139	74	61	56
1951	1,609	17.7	69.0	50.1	79.9	189.2	94.2	194.8	326.9	247.8	302.0	151.5	119.4	72.0	59.9
1952	1,799	48.5	70.5	51.5	84.2	197.4	95.5	206.0	353.5	275.9	371.8	158.8	175.2	79.3	61.2
1953	1,956	60.7	70.8	54.0	87.7	210.5	105.7	219.0	371.5	304.7	426.2	177.9	209.3	87.3	64.2
1954	1,935	50.2	67.5	54.2	88.3	201.4	99.4	218.8	371.5	306.6	422.7	164.2	222.7	90.2	64.1
1955	1,903	49.5	67.3	56.8	92.8	206.7	102.4	224.6	379.3	316.6	440.5	172.9	235.8	93.6	65.8
1956	2,165	53.6	69.1	60.0	98.3	223.7	111.2	239.7	413.1	347.7	488.2	173.0	276.3	101.7	69.9
1957	2,306	59.8	67.3	61.3	102.6	237.4	119.8	254.1	442.8	385.1	514.1	167.6	304.4	109.0	71.9
1958	2.251	75.7	65.6	62.1	104.5	225.5	114.6	252.4	416.9	391.7	474.0	154.0	279.1	109.0	73.5
1959	2,340	105.5	66.6	64.0	107.8	228.8	116.4	254.0	424.9	427.0	471.6	154.8	274.9	115.0	74.8
1960	2,431	118.1	65.7	64.5	112.2	237.4	123.0	261.0	443.1	470.8	461.5	160.8	258.3	121.7	75.6
1961	2,452	133.6	64.5	63.6	112.6	228.1	117.1	258.5	442.2	493.9	455.9	153.2	262.0	124.3	74.7
1962	2,545	145.1	62.6	65.5	114.6	228.3	116.5	264.0	455.4	516.3	487.1	157.7	289.3	129.6	76.4
1963	2,589	150.3	66.0	65.8	116.9	224.8	110.8	268.5	470.1	519.5	497.4	167.7	288.4	132.5	76.4
1964	2,603	139.8	72.6	68.9	120.0	229.6	113.6	275.4	489.2	507.3	484.7	173.7	266.8	135.9	79.7
1965	2,691	129.7	74.5	73.3	123.7	239.0	118.9	286.3	520.5	518.7	499.9	183.8	267.9	140.9	84.0
1966	2,914	133.6	77.9	79.0	126.9	250.8	121.0	299.4	566.4	583.5	552.2	191.3	306.9	156.2	87.6
1967	3,075	143.1	78.1	80.5	128.4	262.0	125.7	309.6	600.8	636.7	577.1	188.9	332.1	169.0	90.1
1968	3,169	146.3	79.2	81.9	126.6	269.3	129.7	318.6	623.4	655.4	597.4	192.9	346.5	177.0	93.0
1969	3,244	134.4	80.5	82.3	130.0	273.8	130.2	332.0	650.4	674.4	607.3	203.4	340.4	182.7	96.4
1970	3,153	110.4	80.0	81.0	131.3	272.4	127.8	329.1	659.2	651.9	558.1	193.1	299.4	182.4	97.0
1971	2,975	95.0	81.7	81.9	130.8	260.5	120.6	320.2	628.7	599.0	507.2	191.3	247.5	176.5	94.1
1972	3,001	91.6	86.8	87.2	132.6	252.4	115.9	328.5	636.2	602.3	505.2	194.2	234.9	182.0	95.6
1973	3,141	91.7	89.2	93.8	137.8	258.7	118.1	342.4	674.7	630.2	532.6	209.6	240.8	191.7	97.9
1974 p	3,233	96.1	95.3	95.3	137.7	267.4	121.8	350.4	717.0	648.9	526.9	202.2	241.4	200.4	97.5
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment														
1947	16.2	18.5	7.3	11.9	12.3	12.9	12.3	16.5	20.9	21.7	18.5	18.5	25.9	20.2	12.8
1948	16.8	17.9	7.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	12.5	17.4	21.7	23.2	19.1	19.1	26.5	21.8	13.5
1949	18.3	23.1	8.2	13.6	13.8	14.6	13.6	19.0	23.9	26.0	19.3	18.4	25.4	24.3	15.1
1950	17.2	23.3	7.8	12.9	13.5	13.8	12.9	17.3	23.2	22.3	18.7	17.0	26.1	24.4	14.0
1951	17.7	23.0	8.2	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	18.1	22.4	22.3	19.9	18.2	25.5	24.5	14.8
1952	19.2	27.1	8.9	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.1	19.3	23.3	23.3	21.8	20.4	26.1	25.4	15.5
1953	19.3	25.9	9.2	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.6	18.9	23.9	22.9	21.6	19.4	26.3	25.9	15.3
1954	21.2	30.7	9.5	15.9	16.0	16.5	15.3	20.5	26.2	25.8	24.1	21.4	28.4	28.1	16.4
1955	20.9	35.1	9.1	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.4	20.0	26.2	25.5	23.8	19.4	31.0	29.0	16.6
1956	22.0	38.7	9.5	16.0	16.2	16.5	15.7	21.0	26.3	26.3	26.4	21.8	33.0	30.1	17.3
1957	23.4	42.7	10.3	16.4	17.2	17.5	16.7	21.8	27.9	28.7	26.9	21.8	34.0	31.9	18.6
1958	25.5	47.9	10.7	17.2	18.6	19.5	19.1	23.4	30.6	31.4	29.7	25.4	36.2	33.7	19.7
1959	25.0	51.8	10.1	16.6	17.8	19.3	19.8	22.6	29.3	30.6	28.8	22.4	38.1	33.3	19.3
1960	25.7	53.7	10.5	16.8	18.6	19.3	18.9	23.0	30.0	32.1	29.4	22.2	41.1	34.3	19.4
1961	27.0	54.7	11.1	17.3	19.3	20.0	19.6	23.8	31.2	33.5	31.5	24.2	43.0	35.8	19.8
1962	26.8	54.9	10.6	17.0	19.3	19.6	19.7	23.4	30.5	32.9	31.5	22.8	45.3	36.1	19.6
1963	26.9	56.6	11.1	16.9	19.5	19.2	18.8	23.3	30.7	33.4	30.9	22.6	45.1	36.3	19.8
1964	26.5	57.3	12.0	17.0	19.6	18.6	18.1	23.1	30.4	32.9	30.2	23.1	44.1	36.7	20.0
1965	26.9	57.4	12.3	17.0	19.7	18.4	18.1	22.6	30.0	31.3	28.7	21.8	42.9	36.2	20.0
1966	26.8	51.2	12.7	17.1	19.7	18.6	18.6	22.2	29.7	30.6	28.8	22.2	40.7	36.2	20.2
1967	26.9	45.1	13.1	17.7	20.4	19.8	19.8	22.7	30.5	32.5	29.6	23.2	39.8	37.5	21.0
1968	27.3	43.3	13.2	17.4	19.9	20.5	20.4	22.9	31.7	33.2	29.3	22.1	40.7	38.3	21.5
1969	27.3	42.5	13.3	17.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	23.0	32.0	33.4	29.5	22.3	42.3	38.3	21.9
1970	28.2	45.6	14.0	17.6	20.5	20.7	20.3	23.8	33.3	34.0	31.0	24.2	44.8	39.6	22.8
1971	28.1	49.8	13.9	17.8	20.6	21.2	20.9	24.0	34.7	33.8	29.3	22.7	46.4	40.3	22.9
1972	27.3	50.1	13.9	17.3	20.1	20.3	20.3	23.5	33.7	32.6	28.5	22.5	46.0	39.7	22.0
1973	26.6	49.9	13.9	17.4	19.9	19.6	19.6	22.9	32.3	31.2	28.2	22.2	45.5	38.4	21.7
1974 p	27.3	52.9	15.0	18.0	20.0	20.1	20.0	23.6	32.6	32.1	29.4	23.5	45.4	37.9	21.8

p Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C-6. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74

[Thousands]

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Total employment										
1947	7,159	1,799	118	1,299	1,154	465	721	649	221	323	412
1948	7,256	1,801	114	1,332	1,190	473	740	655	228	312	412
1949	6,953	1,778	109	1,187	1,173	455	740	618	221	283	389
1950	7,147	1,790	103	1,256	1,202	485	748	640	218	311	395
1951	7,304	1,823.2	104.1	1,237.7	1,207.2	511.2	767.6	707.0	231.3	334.4	380.0
1952	7,284	1,827.8	105.6	1,163.4	1,216.4	503.7	779.9	730.1	234.6	338.3	384.2
1953	7,438	1,838.9	103.6	1,154.8	1,248.0	530.4	802.8	768.2	241.4	361.0	389.2
1954	7,185	1,818.3	103.3	1,042.3	1,183.6	531.1	813.9	752.7	238.1	328.4	373.0
1955	7,340	1,824.7	102.5	1,050.2	1,219.2	550.0	834.7	773.1	237.1	363.3	385.9
1956	7,409	1,841.9	99.6	1,032.0	1,223.4	567.8	862.0	796.5	235.5	369.2	382.7
1957	7,319	1,805.4	97.0	981.1	1,210.1	570.6	870.0	810.0	232.2	371.9	372.7
1958	7,116	1,772.8	94.5	918.8	1,171.8	564.1	872.6	794.1	223.8	344.3	359.2
1959	7,303	1,789.6	94.5	945.7	1,225.9	587.2	888.5	809.2	215.5	372.7	374.0
1960	7,336	1,790.0	94.0	924.4	1,233.2	601.1	911.3	828.2	211.9	379.0	363.4
1961	7,256	1,775.2	90.7	893.4	1,214.5	601.3	917.3	828.2	201.9	375.3	358.2
1962	7,373	1,763.0	90.5	902.3	1,263.7	614.4	926.4	848.5	195.3	408.4	360.7
1963	7,380	1,752.0	88.6	885.4	1,282.8	618.5	930.6	865.3	188.7	418.5	349.2
1964	7,488	1,750.4	90.2	892.0	1,302.5	625.5	951.5	878.6	183.9	436.0	347.6
1965	7,656	1,756.7	86.8	925.6	1,354.2	639.1	979.4	907.8	182.9	470.8	352.9
1966	7,930	1,777.2	84.3	963.5	1,401.9	666.9	1,016.9	961.4	184.2	510.7	363.6
1967	8,008	1,786.3	86.5	958.5	1,397.5	679.1	1,047.8	1,001.4	183.2	516.4	350.9
1968	8,155	1,781.5	84.6	993.9	1,405.8	691.2	1,065.1	1,029.9	186.8	561.3	355.2
1969	8,272	1,790.8	83.0	1,002.5	1,409.1	711.1	1,093.6	1,059.9	182.3	596.3	343.2
1970	8,154	1,782.7	82.9	975.9	1,364.6	705.5	1,101.6	1,049.0	190.8	580.1	320.4
1971	7,974	1,755.0	77.1	958.3	1,345.4	681.9	1,072.2	1,009.8	192.8	580.5	301.8
1972	8,064	1,739.0	75.0	994.1	1,374.4	688.9	1,084.2	1,007.5	194.4	624.8	301.9
1973	8,240	1,721.0	78.3	1,030.5	1,402.4	703.0	1,104.8	1,035.5	193.4	678.3	293.1
1974 ᵖ	8,179	1,720.5	78.3	1,002.5	1,339.0	706.8	1,110.9	1,059.0	195.1	681.1	285.2
	Production workers										
1947	5,962	1,395	110	1,220	1,047	406	487	488	170	263	374
1948	5,986	1,374	106	1,248	1,073	408	494	485	175	253	369
1949	5,669	1,341	101	1,103	1,063	390	488	449	169	226	348
1950	5,817	1,331	95	1,169	1,080	416	494	461	165	252	355
1951	5,888	1,338.4	96.0	1,146.2	1,081.3	435.1	504.5	502.5	172.5	270.5	340.8
1952	5,810	1,330.9	97.2	1,073.2	1,087.2	421.9	509.7	506.1	168.9	269.9	344.4
1953	5,901	1,329.7	95.7	1,063.9	1,114.8	442.9	522.0	522.9	173.2	287.8	348.7
1954	5,623	1,296.6	95.2	953.2	1,053.4	440.8	524.9	503.0	166.9	256.7	332.5
1955	5,740	1,291.7	94.4	961.6	1,086.4	453.5	539.0	518.1	163.2	288.3	344.0
1956	5,767	1,302.1	90.1	944.3	1,088.1	464.5	559.6	525.7	161.2	290.7	340.9
1957	5,638	1,263.2	85.3	893.3	1,072.0	463.4	563.7	519.7	156.6	290.1	331.0
1958	5,419	1,222.0	84.1	832.5	1,039.5	454.1	563.2	493.7	146.9	264.4	318.2
1959	5,570	1,222.1	83.9	857.4	1,091.4	471.8	575.1	505.6	139.9	289.8	332.9
1960	5,559	1,211.8	83.3	835.1	1,098.2	479.7	588.9	509.9	137.9	292.8	320.9
1961	5,465	1,191.1	79.6	806.0	1,079.6	478.0	591.7	505.0	129.9	288.3	316.4
1962	5,553	1,178.4	78.7	812.1	1,122.9	486.0	594.5	519.3	125.5	316.5	318.9
1963	5,527	1,167.1	76.6	793.4	1,138.0	486.4	590.3	525.3	119.9	322.7	307.8
1964	5,569	1,157.3	78.4	798.2	1,158.3	488.8	602.1	529.4	114.2	336.3	305.5
1965	5,719	1,159.1	74.8	826.7	1,205.6	497.7	620.6	546.1	112.9	365.9	310.0
1966	5,926	1,180.0	71.8	856.8	1,245.7	518.2	646.4	574.3	114.7	397.8	318.5
1967	5,944	1,187.3	73.9	850.2	1,237.2	526.3	661.6	592.3	114.7	397.0	303.7
1968	6,056	1,191.6	71.9	880.7	1,240.1	536.2	667.0	609.9	118.0	434.5	306.3
1969	6,116	1,201.8	69.6	884.0	1,237.9	550.6	681.7	621.9	112.2	461.7	294.4
1970	5,978	1,200.8	69.0	856.0	1,196.2	543.2	678.1	601.7	116.4	443.2	273.4
1971	5,845	1,184.3	63.4	840.1	1,177.0	521.8	655.2	580.8	118.3	447.5	257.1
1972	5,952	1,174.8	61.6	873.4	1,199.4	531.1	660.9	583.8	120.6	487.3	258.9
1973	6,080	1,166.4	65.1	904.9	1,218.1	545.3	669.1	602.9	122.4	534.6	250.9
1974 ᵖ	6,000	1,174.1	65.1	875.3	1,155.6	544.7	668.2	615.7	123.7	534.3	242.9

ᵖ Preliminary.

Table C-7. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)										
1947	1,197	404	8	79	107	59	234	161	51	60	38
1948	1,270	427	8	84	117	66	246	170	53	59	43
1949	1,284	437	8	84	120	65	252	169	52	57	41
1950	1,330	459	8	87	122	69	264	179	53	59	40
1951	1,416	484.8	8.1	91.5	125.9	76.1	263.1	204.5	58.8	63.9	39.2
1952	1,474	496.9	8.4	90.2	129.2	81.8	270.2	224.0	65.7	68.4	39.8
1953	1,537	509.2	7.9	90.9	133.2	87.5	280.8	245.3	68.2	73.2	40.5
1954	1,562	521.7	8.1	89.1	130.2	90.3	289.0	249.7	71.2	71.7	40.5
1955	1,600	533.0	8.1	88.6	132.8	96.5	295.7	255.0	73.9	75.0	41.9
1956	1,642	539.8	9.5	87.7	135.3	103.3	302.4	270.8	74.3	78.5	41.8
1957	1,681	542.2	11.7	87.8	138.1	107.2	306.3	290.3	75.6	81.8	41.7
1958	1,697	550.8	10.4	86.3	132.3	110.0	309.4	300.4	76.9	79.9	41.0
1959	1,733	567.5	10.6	88.3	134.5	115.4	313.4	303.6	75.6	82.9	41.1
1960	1,777	578.2	10.7	89.3	135.0	121.4	322.4	318.3	74.0	86.2	42.5
1961	1,791	584.1	11.1	88.4	134.9	123.3	325.6	323.2	72.0	87.0	41.8
1962	1,820	584.6	11.8	90.2	140.8	128.4	331.9	329.2	69.8	91.9	41.4
1963	1,853	584.9	12.0	92.0	144.8	132.1	340.3	340.0	68.8	95.8	41.8
1964	1,889	593.1	11.8	93.8	144.2	136.7	349.4	349.2	69.7	99.7	42.1
1965	1,937	597.6	12.0	96.9	148.6	141.4	358.8	361.7	70.0	104.9	42.9
1966	2,004	597.2	12.5	104.7	156.2	148.7	370.5	387.1	69.5	112.9	45.1
1967	2,064	599.0	12.6	108.3	160.3	152.8	386.2	409.1	68.5	119.4	47.2
1968	2,099	589.9	12.7	113.2	165.7	155.0	398.1	420.0	68.8	126.8	48.9
1969	2,156	589.0	13.4	118.5	171.2	160.5	411.9	438.0	70.1	134.6	48.8
1970	2,176	581.9	13.9	119.9	168.4	162.3	423.5	447.3	74.4	136.9	47.0
1971	2,129	570.7	13.7	118.2	168.4	160.1	417.0	429.0	74.5	133.0	44.7
1972	2,132	564.2	13.4	120.7	175.0	157.8	423.3	423.7	73.8	137.5	43.0
1973	2,160	554.6	13.2	125.6	184.3	157.7	435.7	432.6	71.0	143.7	42.2
1974 [p]	2,179	546.4	13.2	127.2	183.4	162.1	442.7	443.3	71.4	146.8	42.3
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment										
1947	16.7	22.5	6.8	6.1	9.3	12.7	32.5	24.8	23.1	18.6	9.2
1948	17.5	23.7	7.0	6.3	9.8	13.7	33.2	26.0	23.2	18.9	10.4
1949	18.5	24.6	7.3	7.1	10.2	14.3	34.1	27.3	23.5	20.1	10.5
1950	18.6	25.6	7.8	6.9	10.1	14.2	34.0	28.0	24.3	19.0	10.1
1951	19.4	26.6	7.8	7.4	10.4	14.9	34.3	28.9	25.4	19.1	10.3
1952	20.2	27.2	8.0	7.8	10.6	16.2	34.6	30.7	28.0	20.2	10.4
1953	20.7	27.7	7.6	7.9	10.7	16.5	35.0	31.9	28.3	20.3	10.4
1954	21.7	28.7	7.8	8.5	11.0	17.0	35.5	33.2	29.9	21.8	10.9
1955	21.8	29.2	7.9	8.4	10.9	17.5	35.4	33.0	31.2	20.6	10.9
1956	22.2	29.3	9.5	8.5	11.1	18.2	35.1	34.0	31.5	21.3	10.9
1957	23.0	30.0	12.1	8.9	11.4	18.8	35.2	35.8	32.6	22.0	11.2
1958	23.8	31.1	11.0	9.4	11.3	19.5	35.5	37.8	34.4	23.2	11.4
1959	23.7	31.7	11.2	9.3	11.0	19.7	35.3	37.5	35.1	22.2	11.0
1960	24.2	32.3	11.4	9.7	10.9	20.2	35.4	38.4	34.9	22.7	11.7
1961	24.7	32.9	12.2	9.9	11.1	20.5	35.5	39.0	35.7	23.2	11.7
1962	24.7	33.2	13.0	10.0	11.1	20.9	35.8	38.8	35.7	22.5	11.6
1963	25.1	33.4	13.5	10.4	11.3	21.4	36.6	39.3	36.5	22.9	11.9
1964	25.3	33.9	13.1	10.5	11.1	21.9	36.7	39.7	37.9	22.9	12.1
1965	25.3	34.0	13.8	10.7	11.0	22.1	36.6	39.8	38.3	22.3	12.2
1966	25.3	33.6	14.8	10.9	11.1	22.3	36.4	40.3	37.7	22.1	12.4
1967	25.8	33.5	14.6	11.3	11.5	22.5	36.9	40.9	37.4	23.1	13.5
1968	25.7	33.1	15.0	11.4	11.8	22.4	37.4	40.8	36.8	22.6	13.8
1969	26.1	32.9	16.1	11.8	12.1	22.6	37.7	41.3	38.5	22.6	14.2
1970	26.7	32.6	16.8	12.3	12.3	23.0	38.4	42.6	39.0	23.6	14.7
1971	26.7	32.5	17.8	12.3	12.5	23.5	38.9	42.5	38.6	22.9	14.8
1972	26.4	32.4	17.9	12.1	12.7	22.9	39.0	42.1	38.0	22.0	14.2
1973	26.2	32.2	16.9	12.2	13.1	22.4	39.4	41.8	36.7	21.2	14.4
1974 [p]	26.6	31.8	16.9	12.7	13.7	22.9	39.9	41.9	36.6	21.6	14.8

[p] Preliminary.

Table C-8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Average weekly hours														
1947	40.5	41.2	40.3	41.5	41.0	39.9	39.0	40.9	41.5	40.3	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.5
1948	40.4	41.3	40.0	41.0	40.7	40.2	39.5	40.7	41.3	40.1	39.4	39.2	41.0	40.2	40.6
1949	39.4	39.7	39.2	40.0	39.7	38.4	38.2	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.7	40.6	39.7	39.6
1950	41.1	41.6	39.5	41.8	41.1	40.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.4	42.1	41.6	41.3	40.8
1951	41.5	43.3	39.3	41.1	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.8	43.5	41.2	41.2	40.4	43.8	42.2	40.5
1952	41.5	42.5	39.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.7	43.0	41.2	41.8	41.4	43.0	42.0	40.7
1953	41.2	40.7	39.2	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.5	41.8	42.4	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.5	40.5
1954	40.1	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.5	38.8	37.8	40.8	40.7	39.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.0	39.6
1955	41.3	40.4	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.5	41.7	42.0	40.7	42.3	43.6	41.3	40.9	40.3
1956	41.0	41.5	38.8	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.5	41.3	42.3	40.8	41.4	41.2	42.1	41.0	40.0
1957	40.3	40.5	38.3	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.1	40.9	41.1	40.1	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.4	39.7
1958	39.5	40.8	38.6	39.3	40.0	38.3	37.5	39.9	39.8	39.6	40.0	39.7	40.5	39.8	39.2
1959	40.7	41.3	39.7	40.7	41.2	40.5	40.1	40.9	41.5	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	39.9
1960	40.1	40.9	39.0	40.0	40.6	39.0	38.2	40.5	41.0	39.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	39.3
1961	40.3	41.1	39.4	40.0	40.7	39.6	38.9	40.5	41.0	40.2	40.5	40.1	41.4	40.7	39.5
1962	40.9	41.2	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.2	39.2	41.1	41.7	40.6	42.0	42.7	41.8	40.9	39.7
1963	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.0	40.2	41.4	41.8	40.3	42.1	42.8	41.5	40.8	39.6
1964	41.4	40.5	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.2	41.7	42.4	40.5	42.1	43.0	41.4	40.8	39.6
1965	42.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	42.0	42.1	41.2	42.1	43.1	41.0	42.9	44.2	42.0	41.4	39.9
1966	42.1	42.2	40.8	41.5	42.0	42.1	41.0	42.4	43.8	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.3	42.1	40.0
1967	41.2	41.7	40.2	40.4	41.6	41.1	40.2	41.5	42.6	40.2	41.4	40.8	42.6	41.3	39.4
1968	41.4	41.5	40.6	40.6	41.8	41.6	41.0	41.7	42.1	40.3	42.2	43.1	42.0	40.5	39.4
1969	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	42.0	41.8	41.3	41.6	42.5	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	40.7	39.0
1970	40.3	40.5	39.7	39.2	41.2	40.5	40.0	40.7	41.1	39.8	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.1	38.7
1971	40.4	41.6	40.3	39.8	41.6	40.4	39.9	40.4	40.6	39.9	40.7	41.2	40.7	39.8	38.9
1972	41.3	42.0	41.0	40.5	41.9	41.6	41.1	41.2	42.0	40.5	41.8	43.0	41.6	40.6	39.3
1973	41.5	41.8	40.7	39.9	42.1	42.4	41.7	41.6	42.6	40.4	41.9	43.6	41.5	40.8	38.9
1974 [p]	40.7	41.7	39.7	39.0	41.4	41.7	41.4	40.8	42.3	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.2	38.5
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$1.28	$1.31	$1.09	$1.10	$1.19	$1.39	$1.45	$1.27	$1.34	$1.25	$1.44	$1.47	$1.37	$1.20	$1.11
1948	1.40	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.31	1.52	1.59	1.38	1.46	1.36	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.31	1.18
1949	1.45	1.48	1.23	1.23	1.37	1.59	1.66	1.45	1.52	1.41	1.64	1.70	1.56	1.37	1.22
1950	1.52	1.56	1.30	1.28	1.44	1.65	1.70	1.52	1.60	1.44	1.72	1.78	1.64	1.45	1.28
1951	1.65	1.71	1.41	1.39	1.54	1.81	1.90	1.64	1.75	1.56	1.84	1.91	1.78	1.59	1.36
1952	1.75	1.82	1.49	1.47	1.61	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.85	1.65	1.95	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.45
1953	1.86	1.92	1.55	1.54	1.72	2.06	2.18	1.83	1.95	1.74	2.05	2.14	1.99	1.75	1.52
1954	1.90	2.00	1.57	1.57	1.77	2.10	2.22	1.88	2.00	1.79	2.11	2.20	2.07	1.80	1.56
1955	1.99	2.07	1.62	1.62	1.86	2.24	2.39	1.96	2.08	1.84	2.21	2.29	2.16	1.87	1.61
1956	2.08	2.21	1.69	1.69	1.96	2.36	2.54	2.05	2.20	1.95	2.29	2.35	2.27	1.97	1.69
1957	2.19	2.36	1.74	1.75	2.05	2.50	2.70	2.16	2.29	2.04	2.39	2.46	2.35	2.06	1.75
1958	2.26	2.51	1.79	1.78	2.12	2.64	2.88	2.25	2.37	2.12	2.51	2.55	2.50	2.15	1.79
1959	2.36	2.57	1.87	1.83	2.22	2.77	3.06	2.35	2.48	2.20	2.64	2.71	2.62	2.24	1.84
1960	2.43	2.65	1.89	1.88	2.28	2.81	3.04	2.43	2.55	2.28	2.74	2.81	2.70	2.31	1.89
1961	2.49	2.75	1.95	1.91	2.34	2.90	3.16	2.49	2.62	2.35	2.80	2.86	2.77	2.38	1.92
1962	2.56	2.83	1.99	1.95	2.41	2.98	3.25	2.55	2.71	2.40	2.91	2.99	2.87	2.44	1.98
1963	2.63	2.93	3.04	2.00	2.47	3.04	3.31	2.61	2.78	2.46	3.01	3.10	2.95	2.49	2.03
1964	2.71	3.03	2.11	2.05	2.53	3.11	3.36	2.68	2.87	2.51	3.09	3.21	3.02	2.54	2.08
1965	2.79	3.13	2.17	2.12	2.62	3.18	3.42	2.76	2.96	2.58	3.21	3.34	3.14	2.62	2.14
1966	2.90	3.17	2.25	2.21	2.72	3.28	3.53	2.88	3.09	2.65	3.33	3.44	3.31	2.73	2.22
1967	3.00	3.18	2.37	2.33	2.82	3.34	3.57	2.98	3.19	2.77	3.44	3.55	3.48	2.85	2.35
1968	3.19	3.26	2.57	2.47	2.99	3.55	3.76	3.16	3.36	2.93	3.69	3.90	3.62	2.98	2.50
1969	3.38	3.42	2.74	2.62	3.19	3.79	4.02	3.34	3.58	3.09	3.89	4.10	3.86	3.15	2.66
1970	3.55	3.61	2.96	2.77	3.40	3.93	4.16	3.53	3.77	3.28	4.05	4.22	4.11	3.35	2.83
1971	3.79	3.81	3.17	2.90	3.67	4.23	4.49	3.74	3.99	3.48	4.41	4.72	4.32	3.53	2.97
1972	4.06	4.08	3.36	3.06	3.94	4.67	5.05	4.00	4.28	3.68	4.73	5.12	4.65	3.73	3.11
1973	4.33	4.35	3.62	3.26	4.21	5.04	5.45	4.26	4.56	3.88	5.06	5.46	5.01	3.90	3.27
1974 [p]	4.68	4.72	3.91	3.50	4.52	5.60	6.25	4.59	4.92	4.15	5.46	5.90	5.40	4.18	3.50

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$51.76	$53.81	$43.93	$45.53	$48.95	$55.38	$56.51	$51.74	$55.78	$50.25	$57.01	$58.63	$54.74	$48.36	$44.79
1948	56.36	57.28	47.60	48.87	53.19	61.18	62.84	56.33	60.38	54.54	61.74	63.15	60.97	52.58	48.07
1949	57.25	58.80	48.02	49.36	54.31	60.94	63.34	57.45	60.31	55.77	65.10	67.33	63.34	54.39	48.23
1950	62.43	65.06	51.27	53.59	59.10	67.36	67.95	63.04	67.08	59.35	71.29	74.85	68.10	59.80	52.02
1951	68.48	74.04	55.41	57.13	63.76	75.30	77.71	68.55	76.13	64.27	75.81	77.16	77.96	67.10	55.08
1952	72.63	77.35	59.15	60.86	66.17	77.52	80.00	71.72	79.55	67.98	81.51	84.87	81.27	70.98	59.02
1953	76.63	78.14	60.76	62.99	70.18	84.46	88.29	76.49	82.68	70.99	85.28	89.88	83.38	72.63	61.56
1954	76.19	79.80	61.39	62.80	71.69	81.48	83.92	76.70	81.40	71.24	86.30	91.30	84.66	72.00	61.78
1955	82.19	83.63	63.99	67.07	77.00	92.51	96.80	81.73	87.36	74.89	93.48	99.84	89.21	76.48	64.88
1956	85.28	91.72	65.57	68.78	80.56	96.76	102.87	84.67	93.06	79.56	94.81	96.92	95.57	80.77	67.60
1957	88.26	95.58	66.64	69.83	82.82	99.00	105.57	88.34	94.12	81.80	97.51	100.61	96.35	83.22	69.48
1958	89.27	102.41	69.09	69.95	84.80	101.11	108.00	89.78	94.33	83.95	100.40	101.24	101.25	85.57	70.17
1959	96.05	106.14	74.24	74.48	91.46	112.19	122.71	96.12	102.92	89.10	107.45	111.38	106.63	91.39	73.42
1960	97.44	108.39	73.71	75.20	92.57	109.59	116.13	98.42	104.55	90.74	111.52	115.21	110.43	93.32	74.28
1961	100.35	113.03	76.83	76.40	95.24	114.84	122.92	100.85	107.42	94.47	113.40	114.69	114.68	96.87	75.84
1962	104.70	116.60	79.20	79.37	98.57	119.80	127.40	104.81	113.01	97.44	122.22	127.67	119.97	99.80	78.61
1963	108.09	120.42	81.80	81.80	102.26	124.64	133.06	108.05	116.20	99.14	126.72	132.68	122.43	101.59	80.39
1964	112.19	122.72	85.24	84.46	105.50	130.00	138.43	111.76	121.69	101.66	130.09	138.03	125.03	103.63	82.37
1965	117.18	131.15	88.75	88.19	110.04	133.88	140.90	116.20	127.58	105.78	137.71	147.63	131.88	108.47	85.39
1966	122.09	133.77	91.80	91.72	114.24	138.09	144.73	122.11	135.34	109.18	141.86	147.23	143.32	114.93	88.80
1967	123.60	132.61	95.27	94.13	117.31	137.27	143.51	123.67	135.89	111.35	142.42	144.84	146.97	117.71	92.59
1968	132.07	135.29	104.34	100.28	124.98	147.68	154.16	131.77	141.46	118.08	155.72	168.09	152.04	120.69	98.50
1969	139.59	138.17	110.15	105.85	133.98	158.42	166.03	138.94	152.15	124.84	161.44	170.56	161.35	128.21	103.74
1970	143.07	146.21	117.51	108.58	140.08	159.17	166.40	143.67	154.95	130.54	163.22	170.07	168.51	134.34	109.52
1971	153.12	158.50	127.75	115.42	152.67	170.89	179.15	151.10	161.99	138.85	179.49	194.46	175.82	140.49	115.53
1972	167.68	171.36	137.76	123.93	165.09	194.27	207.05	164.80	179.76	149.04	197.71	220.16	193.44	151.44	122.22
1973	179.70	181.83	147.33	130.07	177.24	213.70	227.27	177.22	194.26	156.75	212.01	238.06	207.92	159.12	127.20
1974 [p]	190.48	196.82	155.23	136.50	187.13	233.52	258.75	187.27	208.12	164.76	218.95	239.54	218.70	168.04	134.75

[p] Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C-9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average weekly hours										
1947	40.2	43.2	38.9	39.6	36.0	43.1	40.2	41.2	40.6	39.9	38.6
1948	39.6	42.4	38.3	39.2	35.8	42.8	39.4	41.2	40.6	39.2	37.2
1949	38.9	41.9	37.3	37.6	35.4	41.7	38.8	40.7	40.3	38.4	36.6
1950	39.7	41.9	38.1	39.6	36.0	43.3	38.9	41.2	40.8	41.0	37.6
1951	39.5	42.1	38.5	38.8	35.6	43.1	38.9	41.3	40.8	40.7	36.9
1952	39.7	41.9	38.4	39.1	36.3	42.8	38.9	40.9	40.5	40.8	38.4
1953	39.6	41.5	38.1	39.1	36.1	43.0	39.0	41.0	40.7	40.4	37.7
1954	39.0	41.3	37.6	38.3	35.3	42.3	38.5	40.8	40.7	39.8	36.9
1955	39.9	41.5	38.7	40.1	36.3	43.1	38.9	41.1	40.9	41.8	37.9
1956	39.6	41.3	38.8	39.7	36.0	42.8	38.9	41.1	41.0	40.4	37.6
1957	39.2	40.8	38.4	38.9	35.7	42.3	38.6	40.9	40.8	40.6	37.4
1958	38.8	40.8	39.1	38.6	35.1	41.9	38.0	40.7	40.9	39.2	36.7
1959	39.7	41.0	39.1	40.4	36.3	42.8	38.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	37.8
1960	39.2	40.8	38.2	39.5	35.4	42.1	38.4	41.3	41.1	39.9	36.9
1961	39.3	40.9	39.0	39.9	35.4	42.5	38.2	41.4	41.3	40.4	37.4
1962	39.6	41.0	38.6	40.6	36.2	42.5	38.3	41.6	41.6	41.0	37.6
1963	39.6	41.0	38.7	40.6	36.1	42.7	38.3	41.5	41.7	40.8	37.5
1964	39.7	41.0	38.8	41.0	35.9	42.8	38.5	41.6	41.8	41.3	37.9
1965	40.1	41.1	37.9	41.8	36.4	43.1	38.6	41.9	42.2	42.0	38.2
1966	40.2	41.2	38.9	41.9	36.4	43.4	38.8	42.0	42.4	42.0	38.6
1967	39.7	40.9	38.6	40.9	36.0	42.8	38.4	41.6	42.7	41.4	38.1
1968	39.8	40.8	37.9	41.2	36.1	42.9	38.3	41.8	42.5	41.5	38.3
1969	39.7	40.8	37.4	40.8	35.9	43.0	38.4	41.8	42.6	41.1	37.2
1970	39.1	40.5	37.8	39.9	35.3	41.9	37.7	41.6	42.7	40.3	37.2
1971	39.3	40.3	37.8	40.6	35.6	42.1	37.5	41.6	42.5	40.3	37.7
1972	39.7	40.4	37.5	41.4	36.0	42.8	37.9	41.8	42.3	41.2	38.3
1973	39.6	40.4	38.5	40.9	35.8	42.7	37.9	42.0	42.3	41.1	37.9
1974 p	39.0	40.3	37.8	39.4	35.1	42.1	37.6	41.6	42.4	40.3	37.2

Footnote at end of table.

Table C-9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$1.15	$1.06	$0.91	$1.04	$1.16	$1.15	$1.48	$1.22	$1.50	$1.30	$1.04
1948	1.25	1.15	.96	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.65	1.34	1.71	1.36	1.11
1949	1.30	1.21	1.00	1.18	1.21	1.33	1.77	1.42	1.80	1.41	1.12
1950	1.35	1.26	1.08	1.23	1.24	1.40	1.83	1.50	1.84	1.47	1.17
1951	1.44	1.35	1.14	1.32	1.31	1.51	1.91	1.62	1.99	1.58	1.25
1952	1.51	1.44	1.18	1.34	1.32	1.59	2.02	1.69	2.10	1.71	1.30
1953	1.58	1.53	1.25	1.36	1.35	1.67	2.11	1.81	2.22	1.80	1.35
1954	1.62	1.59	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.73	2.18	1.89	2.29	1.84	1.36
1955	1.67	1.66	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.81	2.26	1.97	2.37	1.96	1.39
1956	1.77	1.76	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.92	2.33	2.09	2.54	2.03	1.48
1957	1.85	1.85	1.53	1.49	1.51	2.02	2.40	2.20	2.66	2.11	1.52
1958	1.91	1.94	1.59	1.49	1.54	2.10	2.49	2.29	2.73	2.19	1.56
1959	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.56	1.56	2.18	2.59	2.40	2.85	2.27	1.59
1960	2.06	2.11	1.70	1.61	1.59	2.26	2.68	2.50	2.89	2.32	1.64
1961	2.11	2.17	1.78	1.63	1.64	2.34	2.75	2.58	3.01	2.38	1.98
1962	2.17	2.24	1.85	1.68	1.69	2.40	2.82	2.65	3.05	2.44	1.72
1963	2.22	2.30	1.91	1.71	1.73	2.48	2.89	2.72	3.16	2.47	1.76
1964	2.29	2.37	1.95	1.79	1.79	2.56	2.97	2.80	3.20	2.54	1.82
1965	2.36	2.43	2.09	1.87	1.83	2.65	3.06	2.89	3.28	2.61	1.88
1966	2.45	2.52	2.19	1.96	1.89	2.75	3.16	2.99	3.41	2.67	1.94
1967	2.57	2.64	2.27	2.06	2.03	2.87	3.28	3.10	3.58	2.74	2.07
1968	2.74	2.80	2.48	2.21	2.21	3.05	3.48	3.26	3.75	2.92	2.23
1969	2.91	2.96	2.62	2.34	2.31	3.24	3.69	3.47	4.00	3.07	2.39
1970	3.08	3.16	2.91	2.45	2.39	3.44	3.92	3.69	4.28	3.20	2.49
1971	3.26	3.38	3.16	2.57	2.49	3.67	4.20	3.94	4.57	3.40	2.60
1972	3.47	3.59	3.47	2.74	2.62	3.94	4.48	4.21	4.93	3.60	2.71
1973	3.68	3.82	3.76	2.95	2.78	4.19	4.68	4.48	5.21	3.80	2.81
1974 p	3.98	4.15	4.14	3.19	2.99	4.50	4.96	4.84	5.62	4.02	3.01
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$46.03	$45.92	$35.20	$40.99	$41.80	$49.69	$59.34	$50.31	$60.98	$51.87	$40.07
1948	49.50	48.89	36.61	45.28	43.68	54.74	65.17	55.33	69.30	53.35	41.11
1949	50.38	50.53	37.26	44.41	42.80	55.42	68.64	57.67	72.46	54.14	41.07
1950	53.48	52.88	41.00	48.63	44.64	60.53	71.26	61.68	75.11	60.35	43.99
1951	56.88	56.84	43.89	51.22	46.64	65.08	74.30	66.91	81.19	64.31	46.13
1952	59.95	60.34	45.31	52.39	47.92	68.06	78.58	69.12	85.05	69.77	49.92
1953	62.57	63.50	47.63	53.18	48.74	71.81	82.29	74.21	90.35	72.72	50.90
1954	63.18	65.67	48.88	52.09	48.36	73.18	83.93	77.11	93.20	73.23	50.18
1955	66.63	68.89	51.86	55.34	49.73	78.01	87.91	80.97	96.93	81.93	52.68
1956	70.09	72.69	56.26	57.17	52.92	82.18	90.64	85.90	104.14	82.01	55.65
1957	72.52	75.48	58.75	57.96	53.91	85.45	92.64	89.98	108.53	85.67	56.85
1958	74.11	79.15	62.17	57.51	54.05	87.99	94.62	93.20	111.66	85.85	57.25
1959	78.61	82.82	64.12	63.02	56.63	93.30	99.46	99.36	117.42	93.75	60.10
1960	80.36	86.09	64.94	63.60	56.29	95.15	102.91	103.25	118.78	92.57	60.52
1961	82.92	88.75	69.42	65.04	58.06	99.45	105.05	106.81	124.31	96.15	62.83
1962	85.93	91.84	71.41	68.21	61.18	102.00	108.01	110.24	126.88	100.04	64.67
1963	87.91	94.30	73.92	69.43	62.45	105.90	110.69	112.88	131.77	100.78	66.00
1964	90.91	97.17	75.66	73.39	64.26	109.57	114.35	116.48	133.76	104.90	68.98
1965	94.64	99.87	79.21	78.17	66.61	114.22	118.12	121.09	138.42	109.62	71.82
1966	98.49	103.82	85.19	82.12	68.80	119.35	122.61	125.58	144.58	112.14	74.88
1967	102.03	107.98	87.62	84.25	73.08	122.84	125.95	128.96	152.87	113.44	78.87
1968	109.05	114.24	93.99	91.05	79.78	130.85	133.28	136.27	159.38	121.18	85.41
1969	115.53	120.77	97.99	95.47	82.93	139.32	141.70	145.06	170.40	126.18	87.79
1970	120.43	127.98	110.00	97.76	84.37	144.14	147.78	153.50	182.76	128.96	92.63
1971	128.12	135.21	119.45	104.34	88.64	154.51	157.50	163.90	194.23	137.02	98.02
1972	137.76	145.04	130.13	113.44	94.32	168.63	169.79	175.98	208.54	148.32	103.79
1973	145.73	154.33	144.76	120.66	99.52	178.91	177.37	188.16	220.38	156.18	106.50
1974 p	155.22	167.25	156.49	125.69	104.95	189.45	186.50	201.34	238.29	162.01	111.97

p Preliminary unweighted average.

Table C–10. Selected Payroll Series on Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Average weekly overtime hours			Average hourly earnings index (1967=100)[1]				Aggregate weekly man-hours index (1967=100)		Aggregate weekly payroll index (1967=100)	
	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total private nonfarm		Manufacturing excluding overtime		Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing	Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing
				Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars				
1947	(2)	(2)	(2)	42.6	63.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	90.4	(2)	38.9
1948	(2)	(2)	(2)	46.0	63.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	89.0	(2)	41.8
1949	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.2	67.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	79.5	(2)	38.7
1950	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.0	69.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.3	(2)	44.5
1951	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.7	69.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.6	(2)	51.8
1952	(2)	(2)	(2)	56.4	70.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.6	(2)	54.5
1953	(2)	(2)	(2)	59.6	74.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	96.1	(2)	60.4
1954	(2)	(2)	(2)	61.7	76.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.5	(2)	55.1
1955	(2)	(2)	(2)	63.7	79.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.1	(2)	61.1
1956	2.8	3.0	2.4	67.0	82.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.5	(2)	64.6
1957	2.3	2.4	2.2	70.3	83.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	90.5	(2)	65.4
1958	2.0	1.9	2.2	73.2	84.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	81.0	(2)	60.3
1959	2.7	2.7	2.7	75.8	86.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.4	(2)	67.8
1960	2.4	2.4	2.5	78.4	88.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	86.1	(2)	68.9
1961	2.4	2.3	2.5	80.8	90.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	82.9	(2)	68.0
1962	2.8	2.8	2.7	83.5	92.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	86.8	(2)	73.4
1963	2.8	2.9	2.7	85.9	93.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.5	(2)	76.0
1964	3.1	3.3	2.9	88.6	95.3	90.3	97.1	91.4	89.6	80.5	80.2
1965	3.6	3.9	3.2	91.9	97.2	92.6	98.0	95.5	95.3	87.6	88.1
1966	3.9	4.3	3.4	95.6	98.4	95.7	98.5	99.6	101.8	95.[illegible]	97.8
1967	3.4	3.5	3.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	3.6	3.8	3.3	106.3	102.0	106.1	101.8	102.4	101.8	108.9	108.3
1969	3.6	3.8	3.4	113.3	103.2	112.4	102.4	105.8	103.3	120.3	116.6
1970	3.0	3.0	3.0	120.8	103.9	119.4	102.7	104.2	96.2	125.5	114.1
1971	2.9	2.8	3.0	129.4	106.7	127.3	105.0	103.8	92.5	133.4	116.7
1972	3.2	3.6	3.3	137.8	101.0	135.4	108.1	108.2	97.6	148.3	121.5
1973	3.8	4.1	3.4	146.6	110.1	143.6	107.8	112.9	103.4	165.2	149.0
1974[p]	3.2	3.4	3.0	158.3	107.2	155.9	105.6	112.9	100.7	177.8	156.6

Labor turnover rates per 100 employees, manufacturing

	Accessions		Separations			Year	Accessions		Separations		
	Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs		Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
1947	6.2	(2)	5.7	4.1	1.1	1961	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.2	2.2
1948	5.4	(2)	5.4	3.4	1.6	1962	4.1	2.5	4.1	1.4	2.0
1949	4.3	(2)	5.0	1.9	2.9	1963	3.9	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.8
1950	5.3	(2)	4.1	2.3	1.3	1964	4.0	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.7
1951	5.3	4.1	5.3	2.9	1.4	1965	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.4
1952	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.8	1.4	1966	5.0	3.8	4.6	2.6	1.2
1953	4.8	3.6	5.1	2.8	1.6	1967	4.4	3.3	4.6	2.3	1.4
1954	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.4	2.3	1968	4.6	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.2
1955	4.5	3.0	3.9	1.9	1.5	1969	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.7	1.2
1956	4.2	2.8	4.2	1.9	1.7	1970	4.0	2.8	4.8	2.1	1.8
1957	3.6	2.2	4.2	1.6	2.1	1971	3.9	2.5	4.2	1.8	1.6
1958	3.6	1.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	1972	4.4	3.3	4.2	2.2	1.1
1959	[3] 4.2	2.6	[3] 4.1	1.5	2.0	1973	4.8	3.9	4.6	2.7	.9
1960	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.3	2.4	1974[p]	4.2	3.2	4.9	2.3	1.5

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[p] Preliminary (hours, earnings, and payroll averages are unweighted).
[1] Adjusted for interindustry employment shifts.
[2] Not available.
[3] Transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations beginning 1959; therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

Table C–11. Spendable Average Weekly Earnings in Current and Constant Dollars, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–74

Year	Spendable average weekly earnings, worker with three dependents							
	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate [1]	Services
	In current dollars							
1947	$44.64	$56.42	$55.53	$47.58	(2)	$37.69	$42.70	(2)
1948	48.51	62.85	62.60	52.31	(2)	40.39	45.03	(2)
1949	49.7[illegible]	60.10	64.55	52.95	(2)	42.50	47.15	(2)
1950	52.04	63.81	65.94	56.36	(2)	43.88	49.75	(2)
1951	55.79	68.88	71.21	60.18	(2)	47.07	53.23	(2)
1952	57.87	71.30	75.51	62.98	(2)	48.46	55.07	(2)
1953	60.31	75.65	78.36	65.60	(2)	50.57	57.02	(2)
1954	60.85	75.58	80.76	65.65	(2)	51.89	58.86	(2)
1955	63.41	81.04	82.16	69.79	(2)	53.36	60.37	(2)
1956	65.82	85.57	86.65	72.25	(2)	55.21	61.77	(2)
1957	67.71	88.30	89.63	74.31	(2)	56.76	63.09	(2)
1958	69.11	86.20	92.51	75.23	(2)	58.48	65.15	(2)
1959	71.86	91.94	95.82	79.40	(2)	60.44	67.06	(2)
1960	72.96	92.92	99.15	80.11	(2)	61.38	68.59	(2)
1961	74.48	94.13	103.29	82.18	(2)	62.48	70.15	(2)
1962	76.99	96.90	106.78	85.53	(2)	64.37	73.07	(2)
1963	78.56	99.69	110.18	87.58	(2)	65.67	75.36	(2)
1964	82.57	104.40	116.40	92.18	$104.92	68.93	78.14	$65.36
1965	86.30	110.27	122.83	96.78	111.64	71.12	81.20	68.71
1966	88.66	113.98	127.38	99.45	112.20	72.70	83.29	71.10
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	95.28	122.52	139.98	106.75	119.54	78.49	90.66	76.53
1969	99.99	131.44	152.80	111.44	125.78	81.66	95.50	81.49
1970	104.61	140.50	166.05	115.90	133.52	85.86	99.76	86.66
1971	112.41	148.45	181.44	124.24	146.02	91.12	107.19	93.43
1972	121.09	161.82	191.23	135.56	162.23	96.91	113.78	100.49
1973	127.41	170.13	199.45	142.90	173.34	100.49	116.75	105.71
1974 p	134.37	187.26	207.65	150.94	185.20	106.26	123.37	113.18
	In 1967 dollars							
1947	$66.73	$84.34	$83.00	$71.12	(2)	$56.34	$63.83	(2)
1948	67.28	87.17	86.82	72.55	(2)	56.02	62.45	(2)
1949	69.66	84.17	90.41	74.16	(2)	59.52	66.04	(2)
1950	72.18	88.50	91.46	78.17	(2)	60.86	69.02	(2)
1951	71.71	88.53	91.53	77.35	(2)	60.50	68.42	(2)
1952	72.79	89.69	94.98	79.22	(2)	60.96	69.27	(2)
1953	75.29	94.44	97.83	81.90	(2)	63.13	71.19	(2)
1954	75.59	93.89	100.32	81.55	(2)	64.46	73.12	(2)
1955	79.06	101.05	102.44	87.02	(2)	66.53	75.27	(2)
1956	80.86	105.12	106.45	88.76	(2)	67.83	75.88	(2)
1957	80.32	104.74	106.32	88.15	(2)	67.33	74.84	(2)
1958	79.80	99.54	106.82	86.87	(2)	67.53	75.23	(2)
1959	82.31	105.32	109.76	90.95	(2)	69.23	76.82	(2)
1960	82.25	104.76	111.78	90.32	(2)	69.20	77.33	(2)
1961	83.13	105.06	115.28	91.72	(2)	69.73	78.29	(2)
1962	84.98	106.95	117.86	94.40	(2)	71.05	80.65	(2)
1963	85.67	108.71	120.15	95.51	(2)	71.61	82.18	(2)
1964	88.88	112.38	125.30	99.22	$112.94	74.20	84.11	$70.36
1965	91.32	116.69	129.98	102.41	118.14	75.26	85.93	72.71
1966	91.21	117.26	131.05	102.31	115.43	74.79	85.69	73.15
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	91.44	117.58	134.34	102.45	114.72	75.33	87.01	73.45
1969	91.07	119.71	139.16	101.49	114.55	74.37	86.98	74.22
1970	89.95	120.81	142.78	99.66	114.81	73.83	85.78	74.51
1971	92.67	122.38	149.58	102.42	120.38	75.12	88.37	77.02
1972	96.64	129.15	152.62	108.19	129.47	77.34	90.81	80.20
1973	95.73	127.82	149.85	107.36	130.23	75.50	87.72	79.42
1974 p	90.97	126.78	140.59	102.19	125.39	71.94	83.53	76.63

p Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons

[2] Separate data not available.

NOTE: Data for earnings series for mining and manufacturing refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–74

[Thousands]

Region and State	1974[p]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Region I	4,827	4,756	4,608	4,491	4,549	4,544	4,424	4,327	4,202	4,004	3,869	3,815	3,793	3,716
Maine	354	353	344	332	332	330	323	317	309	295	285	280	280	277
New Hampshire	303	295	280	261	260	259	252	244	235	221	213	209	208	202
Vermont	160	161	154	148	148	146	140	136	131	121	114	112	111	107
Massachusetts	2,369	2,340	2,284	2,245	2,268	2,269	2,208	2,162	2,102	2,017	1,962	1,947	1,946	1,915
Rhode Island	368	366	356	341	343	346	343	338	330	317	304	298	298	292
Connecticut	1,273	1,241	1,190	1,164	1,198	1,194	1,158	1,130	1,095	1,033	991	969	950	923
Region II	9,881	9,880	9,702	9,617	9,764	9,753	9,487	9,279	9,068	8,775	8,540	8,403	8,357	8,192
New York	7,105	7,121	7,028	7,005	7,155	7,182	7,002	6,858	6,710	6,519	6,371	6,274	6,261	6,158
New Jersey	2,776	2,759	2,674	2,612	2,609	2,571	2,485	2,421	2,358	2,256	2,169	2,129	2,096	2,034
Region III	9,272	9,128	8,836	8,583	[1] 8,582	8,488	8,257	8,044	7,822	7,473	7,178	6,993	6,894	6,729
Pennsylvania	4,529	4,480	4,375	4,287	4,347	4,371	4,260	4,167	4,073	3,914	3,773	3,692	3,692	3,635
Delaware	235	236	230	217	213	210	202	197	193	184	171	163	156	152
Maryland	1,449	1,415	1,357	1,316	1,301	1,276	1,227	1,182	1,135	1,060	1,012	979	949	911
District of Columbia	706	691	689	685	684	681	675	664	641	619	598	585	567	548
Virginia	1,792	1,747	1,644	1,558	[1] 1,520	1,438	1,385	1,330	1,285	1,219	1,153	1,124	1,082	1,035
West Virginia	561	559	541	520	517	512	508	504	495	477	461	450	448	448
Region IV	12,030	11,866	11,173	10,438	10,160	9,942	9,501	9,104	8,776	8,233	7,791	7,480	7,211	6,947
North Carolina	2,025	1,999	1,924	1,818	1,783	1,747	1,679	1,601	1,534	1,431	1,354	1,299	1,259	1,209
South Carolina	1,037	990	920	863	842	820	783	764	735	686	651	631	610	587
Georgia	1,738	1,783	1,705	1,603	1,558	1,532	1,456	1,395	1,338	1,257	1,187	1,140	1,093	1,051
Florida	2,768	2,708	2,475	2,249	2,152	2,070	1,932	1,816	1,727	1,619	1,527	1,447	1,388	1,334
Kentucky	1,061	1,038	988	932	910	895	869	835	803	759	722	703	674	648
Tennessee	1,568	1,539	1,451	1,357	1,328	1,310	1,264	1,219	1,184	1,109	1,046	1,003	909	934
Alabama	1,145	1,133	1,072	1,022	1,010	1,000	970	952	936	887	844	813	792	775
Mississippi	688	676	638	594	577	568	548	532	519	485	460	444	426	409
Region V	17,038	16,880	16,227	15,795	15,911	16,038	15,515	15,125	14,758	13,960	13,276	12,892	12,647	12,324
Ohio	4,186	4,112	3,938	3,840	3,881	3,887	3,751	3,620	3,537	3,364	3,216	3,145	3,099	3,044
Indiana	2,021	2,019	1,922	1,841	1,849	1,880	1,817	1,777	1,737	1,631	1,546	1,499	1,461	1,408
Illinois	4,430	4,399	4,310	4,280	4,329	4,358	4,267	4,192	4,078	3,864	3,696	3,599	3,557	3,487
Michigan	3,223	3,257	3,117	2,997	3,005	3,085	2,953	2,904	2,862	2,687	2,518	2,412	2,337	2,247
Wisconsin	1,691	1,656	1,561	1,525	1,530	1,525	1,472	1,431	1,394	1,332	1,271	1,234	1,207	1,180
Minnesota	1,487	1,437	1,379	1,312	1,317	1,303	1,245	1,201	1,150	1,082	1,029	1,003	986	958
Region VI	7,375	7,127	6,754	6,391	6,275	6,214	5,967	5,734	5,505	5,197	4,966	4,793	4,662	4,524
Arkansas	633	620	585	549	534	531	513	498	485	455	429	415	397	376
Louisiana	1,177	1,161	1,137	1,064	1,042	1,041	1,028	1,005	966	906	856	817	795	781
Oklahoma	872	849	814	780	770	755	727	706	682	648	624	612	602	587
Texas	4,334	4,151	3,890	3,692	3,636	3,599	3,420	3,252	3,101	2,925	2,801	2,700	2,625	2,544
New Mexico	359	346	328	306	293	288	277	273	272	263	256	249	243	236
Region VII	4,112	4,044	3,860	3,709	3,704	3,701	3,608	3,524	3,416	3,242	3,125	3,051	3,001	2,955
Iowa	1,000	976	932	899	883	879	857	837	807	755	720	701	686	680
Missouri	1,779	1,771	1,699	1,655	1,662	1,666	1,625	1,590	1,548	1,472	1,413	1,378	1,350	1,327
Nebraska	551	536	515	489	482	472	456	447	431	416	406	399	393	387
Kansas	782	761	714	676	677	684	670	650	630	599	586	573	572	561
Region VIII	2,123	2,060	1,955	1,820	1,752	1,699	1,637	1,581	1,535	1,473	1,438	1,421	1,391	1,348
North Dakota	189	182	175	167	163	157	155	151	148	146	142	136	131	126
South Dakota	215	206	196	183	177	173	167	163	159	155	151	152	153	147
Montana	236	228	218	207	201	198	195	190	187	181	176	175	172	167
Wyoming	136	127	118	112	109	108	103	100	98	97	98	97	96	97
Colorado	913	899	853	780	743	713	680	649	625	593	577	566	552	537
Utah	434	418	395	371	359	350	337	328	318	301	294	295	287	274
Region IX	9,164	8,905	8,400	8,014	7,992	7,919	7,547	7,222	6,974	6,580	6,353	6,132	5,905	5,647
Arizona	741	715	647	583	547	517	473	446	435	404	389	377	365	347
Nevada	259	245	224	211	203	194	177	166	162	157	149	143	127	110
California	7,832	7,619	7,216	6,918	6,948	6,932	6,642	6,368	6,145	5,800	5,607	5,412	5,218	4,996
Hawaii	332	326	313	302	294	276	255	242	232	219	208	200	195	194
Region X	2,414	2,327	2,211	2,107	2,090	2,116	2,051	1,962	1,866	1,753	1,662	1,627	1,609	1,544
Idaho	261	249	232	217	208	201	193	188	185	178	159	165	165	159
Washington	1,195	1,151	1,102	1,065	1,080	1,121	1,100	1,046	969	897	855	851	857	819
Oregon	838	816	773	727	709	707	678	651	639	607	573	549	528	509
Alaska	120	111	104	98	93	87	80	77	73	71	65	62	59	57

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Region and State	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Region I	3,699	3,646	3,528	3,645	3,645	3,549	3,492	3,587	3,514	3,507	3,345	3,234	3,372	3,334
Maine	278	273	265	274	279	275	270	276	276	272	254	252	265	263
New Hampshire	201	196	188	189	187	184	177	178	176	175	168	164	173	169
Vermont	108	107	104	106	106	102	102	104	100	100	97	95	99	99
Massachusetts	1,908	1,885	1,821	1,869	1,864	1,818	1,792	1,845	1,810	1,823	1,761	1,712	1,760	1,731
Rhode Island	292	287	277	285	298	295	291	304	304	308	299	281	299	298
Connecticut	915	898	873	922	913	875	860	880	848	829	766	730	776	774
Region II	8,199	8,099	7,938	8,147	8,027	7,782	7,649	7,786	7,632	7,523	7,233	7,069	7,253	7,141
New York	6,182	6,128	6,027	6,179	6,093	5,917	5,828	5,936	5,828	5,755	5,576	5,473	5,596	5,518
New Jersey	2,017	1,971	1,911	1,968	1,934	1,865	1,821	1,850	1,804	1,768	1,657	1,596	1,657	1,623
Region III	6,777	6,696	6,614	6,874	6,820	6,623	6,484	6,797	6,707	6,677	6,307	6,141	6,357	6,225
Pennsylvania	3,713	3,677	3,660	3,843	3,826	3,748	3,692	3,910	3,819	3,838	3,643	3,555	3,725	3,672
Delaware	154	151	149	154	157	144	135	139	134	129	121	113	115	111
Maryland	896	876	855	882	870	835	803	815	793	769	716	686	697	673
District of Columbia	536	526	513	514	509	503	499	517	537	534	498	489	483	477
Virginia	1,018	1,001	967	972	956	912	880	903	898	869	805	775	786	772
West Virginia	460	465	470	509	502	481	475	513	526	538	524	523	551	520
Region IV	6,911	6,749	6,463	6,462	6,331	6,063	5,789	5,868	5,733	5,527	5,148	4,899	5,031	4,864
North Carolina	1,196	1,164	1,109	1,101	1,099	1,059	1,012	1,024	1,007	987	928	868	895	880
South Carolina	583	567	546	545	543	533	520	544	544	506	461	443	456	436
Georgia	1,061	1,030	989	997	994	960	915	930	905	872	807	770	779	759
Florida	1,321	1,273	1,186	1,153	1,060	966	883	849	809	760	704	657	658	641
Kentucky	654	647	635	657	649	620	599	631	620	599	557	537	557	530
Tennessee	926	907	875	887	887	868	842	853	827	806	759	722	754	717
Alabama	776	764	742	755	735	703	678	693	681	663	620	605	629	610
Mississippi	404	397	381	367	364	354	340	344	340	334	312	297	303	291
Region V	12,603	[1] 12,406	[1] 11,980	12,643	12,660	12,385	11,919	12,444	11,915	11,776	11,171	10,712	11,121	10,833
Ohio	3,147	3,113	3,007	3,230	3,220	3,129	3,028	3,150	3,006	2,953	2,760	2,655	2,786	2,708
Indiana	1,431	[1] 1,397	1,333	1,408	1,406	1,377	1,320	1,422	1,360	1,353	1,272	1,188	1,227	1,194
Illinois	3,522	3,500	3,412	3,558	3,538	3,410	3,317	3,444	3,350	3,297	3,160	3,088	3,206	3,165
Michigan	2,351	2,297	[1] 2,204	2,376	2,440	2,479	2,321	2,456	2,275	2,266	2,154	2,019	2,094	2,014
Wisconsin	1,192	1,166	1,115	1,152	1,147	1,108	1,070	1,097	1,080	1,071	1,022	987	1,015	986
Minnesota	960	933	909	919	909	882	863	875	844	836	803	775	793	766
Region VI	4,507	4,468	4,347	4,365	4,262	4,072	3,926	3,970	3,907	3,758	3,484	3,359	3,359	3,181
Arkansas	367	359	344	337	333	321	311	320	323	319	298	288	294	286
Louisiana	790	789	783	803	772	726.	709	711	684	670	636	623	618	592
Oklahoma	582	573	557	565	563	551	531	535	527	504	477	466	463	437
Texas	2,532	2,513	2,442	2,450	2,396	2,291	2,200	2,225	2,202	2,104	1,921	1,841	1,850	1,743
New Mexico	236	234	221	210	198	183	175	179	171	161	152	141	134	123
Region VII	2,966	2,936	2,848	2,886	2,870	2,817	2,775	2,833	2,801	2,733	2,578	2,496	2,514	2,441
Iowa	681	675	647	654	649	632	619	632	630	631	610	593	596	577
Missouri	1,345	1,333	1,298	1,322	1,314	1,286	1,267	1,308	1,289	1,257	1,185	1,143	1,162	1,136
Nebraska	381	369	357	356	357	355	348	349	344	334	319	312	313	301
Kansas	550	559	546	554	550	544	541	544	538	511	464	448	443	427
Region VIII	1,312	1,271	1,219	1,219	1,198	1,150	1,110	1,121	1,105	1,065	1,005	970	972	932
North Dakota	126	128	123	121	120	116	117	115	113	109	109	106	103	97
South Dakota	142	138	133	132	133	128	125	125	122	120	119	116	115	110
Montana	167	165	162	165	169	162	157	157	155	151	149	147	145	138
Wyoming	97	93	88	88	88	86	86	88	86	83	80	79	80	73
Colorado	515	493	471	471	452	433	412	417	413	393	358	338	345	335
Utah	265	254	242	242	236	225	213	219	216	209	190	184	184	179
Region IX	5,522	5,357	4,874	4,886	4,689	4,394	4,151	4,161	4,002	3,758	3,425	3,293	3,371	3,280
Arizona	334	309	287	273	251	226	209	208	198	181	162	154	155	146
Nevada	103	96	88	88	86	85	76	72	66	59	54	51	53	54
California	4,896	4,775	4,499	4,525	4,352	4,083	3,866	3,881	3,738	3,518	3,209	3,088	3,163	3,080
Hawaii	189	177	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Region X	1,534	1,466	1,416	1,431	1,422	1,382	1,330	1,354	1,352	1,336	1,254	1,216	1,244	1,214
Idaho	155	155	151	148	145	139	133	136	138	139	132	126	125	123
Washington	813	813	790	803	785	768	741	749	746	735	684	671	686	671
Oregon	509	498	475	480	492	475	456	469	468	462	438	419	433	420
Alaska	57	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

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[p] Preliminary (12-month) average.
[1] Data are not strictly comparable with earlier years from this year forward.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–74

[Thousands]

Region and State	1974 p	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Region I	1,418	1,407	1,354	1,343	1,486	1,540	1,553	1,565	1,549	1,460	1,412	1,425	1,454	1,429
Maine	104	104	103	103	110	116	118	116	115	108	104	103	104	103
New Hampshire	95	96	91	86	92	98	100	98	96	90	86	86	89	86
Vermont	43	42	39	38	41	43	44	44	43	39	35	35	36	34
Massachusetts	618	619	600	600	648	683	690	700	696	666	650	664	688	685
Rhode Island	126	124	120	115	121	128	127	127	128	121	116	116	119	117
Connecticut	432	422	401	401	444	472	474	480	471	436	421	421	418	404
Region II	2,411	2,459	2,424	2,455	2,624	2,765	2,764	2,768	2,773	2,674	2,601	2,613	2,651	2,614
New York	1,600	1,622	1,602	1,633	1,761	1,871	1,879	1,886	1,895	1,838	1,795	1,804	1,838	1,823
New Jersey	811	837	822	822	863	894	885	882	878	836	806	809	813	791
Region III	2,338	2,351	2,279	2,258	2,376	2,460	2,435	2,412	2,405	2,294	2,204	2,158	2,149	2,106
Pennsylvania	1,469	1,476	1,434	1,433	1,523	1,583	1,565	1,557	1,560	1,489	1,429	1,397	1,399	1,378
Delaware	70	73	72	70	71	73	73	72	71	68	62	59	56	55
Maryland	253	256	249	252	271	262	281	283	280	265	258	260	259	257
District of Columbia	18	17	17	18	19	20	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20
Virginia	401	401	383	362	365	371	363	346	340	323	309	298	292	276
West Virginia	127	128	124	123	127	131	132	133	133	129	126	124	123	120
Region IV	3,377	3,410	3,236	3,056	3,070	3,091	2,958	2,847	2,776	2,567	2,406	2,313	2,238	2,130
North Carolina	786	796	764	722	718	720	692	664	644	596	562	542	531	509
South Carolina	374	376	355	337	340	342	327	320	314	293	278	270	260	247
Georgia	482	494	479	460	466	476	452	438	431	403	378	363	350	333
Florida	374	373	344	317	322	328	310	293	275	252	237	229	222	211
Kentucky	286	285	266	251	253	248	240	231	226	206	192	183	175	166
Tennessee	513	522	491	461	465	470	455	436	425	387	362	345	332	314
Alabama	348	346	330	319	324	325	307	298	295	277	257	247	240	231
Mississippi	214	218	207	189	182	182	175	167	166	153	140	134	128	119
Region V	5,459	5,543	5,226	5,110	5,351	5,666	5,528	5,459	5,481	5,157	4,869	4,719	4,657	4,461
Ohio	1,405	1,422	1,345	1,332	1,407	1,468	1,431	1,399	1,402	1,324	1,257	1,235	1,216	1,181
Indiana	736	756	709	683	710	752	723	716	720	674	631	615	602	568
Illinois	1,333	1,342	1,280	1,267	1,342	1,400	1,387	1,393	1,393	1,302	1,238	1,204	1,199	1,165
Michigan	1,104	1,163	1,086	1,049	1,072	1,193	1,162	1,139	1,169	1,103	1,026	961	944	879
Wisconsin	537	529	495	480	501	521	510	509	509	492	470	461	456	439
Minnesota	344	331	311	299	319	332	315	303	288	262	247	243	240	229
Region VI	1,378	1,358	1,276	1,213	1,239	1,252	1,189	1,123	1,068	986	935	891	863	831
Arkansas	201	201	185	172	168	168	159	152	148	134	125	119	113	105
Louisiana	181	183	180	174	175	181	178	173	165	158	152	146	139	136
Oklahoma	153	150	140	131	134	130	122	116	113	103	97	91	90	87
Texas	814	796	745	714	741	753	712	664	624	574	543	518	504	487
New Mexico	29	28	26	22	21	20	18	18	18	17	18	17	17	16
Region VII	954	949	890	849	882	922	913	899	872	800	775	756	747	729
Iowa	247	241	223	209	216	225	223	219	212	192	183	179	174	171
Missouri	450	457	438	427	446	462	459	454	445	417	403	394	387	376
Nebraska	90	90	86	83	85	87	83	80	75	69	68	67	68	67
Kansas	167	161	143	130	135	148	148	146	140	122	121	116	118	115
Region VIII	273	264	253	233	230	225	214	206	202	191	194	200	197	190
North Dakota	14	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6
South Dakota	21	20	19	17	16	16	16	15	14	14	13	15	14	14
Montana	25	25	25	24	24	24	23	22	23	22	22	22	22	20
Wyoming	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	8
Colorado	136	135	130	120	118	115	107	103	99	90	91	93	93	92
Utah	69	64	60	55	55	54	52	50	50	49	52	55	54	50
Region IX	1,835	1,789	1,663	1,595	1,683	1,788	1,756	1,706	1,640	1,508	1,481	1,484	1,469	1,401
Arizona	112	108	98	89	91	94	85	79	78	65	60	58	55	51
Nevada	12	12	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
California	1,688	1,644	1,530	1,472	1,558	1,661	1,640	1,594	1,531	1,411	1,389	1,394	1,383	1,318
Hawaii	23	24	25	25	26	25	24	25	24	25	25	25	25	26
Region X	508	498	460	438	460	506	506	484	475	424	409	405	413	392
Idaho	48	47	44	41	40	40	38	35	36	33	32	30	31	30
Washington	253	245	224	215	239	279	287	277	265	227	219	224	233	218
Oregon	197	197	184	174	172	180	174	165	167	158	152	145	143	139
Alaska	10	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5

Footnotes at end of table.

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Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–74—Continued

Region and State	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Region I	1,452	1,451	1,382	1,488	1,521	1,484	1,472	1,599	1,553	1,564	1,469	1,390	1,531	1,545
Maine	105	103	100	107	111	108	107	115	116	116	109	106	114	115
New Hampshire	87	87	81	84	84	83	80	83	82	83	79	78	83	84
Vermont	35	36	33	37	39	37	38	41	39	40	37	35	39	41
Massachusetts	698	698	666	706	719	701	692	752	733	747	716	685	733	731
Rhode Island	120	120	113	121	129	132	130	146	146	151	148	135	154	155
Connecticut	407	407	389	433	439	423	425	462	437	427	380	354	408	419
Region II	2,688	2,694	2,642	2,859	2,877	2,818	2,808	2,975	2,878	2,828	2,672	2,575	2,763	2,777
New York	1,879	1,893	1,867	2,024	2,042	2,097	2,006	2,119	2,045	2,007	1,916	1,853	1,977	1,994
New Jersey	809	801	775	835	835	811	802	856	833	821	756	722	786	783
Region III	2,179	2,140	2,113	2,294	2,288	2,240	2,198	2,401	2,287	2,308	2,145	2,061	2,286	2,231
Pennsylvania	1,440	1,408	1,397	1,536	1,535	1,510	1,489	1,648	1,558	1,588	1,481	1,419	1,567	1,554
Delaware	59	58	58	62	61	59	57	61	59	56	51	48	50	47
Maryland	260	257	258	278	277	266	259	273	263	259	233	224	240	236
District of Columbia	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
Virginia	278	270	268	265	263	265	247	259	251	245	230	222	238	237
West Virginia	125	127	122	133	133	131	127	138	136	146	131	120	142	139
Region IV	2,147	2,100	1,994	2,035	2,033	1,979	1,860	1,916	1,839	1,814	1,709	1,601	1,725	1,697
North Carolina	509	497	470	470	471	460	437	449	435	433	418	387	415	412
South Carolina	245	238	227	232	234	231	220	227	222	220	210	201	211	203
Georgia	341	339	320	331	339	335	312	321	311	307	287	265	282	276
Florida	207	199	180	175	160	147	135	129	121	114	102	95	98	98
Kentucky	172	171	161	172	175	168	154	162	151	153	140	132	141	138
Tennessee	316	308	290	302	305	297	280	294	278	268	250	238	261	256
Alabama	237	238	233	246	242	236	226	235	226	225	216	206	227	224
Mississippi	120	119	113	107	107	105	96	99	95	94	86	77	90	92
Region V	4,726	4,710	[1] 4,455	5,006	5,107	5,110	4,849	5,398	5,043	5,019	4,695	4,388	4,757	4,762
Ohio	1,263	1,263	1,197	1,369	1,391	1,368	1,312	1,444	1,355	1,337	1,218	1,140	1,260	1,267
Indiana	594	584	548	617	623	629	590	681	626	624	580	520	561	556
Illinois	1,211	1,226	1,172	1,294	1,315	1,275	1,228	1,340	1,271	1,262	1,198	1,142	1,230	1,253
Michigan	968	952	[1] 887	1,026	1,061	1,164	1,061	1,222	1,097	1,112	1,063	981	1,058	1,042
Wisconsin	460	460	432	464	471	458	442	480	474	470	435	412	444	439
Minnesota	230	225	219	230	226	216	216	231	220	214	201	193	204	205
Region VI	838	835	816	845	839	803	773	795	765	731	661	631	657	633
Arkansas	102	99	90	88	90	86	81	83	82	83	76	70	77	75
Louisiana	142	143	144	153	155	155	156	166	155	151	145	144	157	157
Oklahoma	87	87	85	90	93	89	83	85	80	73	66	64	67	62
Texas	490	489	481	499	487	461	442	450	437	413	364	344	347	331
New Mexico	17	17	16	15	14	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	8
Region VII	753	753	720	759	756	751	750	802	770	726	655	630	650	643
Iowa	177	178	165	170	173	171	165	176	174	171	154	150	155	152
Missouri	393	391	375	397	395	389	388	421	395	378	354	340	356	355
Nebraska	67	64	60	61	61	62	61	64	62	57	52	51	52	52
Kansas	116	120	120	131	127	129	136	141	139	120	95	89	87	84
Region VIII	183	171	161	161	156	150	145	149	146	144	133	128	131	130
North Dakota	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Montana	20	20	20	20	21	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Wyoming	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
Colorado	88	81	75	76	72	69	68	71	70	69	62	57	60	60
Utah	47	42	39	39	37	35	33	34	32	32	29	29	28	27
Region IX	1,397	1,389	1,263	1,331	1,261	1,160	1,082	1,095	1,028	921	781	720	754	741
Arizona	49	46	41	41	37	33	28	29	29	24	17	15	16	15
Nevada	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4
California	1,317	1,313	1,217	1,284	1,218	1,121	1,049	1,061	995	893	760	702	734	722
Hawaii	26	25	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Region X	396	402	382	391	389	380	358	371	369	372	339	323	341	334
Idaho	29	29	28	26	28	26	24	24	24	25	22	21	22	21
Washington	217	226	219	226	213	208	195	201	197	197	179	174	179	178
Oregon	144	147	137	139	148	146	139	146	148	150	138	128	140	135
Alaska	6	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

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[p] Preliminary (12-month) average.

[1] Beginning 1958, data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–3. Civilian Labor Force by State: Annual Averages, 1970–74

State	Labor force (thousands)				
	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970 [p]
Alabama	1,458.8	1,437.5	1,383.7	1,341.0	1,325.4
Alaska	146.1	129.5	123.0	115.3	107.3
Arizona	869.6	832.2	758.1	691.5	648.1
Arkansas	834.4	821.7	784.4	747.5	724.6
California	9,042.8	8,792.0	8,596.0	8,382.0	8,129.0
Colorado	1,083.2	1,052.7	985.2	926.5	913.4
Connecticut	1,419.3	1,364.7	1,370.5	1,354.1	1,369.6
Delaware	250.9	250.1	243.6	233.7	228.8
District of Columbia [1]	1,446.8	1,392.8	1,291.4	1,253.9	1,230.6
Florida	3,181.7	3,070.0	2,789.0	2,739.0	2,642.0
Georgia	2,128.5	2,070.0	2,013.0	1,949.0	1,866.0
Hawaii	358.7	341.7	336.5	326.0	312.0
Idaho	354.1	339.0	322.9	309.4	302.6
Illinois	4,951.3	4,903.0	4,859.0	4,732.0	4,719.0
Indiana	2,374.0	2,326.0	2,282.0	2,247.0	2,212.0
Iowa	1,318.4	1,294.0	1,255.5	1,218.7	1,200.5
Kansas	1,039.7	1,011.9	962.4	935.4	929.6
Kentucky	1,378.2	1,342.4	1,298.4	1,252.6	1,218.3
Louisiana	1,457.8	1,423.0	1,390.0	1,340.0	1,303.5
Maine	439.6	423.8	418.7	409.5	401.7
Maryland	1,798.4	1,734.0	1,711.0	1,654.0	1,602.4
Massachusetts	2,636.0	2,565.0	2,489.0	2,472.0	2,463.0
Michigan	3,868.8	3,801.0	3,728.0	3,640.0	3,580.8
Minnesota	1,756.0	1,776.0	1,723.0	1,672.0	1,618.0
Mississippi	921.0	903.6	863.6	817.7	802.4
Missouri	2,605.3	1,999.0	2,003.0	1,978.0	1,921.0

State	Labor force (thousands)				
	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970
Montana	323.4	309.7	297.2	283.9	278.0
Nebraska	708.4	688.9	666.3	644.0	631.7
Nevada	279.8	260.3	241.6	228.1	218.2
New Hampshire	334.6	328.6	321.1	313.7	306.5
New Jersey	3,245.0	3,192.0	3,123.0	3,013.0	2,973.0
New Mexico	426.2	410.8	392.5	371.9	355.6
New York	7,494.8	7,442.7	7,507.0	7,562.0	7,407.0
North Carolina	2,505.9	2,387.0	2,320.0	2,222.0	2,184.0
North Dakota	268.5	259.0	251.9	244.5	238.6
Ohio	4,726.0	4,617.6	4,534.0	4,427.0	4,378.0
Oklahoma	1,139.6	1,111.2	1,074.1	1,036.6	1,018.9
Oregon	1,025.5	991.0	949.7	909.4	885.1
Pennsylvania	5,104.0	5,010.2	4,899.0	4,826.1	4,818.9
Puerto Rico	882.0	934.0	905.0	813.5	777.6
Rhode Island	417.1	418.0	411.7	397.8	393.3
South Carolina	1,256.3	1,196.0	1,142.6	1,088.4	1,062.9
South Dakota	305.2	297.9	287.6	273.1	266.3
Tennessee	1,844.7	1,798.0	1,719.3	1,649.0	1,614.8
Texas	5,077.4	4,952.0	4,879.0	4,709.0	4,576.0
Utah	495.3	471.5	449.5	429.7	416.0
Vermont	202.4	199.7	194.5	189.2	186.5
Virginia	2,154.0	2,081.0	2,014.0	1,898.0	1,815.0
Washington	1,512.2	1,465.9	1,436.0	1,401.0	1,410.0
West Virginia	656.7	653.8	655.8	628.0	621.1
Wisconsin	2,158.7	2,063.0	1,908.0	1,852.0	1,824.0
Wyoming	166.5	156.9	148.6	141.6	138.0

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data relate to the entire SMSA.

NOTE: See Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix and app. B in this year's *Manpower Report*.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–4. Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates[1] by State: Annual Averages, 1970–74

State	Unemployment (thousands)					Unemployment rate [2]				
	1974 p	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974 p	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama	63.8	55.7	65.6	69.6	61.9	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.7
Alaska	14.9	13.9	12.9	12.1	9.4	10.2	10.8	10.5	10.5	8.7
Arizona	48.1	34.0	32.0	32.8	28.7	5.5	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.4
Arkansas	39.6	33.5	36.1	40.1	36.1	4.7	4.1	4.6	5.4	5.0
California	698.8	613.0	653.0	736.0	589.0	7.7	7.0	7.6	8.8	7.2
Colorado	41.5	36.0	35.2	36.7	40.5	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.4
Connecticut	87.3	77.3	112.0	120.4	76.4	6.2	5.7	8.2	8.9	5.6
Delaware	15.1	11.6	11.4	13.3	10.9	6.0	4.6	4.7	5.7	4.8
District of Columbia [3]	65.4	58.9	42.7	33.5	37.6	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.1
Florida	171.8	131.0	125.0	135.0	115.0	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.4
Georgia	106.4	81.0	83.0	76.0	76.0	5.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1
Hawaii	27.3	23.9	24.7	20.6	14.1	7.6	7.0	7.3	6.3	4.7
Idaho	21.1	19.1	19.9	19.4	17.5	6.0	5.6	6.2	6.3	5.8
Illinois	223.4	202.0	246.0	241.0	193.0	4.5	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.1
Indiana	140.2	98.0	103.0	128.0	111.0	5.9	4.2	4.5	5.7	5.0
Iowa	39.0	37.0	45.1	51.4	44.8	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.2	3.7
Kansas	36.3	31.5	38.1	51.7	44.6	3.5	3.1	4.0	5.5	4.8
Kentucky	66.9	58.6	62.5	69.0	61.4	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.0
Louisiana	97.0	85.7	84.9	93.8	85.9	6.7	6.0	6.1	7.0	6.6
Maine	28.6	25.2	29.1	31.3	22.8	6.5	5.9	7.0	7.6	5.7
Maryland	66.0	60.0	81.0	70.0	53.4	3.7	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.3
Massachusetts	210.5	171.0	160.0	164.0	113.0	7.9	6.7	6.4	6.6	4.6
Michigan	338.5	221.0	260.0	277.0	240.8	8.7	5.8	7.0	7.6	6.7
Minnesota	98.3	79.0	74.0	73.0	68.0	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2
Mississippi	37.6	32.9	33.7	39.1	37.6	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.8
Missouri	90.4	73.0	84.0	97.0	63.0	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.9	3.3
Montana	21.6	19.6	18.5	17.8	15.3	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.5
Nebraska	26.6	22.7	22.5	23.5	19.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1
Nevada	20.9	16.0	16.9	15.9	12.8	7.5	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.9
New Hampshire	15.9	12.7	14.4	14.9	10.2	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.3
New Jersey	225.1	178.0	182.0	172.0	136.0	6.9	5.6	5.8	5.7	4.6
New Mexico	26.7	23.5	22.6	23.2	21.0	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9
New York	470.1	405.2	502.0	495.0	330.0	6.3	5.4	6.7	6.6	4.5
North Carolina	110.8	83.0	93.0	106.0	94.0	4.4	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.3
North Dakota	13.5	13.3	12.5	13.0	11.0	3.0	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.6
Ohio	238.3	197.0	251.0	287.0	235.0	5.0	4.3	5.5	6.5	5.4
Oklahoma	51.1	47.1	48.7	51.2	44.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.4
Oregon	64.9	52.6	54.4	60.0	54.9	6.3	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.2
Pennsylvania	290.6	242.2	265.0	261.1	216.9	5.7	4.8	5.4	5.4	4.5
Puerto Rico	116.0	112.0	111.0	94.7	84.0	13.2	12.0	12.3	11.6	10.8
Rhode Island	29.8	26.1	27.0	27.2	20.6	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	5.2
South Carolina	56.0	43.9	49.2	57.4	53.6	4.5	3.7	4.2	5.3	5.0
South Dakota	10.6	9.9	10.7	10.2	8.9	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.3
Tennessee	71.8	54.7	62.4	82.3	77.8	3.9	3.0	3.6	5.0	4.8
Texas	210.8	193.0	220.0	233.0	202.0	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.4
Utah	29.4	26.8	27.5	27.6	25.5	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1
Vermont	14.1	11.1	12.7	12.9	9.1	6.9	5.6	6.5	6.8	4.9
Virginia	86.0	75.0	73.0	69.0	62.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Washington	123.3	112.3	137.0	142.0	129.0	8.2	7.7	9.5	10.1	9.1
West Virginia	38.0	37.5	42.5	40.9	37.7	5.8	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.1
Wisconsin	98.3	84.0	81.0	84.0	72.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9
Wyoming	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.1	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5

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p Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Revised. Data are not comparable with those published in earlier *Manpower Reports*. For explanation see Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix and app. B in this year's *Manpower Report*. See also *New Procedures for Estimating Unemployment in States and Local Areas*, Report No. 432, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Unemployment as percent of labor force.

[3] Data relate to the entire SMSA.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–5. Insured Unemployment and Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1970–74 [1]

State	Insured unemployment (thousands)					Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment				
	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
United States	[p]2,238.1	1,632.5	1,848.5	2,150.5	1,804.6	[p]3.5	2.7	3.5	4.1	3.4
Alabama	26.5	16.9	20.7	24.4	22.0	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.1
Alaska	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.4	4.7	8.6	8.6	9.5	9.4	9.0
Arizona	19.1	10.1	9.7	11.3	9.3	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.5
Arkansas	17.8	12.0	12.9	15.4	14.9	3.5	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.7
California	[p]277.8	228.0	242.3	296.9	268.6	[p]4.3	3.9	4.7	5.7	5.1
Colorado	12.1	7.6	7.0	7.8	6.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4
Connecticut	49.3	36.3	48.9	60.4	43.9	4.0	3.2	4.5	6.8	4.3
Delaware	6.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.4	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.6
District of Columbia	8.5	7.0	7.0	6.7	5.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6
Florida	55.7	27.7	30.7	38.3	30.5	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.1
Georgia	31.5	15.1	18.3	22.1	19.9	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Hawaii	12.4	10.5	11.2	10.4	6.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	2.5
Idaho	8.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	5.8	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.4	3.8
Illinois	90.9	68.4	87.3	96.5	78.9	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.4
Indiana	41.8	21.8	30.0	40.8	36.5	2.5	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.5
Iowa	12.3	10.9	12.7	15.3	13.3	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.3
Kansas	12.4	8.9	10.4	16.2	15.7	2.1	1.6	2.4	3.7	3.6
Kentucky	23.7	17.2	18.9	22.8	19.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.6	3.2
Louisiana	29.6	26.6	24.8	28.1	28.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.9
Maine	14.3	10.9	12.5	14.9	10.6	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.7	4.7
Maryland	[p]29.1	24.2	29.8	32.6	22.7	[p]2.6	2.2	3.1	3.4	2.4
Massachusetts	107.5	85.6	86.1	95.8	76.3	5.4	4.5	5.1	5.5	4.4
Michigan	[p]153.9	79.1	102.6	125.6	117.4	[p]5.5	3.1	4.4	5.3	4.8
Minnesota	37.4	30.2	32.1	32.9	26.1	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.7
Mississippi	11.0	7.1	7.0	9.7	9.9	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.6
Missouri	44.5	35.1	38.4	44.9	40.5	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.4
Montana	7.1	5.7	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.0
Nebraska	8.9	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7
Nevada	10.5	7.6	8.5	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.0
New Hampshire	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.9	4.5	2.9	1.6	2.5	3.5	2.3
New Jersey	131.1	100.5	104.0	112.1	86.4	5.7	4.5	5.1	5.4	4.2
New Mexico	9.7	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.5	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.1
New York	263.0	206.9	244.6	265.1	207.4	4.4	3.5	4.2	4.7	3.6
North Carolina	37.7	17.9	22.4	33.1	31.8	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.4
North Dakota	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.2
Ohio	82.5	47.0	65.8	93.0	71.1	2.4	1.4	2.3	3.2	2.4
Oklahoma	16.7	14.3	15.7	18.0	15.0	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.1
Oregon	35.4	25.0	25.4	29.3	28.2	5.2	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.2
Pennsylvania	157.2	118.6	139.9	140.0	106.6	4.1	3.2	4.2	4.2	3.1
Puerto Rico [2]	59.5	53.6	54.6	51.9	43.2	10.9	10.2	11.3	10.8	8.7
Rhode Island	17.7	13.8	14.1	16.6	13.8	5.4	4.4	5.1	5.9	4.9
South Carolina	20.9	10.0	12.2	17.7	16.6	2.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.7
South Dakota	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.9
Tennessee	[p]32.6	22.1	24.4	32.7	32.8	[p]2.6	1.9	2.5	3.4	3.4
Texas	40.0	32.3	35.3	45.7	38.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.5
Utah	9.9	8.2	8.4	8.9	7.6	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.4
Vermont	7.1	5.1	5.6	5.7	3.8	5.4	4.0	5.6	5.6	3.8
Virginia	15.4	9.0	10.2	13.5	11.1	1.1	.7	1.0	1.3	1.1
Washington	62.5	53.4	57.7	73.4	70.6	6.7	6.0	7.1	9.4	8.5
West Virginia	15.6	13.2	14.9	14.4	12.3	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.0	3.4
Wisconsin	41.8	30.8	36.4	42.2	36.5	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.8	3.2
Wyoming	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6

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[p] Preliminary.

[1] Data for 1957-62 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report;* data for 1963-69 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

[2] Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963; however, the rates exclude sugarcane workers, since comparable covered employment data are not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)				
	1974 p	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama:					
Birmingham	346.0	336.4	322.5	311.8	304.4
Mobile	151.7	149.7	142.6	139.3	139.0
Arizona:					
Phoenix	515.9	491.0	443.2	403.6	360.2
Arkansas:					
Little Rock-North Little Rock	159.8	154.3	145.4	136.5	130.8
California:					
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	710.0	663.0	630.0	600.0	577.0
Fresno	212.2	205.8	193.0	189.9	183.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,194.5	3,129.0	3,097.0	3,070.0	3,036.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	469.7	456.0	440.0	429.0	409.0
Sacramento	367.6	353.6	344.4	328.8	321.5
San Diego	632.2	587.0	530.0	491.0	455.0
San Francisco-Oakland	1,391.0	1,372.0	1,347.3	1,351.1	1,356.3
San Jose	562.6	536.0	494.0	461.0	442.0
Stockton	132.7	131.0	129.6	128.2	124.2
Colorado:					
Denver-Boulder	629.0	600.0	578.0	546.0	540.0
Connecticut:					
Bridgeport	173.7	170.1	174.3	174.8	175.0
Hartford	322.9	308.7	310.5	307.1	310.3
New Britain	55.3	53.2	52.9	54.0	54.0
New Haven-West Haven	170.7	167.5	167.1	165.9	185.2
Stamford	99.7	96.8	96.8	94.3	93.9
Waterbury	102.3	99.7	99.5	97.5	96.6
Delaware:					
Wilmington	221.1	219.2	211.7	206.9	205.7
District of Columbia:					
Washington	1,446.6	1,392.8	1,291.4	1,253.9	1,230.6
Florida:					
Jacksonville	275.5	270.9	255.5	241.9	236.1
Miami	636.5	627.0	590.0	556.9	541.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	527.6	513.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia:					
Atlanta	747.9	710.0	665.0	635.0	596.0
Augusta	110.5	106.8	104.8	101.1	99.0
Columbus	82.7	80.1	80.4	79.2	77.9
Macon	96.4	93.9	91.6	89.8	89.2
Savannah	80.0	80.2	78.9	77.1	77.5
Hawaii:					
Honolulu	288.1	272.6	270.0	280.5	250.5
Illinois:					
Chicago	3,143.3	3,114.0	3,088.8	2,973.0	2,973.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	158.5	153.5	151.5	145.2	150.8
Peoria	151.4	148.2	142.5	141.1	142.1
Rockford	122.2	120.1	115.6	117.8	120.3
Indiana:					
Evansville	126.4	125.1	119.0	114.2	114.3
Fort Wayne	174.8	168.3	160.7	153.6	153.8
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	262.5	256.7	249.5	244.2	247.1
Indianapolis	543.1	518.0	474.0	482.0	476.0
South Bend	126.0	124.4	119.8	115.4	116.2
Terre Haute	73.4	71.8	70.6	70.1	70.1
Iowa:					
Cedar Rapids	77.1	74.3	72.0	69.4	70.3
Des Moines	156.1	153.2	150.5	144.7	141.9
Kansas:					
Wichita	184.8	175.4	165.2	160.8	165.0
Kentucky:					
Louisville	391.1	383.4	370.3	361.6	361.5
Louisiana:					
Baton Rouge	172.6	165.9	157.7	152.1	143.8
New Orleans	452.9	442.5	429.0	413.8	406.3
Shreveport	130.3	135.0	131.9	127.0	125.4
Maine:					
Portland	65.8	64.8	63.2	61.9	60.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)				
	1974 p	1973	1972	1971	1970
Maryland:					
Baltimore	877.6	866.0	890.0	861.0	839.0
Massachusetts:					
Boston	1,246.6	1,218.0	1,150.0	1,147.0	1,243.0
Brockton	93.0	83.6	83.2	81.2	78.7
Fall River	67.9	66.1	65.3	65.5	63.6
Lawrence-Haverhill	102.8	99.9	99.1	100.1	99.3
Lowell	98.7	88.4	87.2	89.2	88.1
New Bedford	71.6	67.0	65.8	66.7	66.8
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	226.9	222.5	220.0	224.1	223.1
Worcester	154.3	151.2	147.2	147.8	147.5
Michigan:					
Battle Creek	80.0	79.7	77.8	76.4	75.9
Detroit	1,875.4	1,831.7	1,811.9	1,789.9	1,767.7
Flint	199.5	201.0	196.1	192.8	197.8
Grand Rapids	252.1	250.5	239.6	230.1	226.6
Kalamazoo-Portage	115.4	113.2	109.3	106.3	107.5
Lansing-East Lansing	196.8	193.9	188.2	180.6	177.7
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	70.0	69.0	69.6	68.5	69.9
Saginaw	90.8	91.2	88.6	87.8	83.6
Minnesota:					
Duluth-Superior	59.8	59.3	60.4	60.1	58.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	948.4	919.7	897.6	865.9	834.1
Mississippi:					
Jackson	126.7	124.8	117.6	110.0	106.3
Missouri:					
Kansas City	594.0	597.2	567.8	555.6	561.7
St. Louis	1,006.6	1,006.9	975.0	960.0	945.0
Nebraska:					
Omaha	252.5	246.7	238.6	228.2	222.0
New Hampshire:					
Manchester	49.9	49.1	48.2	47.3	46.7
New Jersey:					
Atlantic City	80.0	78.1	77.2	75.2	75.9
Jersey City	266.0	262.0	269.4	267.6	273.8
Newark	886.7	891.0	905.0	873.0	873.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	288.7	283.4	274.1	264.5	255.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	209.0	209.6	208.7	208.8	207.2
Trenton	149.7	147.4	143.3	139.5	136.3
New Mexico:					
Albuquerque	159.1	153.9	145.0	132.9	123.2
New York:					
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	346.0	342.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Binghamton	130.8	127.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo	546.5	541.5	545.0	540.0	530.0
New York City combined area	4,781.9	4,746.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
(a) N.Y. City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	3,724.4	3,719.7	3,665.4	3,795.9	3,746.0
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	1,059.8	1,027.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rochester	438.9	427.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Syracuse	279.8	274.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Utica-Rome	126.5	126.0	132.4	128.7	127.1
North Carolina:					
Asheville	78.3	76.8	73.7	69.6	69.4
Charlotte-Gastonia	292.7	287.9	278.9	266.6	262.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	364.6	358.8	349.7	340.4	331.9
Raleigh-Durham	224.9	220.9	211.2	198.3	190.4
Ohio:					
Akron	288.7	281.1	274.9	273.3	274.4
Canton	163.2	158.6	152.8	153.0	152.7
Cincinnati	538.3	571.0	564.0	549.0	545.0
Cleveland	866.3	856.0	863.0	857.0	864.0
Columbus	442.1	429.4	404.4	397.7	390.1
Dayton	356.1	351.5	345.1	343.6	351.3
Hamilton-Middletown	95.7	93.9	91.1	90.3	90.0
Lorain-Elyria	112.7	109.6	103.0	102.3	102.2
Steubenville-Weirton	64.0	63.9	63.1	62.0	60.4
Toledo	309.8	301.2	289.8	285.0	284.2
Youngstown-Warren	233.4	227.2	220.4	220.4	216.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)				
	1974 p	1973	1972	1971	1970
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma City	354.8	345.7	334.9	319.4	307.5
Tulsa	258.3	251.7	242.1	236.1	231.2
Oregon:					
Portland	508.3	489.9	469.3	451.0	441.6
Pennsylvania:					
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	286.8	278.1	258.3	256.8	251.9
Altoona	56.3	55.4	54.2	53.5	52.9
Erie	120.6	115.6	111.2	106.8	103.5
Harrisburg	206.3	200.0	191.8	183.7	180.7
Johnstown	99.7	98.2	97.7	96.3	94.3
Lancaster	163.6	158.5	153.8	148.1	144.6
Northeast Pennsylvania	281.6	276.4	274.1	266.9	260.2
Philadelphia	2,101.5	2,061.5	2,012.3	1,956.0	1,959.0
Pittsburgh	946.3	932.0	920.0	929.0	922.0
Reading	142.4	141.2	139.0	134.8	134.7
York	155.4	154.2	151.2	147.2	146.8
Puerto Rico:					
Mayaguez	42.1	32.6	32.4	(1)	(1)
Ponce	64.5	52.5	52.7	(1)	(1)
San Juan	289.1	290.1	289.5	(1)	(1)
Rhode Island:					
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	436.7	436.8	427.2	411.5	407.7
South Carolina:					
Charleston	135.9	127.8	117.8	114.6	112.3
Greenville-Spartanburg	253.0	246.7	229.6	220.3	213.4
Tennessee:					
Chattanooga	176.3	169.1	165.3	155.9	149.9
Knoxville	184.5	174.5	165.3	157.5	156.4
Memphis	360.5	358.5	346.5	326.3	315.5
Nashville-Davidson	350.4	334.3	316.8	301.4	294.2
Texas:					
Austin	169.5	166.1	157.0	145.5	135.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	144.4	142.1	138.6	136.1	135.4
Corpus Christi	112.5	112.6	112.6	109.9	108.8
Dallas	784.8	757.0	745.0	720.0	731.0
El Paso	145.2	142.9	134.0	124.9	119.4
Fort Worth	360.4	343.2	330.5	320.9	328.8
Houston	1,036.8	978.0	926.7	967.5	883.4
San Antonio	352.0	346.1	334.1	320.6	312.4
Utah:					
Salt Lake City-Ogden	335.7	318.9	306.4	292.0	283.8
Virginia:					
Newport News-Hampton	136.0	134.7	128.7	120.0	115.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	274.0	267.5	252.2	245.5	239.1
Richmond	271.0	264.2	253.8	244.5	240.1
Roanoke	99.0	97.1	93.4	89.9	87.8
Washington:					
Seattle	628.6	614.0	610.0	597.0	629.0
Spokane	126.9	123.0	119.3	116.3	112.0
Tacoma	149.9	145.7	144.8	144.4	140.8
West Virginia:					
Charleston	106.3	105.9	102.7	100.7	100.1
Huntington-Ashland	106.0	105.6	105.6	105.1	103.8
Wheeling	75.2	74.5	74.3	73.4	72.1
Wisconsin:					
Kenosha	57.3	54.1	49.3	47.8	48.0
Madison	146.7	142.2	137.6	133.1	129.9
Milwaukee	665.9	640.0	599.0	595.0	595.0
Racine	77.9	74.9	70.8	67.4	69.2

p Preliminary (11-month) average.

(1) Not available.

NOTE: See Note on Historic Comparabiliy of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix and app. B in this year's *Manpower Report*.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)					Unemployment rate [2]				
	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama:										
Birmingham	14.7	12.9	15.4	15.7	12.5	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.1
Mobile	6.9	6.4	7.4	7.8	6.2	4.5	4.3	5.2	5.6	4.5
Arizona:										
Phoenix	29.1	19.3	17.8	19.1	16.5	5.6	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3
Arkansas:										
Little Rock-North Little Rock	5.1	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.3
California:										
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	44.3	36.0	39.0	47.0	38.0	6.2	5.4	6.2	7.8	6.6
Fresno	15.3	14.4	14.7	15.6	14.6	7.2	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	228.6	203.0	242.0	293.0	226.0	7.2	6.5	7.8	9.5	7.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	36.5	31.0	32.0	40.0	30.0	7.8	6.8	7.3	9.3	7.3
Sacramento	25.6	22.3	22.5	22.0	21.2	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6
San Diego	60.4	45.0	36.0	43.0	40.0	9.6	7.7	6.8	8.8	8.8
San Francisco-Oakland	111.6	104.0	115.1	122.7	94.2	8.0	7.6	8.5	9.1	6.9
San Jose	31.6	31.0	39.0	34.0	28.0	5.6	5.8	7.9	7.4	6.3
Stockton	10.3	10.2	11.1	11.8	11.8	7.8	7.8	8.6	9.4	9.5
Colorado:										
Denver-Boulder	24.1	21.0	21.0	22.0	26.0	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.8
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport	13.5	11.7	18.0	18.7	11.6	7.8	6.9	10.3	10.7	6.6
Hartford	17.7	15.8	23.6	23.8	14.0	5.5	5.1	7.6	7.8	4.5
New Britain	3.6	3.5	5.3	6.7	3.8	6.5	6.6	10.0	12.4	7.0
New Haven-West Haven	10.7	9.4	12.5	13.2	8.5	6.3	5.6	7.5	7.9	4.5
Stamford	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.7	3.7	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.0	3.9
Waterbury	6.5	5.6	8.8	10.2	7.7	6.4	5.6	8.8	10.5	8.0
Delaware:										
Wilmington	13.9	10.2	10.2	11.5	9.5	6.3	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.6
District of Columbia:										
Washington	65.4	58.9	42.7	33.5	37.6	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.1
Florida:										
Jacksonville	13.3	12.1	10.1	10.0	9.3	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.9
Miami	34.2	26.0	33.0	28.9	22.1	5.5	4.1	5.6	5.2	4.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg	23.4	17.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.4	3.4	(3)	(3)	(3)
Georgia:										
Atlanta	35.7	26.0	26.0	24.0	20.0	4.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4
Augusta	6.3	4.9	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.7	4.6	5.3	5.6	4.9
Columbus	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.9
Macon	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7
Savannah	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.1
Hawaii:										
Honolulu	21.1	18.3	19.4	16.3	11.0	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.2	4.4
Illinois:										
Chicago	146.5	130.0	156.0	145.0	119.0	4.7	4.2	5.1	4.8	4.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	5.0	5.2	6.8	8.9	7.2	3.1	3.4	4.5	6.1	4.7
Peoria	5.8	5.3	7.0	6.0	5.4	3.8	3.6	5.0	4.3	3.8
Rockford	5.9	4.1	5.2	7.6	6.1	4.9	3.4	4.5	6.5	5.1
Indiana:										
Evansville	5.4	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.3	3.5	4.3	4.7	5.0
Fort Wayne	3.7	4.5	5.5	8.0	6.5	3.7	2.7	3.4	5.2	4.2
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	12.5	9.8	13.7	15.7	9.8	4.8	3.8	5.5	6.4	4.0
Indianapolis	29.4	22.0	19.0	27.0	26.0	5.4	4.2	4.0	5.6	5.5
South Bend	5.8	3.7	4.6	7.0	6.4	4.6	3.0	3.8	6.1	5.5
Terre Haute	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.1	4.5	4.0	5.2	5.3	4.4
Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	4.0	4.8	3.7
Des Moines	5.1	4.0	5.3	5.3	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.9
Kansas:										
Wichita	6.9	6.2	8.4	14.7	13.4	3.7	3.6	5.1	9.1	8.1
Kentucky:										
Louisville	17.2	12.9	16.2	20.7	15.0	4.4	3.4	4.4	5.7	4.1
Louisiana:										
Baton Rouge	10.0	10.3	9.1	11.1	9.6	5.8	6.2	5.8	7.3	6.6
New Orleans	31.5	26.6	25.6	27.6	24.2	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.7	6.0
Shreveport	8.5	6.3	7.0	8.2	6.7	6.1	4.6	5.3	6.4	5.4
Maine:										
Portland	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.3	5.3	4.3	5.2	5.2	3.9
Maryland:										
Baltimore	30.9	27.0	43.0	52.0	35.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	6.0	4.2
Massachusetts:										
Boston	94.0	83.0	75.0	65.0	49.0	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.7	3.9
Brockton	7.2	5.6	4.5	5.5	3.6	7.7	6.3	5.4	6.8	4.6
Fall River	5.3	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.3	7.8	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.2
Lawrence-Haverhill	8.4	7.4	7.6	9.1	5.9	8.2	7.4	7.7	9.1	5.9
Lowell	8.6	6.1	5.6	7.8	4.7	8.7	6.9	6.4	8.7	5.3
New Bedford	7.7	4.7	4.8	6.0	5.1	10.8	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.6
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	17.3	14.6	14.5	18.9	12.6	7.6	6.6	6.6	8.4	5.6
Worcester	10.2	8.6	8.8	10.8	6.4	6.6	5.7	6.0	7.3	4.3
Michigan:										
Battle Creek	5.7	4.7	5.7	5.6	4.6	7.1	5.9	7.3	7.3	6.1
Detroit	170.1	116.1	139.3	150.9	124.5	9.1	6.3	7.7	8.4	7.0
Flint	26.8	14.4	17.2	16.4	18.6	13.4	7.1	8.8	8.5	9.4
Grand Rapids	17.9	15.0	16.6	18.7	14.9	7.1	6.0	6.9	8.1	6.6
Kalamazoo-Portage	6.7	5.8	6.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.1	6.1	6.7	6.1
Lansing-East Lansing	15.0	9.6	11.9	11.3	13.1	7.6	5.0	6.3	6.3	7.4
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	5.8	5.4	6.9	6.9	6.7	8.3	7.8	10.0	10.6	9.6
Saginaw	7.1	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.1	7.8	5.4	6.2	6.7	6.2
Minnesota:										
Duluth-Superior	4.9	3.8	4.6	3.8	2.9	8.2	6.5	7.6	6.3	4.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.8	41.6	44.8	45.9	35.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.2
Mississippi:										
Jackson	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)					Unemployment rate [1]				
	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970
Missouri:										
Kansas City	25.8	22.4	23.4	29.4	21.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	5.3	3.8
St. Louis	62.6	51.7	57.0	63.0	43.0	6.2	5.1	5.8	6.6	4.6
Nebraska:										
Omaha	13.1	10.1	9.1	9.7	7.3	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.3
New Hampshire:										
Manchester	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	4.6	4.1	4.1	5.1	3.9
New Jersey:										
Atlantic City	7.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	8.8	7.2	7.0	6.5	5.9
Jersey City	23.8	19.5	20.4	20.7	16.3	8.9	7.4	7.6	7.7	6.0
Newark	56.1	45.0	52.0	47.0	36.0	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.4	4.1
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	19.0	14.9	15.2	14.7	11.1	6.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	4.3
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	18.2	15.3	13.5	13.8	11.3	8.7	7.3	6.5	6.6	5.5
Trenton	9.2	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.2	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.8
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	9.9	8.2	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.4
New York:										
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	16.3	14.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.7	4.1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Binghamton	5.8	5.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.5	4.0	(3)	(3)	(3)
Buffalo	47.1	39.0	46.0	45.0	25.0	8.6	7.2	8.4	8.4	4.7
New York City combined area	298.1	254.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.2	5.4	(3)	(3)	(3)
(a) New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	246.5	211.2	235.9	236.9	165.7	6.6	5.7	6.4	6.2	4.4
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	51.6	42.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.9	4.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
Rochester	16.7	14.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.8	3.3	(3)	(3)	(3)
Syracuse	13.4	12.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.8	4.4	(3)	(3)	(3)
Utica-Rome	7.6	7.7	13.1	10.6	6.4	6.0	6.1	9.9	8.2	5.0
North Carolina:										
Asheville	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.4	1.9	2.6	4.0	4.0
Charlotte-Gastonia	7.3	5.2	5.8	7.6	7.3	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	10.9	8.3	8.7	12.9	10.9	[illegible]	2.3	2.5	3.8	3.3
Raleigh-Durham	5.2	4.1	4.8	6.0	5.8	2.5	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.0
Ohio:										
Akron	12.0	10.1	11.4	13.0	11.0	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.0
Canton	6.9	6.0	7.4	9.0	7.0	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.9	4.6
Cincinnati	33.6	29.0	33.6	34.0	25.0	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.2	4.6
Cleveland	45.6	36.0	47.0	60.0	40.0	5.3	4.2	5.4	7.0	4.6
Columbus	16.5	12.6	13.2	14.3	12.8	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3
Dayton	15.9	11.9	13.6	18.8	12.8	4.5	3.4	3.9	5.5	3.6
Hamilton-Middleton	5.9	4.3	5.3	6.3	4.1	6.1	4.6	5.9	7.0	4.6
Lorain-Elyria	5.3	4.2	4.6	6.1	4.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	6.0	4.6
Steubenville-Weirton	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.8
Toledo	16.9	12.4	13.3	14.4	13.1	5.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.6
Youngstown-Warren	11.9	8.9	11.3	14.1	10.6	5.1	3.9	5.1	5.4	4.9
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma City	15.2	15.6	15.5	14.6	11.8	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.8
Tulsa	10.4	10.5	11.4	13.4	11.1	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.7	4.8
Oregon:										
Portland	27.8	23.3	25.9	28.3	24.5	5.5	4.8	5.5	6.3	5.5
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	10.3	8.1	10.4	12.1	6.9	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.7	2.7
Altoona	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.4	6.2	5.2	6.6	6.0	4.5
Erie	5.5	4.8	5.7	5.5	4.3	4.6	4.2	5.1	5.1	4.1
Harrisburg	6.5	4.7	5.9	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.7
Johnstown	6.0	5.4	6.5	6.6	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.7	6.9	5.6
Lancaster	5.7	3.8	4.8	5.2	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.3
Northeast Pennsylvania	19.5	13.4	19.9	16.5	13.2	6.9	4.8	7.3	6.2	5.1
Philadelphia	135.9	116.0	110.0	106.0	88.0	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.5
Pittsburgh	54.4	53.0	60.0	59.0	48.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.3	5.2
Reading	4.9	3.4	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.4	2.4	3.3	3.4	2.6
York	6.0	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.1	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	2.8
Puerto Rico:										
Mayaguez	5.9	3.8	4.8	(3)	(3)	14.0	11.7	14.9	(3)	(3)
Ponce	11.8	10.6	9.8	(3)	(3)	18.3	20.2	18.6	(3)	(3)
San Juan	30.0	29.1	30.0	(3)	(3)	10.4	10.0	10.4	(3)	(3)
Rhode Island:										
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	30.5	26.5	27.8	28.6	21.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	5.3
South Carolina:										
Charleston	7.1	5.3	5.8	6.9	5.5	5.2	4.1	4.9	6.0	4.9
Greenville-Spartanburg	7.7	5.2	6.5	8.7	7.8	3.0	2.1	2.8	4.0	3.7
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	6.8	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.6	3.9	2.8	3.3	3.8	3.7
Knoxville	6.1	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.8
Memphis	13.6	11.4	12.3	14.5	12.7	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.0
Nashville-Davidson	11.4	8.5	10.3	11.4	8.5	3.3	2.5	3.3	3.8	2.9
Texas:										
Austin	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	7.3	8.9	9.5	8.9	7.2	5.0	6.3	6.9	6.5	5.3
Corpus Christi	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.3
Dallas	21.3	19.0	26.0	29.0	28.0	2.7	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.8
El Paso	8.7	8.2	8.0	6.9	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7
Fort Worth	12.7	11.5	14.8	15.3	9.9	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.8	3.0
Houston	40.5	43.4	46.4	45.4	35.3	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.0
San Antonio	17.4	14.7	15.1	17.3	16.8	4.9	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.4
Utah:										
Salt Lake City-Ogden	19.5	17.9	18.1	17.9	17.6	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2
Virginia:										
Newport News-Hampton	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	4.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	9.6	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4
Richmond	5.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0
Roanoke	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates[1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)					Unemployment rate[2]				
	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970
Washington:										
Seattle	46.8	47.0	66.0	74.0	61.0	7.4	7.7	10.8	12.4	9.7
Spokane	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.9	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.5	8.4
Tacoma	13.3	12.6	14.2	15.8	11.7	8.9	8.6	9.8	10.9	8.3
West Virginia:										
Charleston	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.7
Huntington-Ashland	6.7	7.0	9.2	8.3	6.2	6.3	6.6	8.6	7.9	6.0
Wheeling	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.5	4.9
Wisconsin:										
Kenosha	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.5
Madison	5.8	5.1	5.2	4.4	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.5
Milwaukee	27.1	23.0	21.0	26.0	26.0	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.4
Racine	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.4	4.3

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] See footnote 1, table D-4.

[2] Unemployment as percent of labor force.

[3] Not available.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–8. Insured Unemployment and Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74[1]

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment				
	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970
Alabama:										
Birmingham	8.1	6.9	8.5	8.4	6.5	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.0	3.1
Mobile	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8
Arizona:										
Phoenix	11.7	5.8	5.8	18.5	16.4	3.2	1.8	2.2	2.8	4.1
Arkansas:										
Little Rock-North Little Rock	1.6	.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	.9	1.1	1.5	1.0
California:										
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	16.9	12.9	14.6	20.0	15.1	3.4	3.0	4.1	5.7	4.2
Fresno	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.7	6.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	96.0	79.9	91.7	127.3	107.9	3.3	3.1	4.0	5.3	4.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	13.5	11.3	12.1	14.2	10.0	4.8	4.4	5.7	6.6	4.8
Sacramento	11.4	10.6	10.2	10.3	8.6	5.1	4.5	6.6	6.0	6.2
San Diego	19.4	15.7	16.6	17.6	13.6	5.0	4.3	5.7	5.7	4.7
San Francisco-Oakland	44.6	39.8	43.3	48.4	37.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.7	3.9
San Jose	13.9	11.9	13.1	15.9	12.8	3.3	3.2	4.3	5.2	4.5
Stockton	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	6.1	8.1	8.4	8.9
Colorado:										
Denver-Boulder	5.6	3.5	3.0	3.6	2.9	1.2	.8	.8	1.0	.8
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport	9.8	5.7	9.0	11.2	7.3	6.9	3.9	6.4	8.6	5.4
Hartford	11.5	6.8	11.3	14.3	7.5	4.2	2.1	3.7	5.0	3.0
New Britain	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.2	2.6	5.9	3.8	6.6	10.7	6.4
New Haven-West Haven	8.0	4.9	7.0	8.3	5.1	5.8	3.1	4.6	6.1	4.0
Stamford	3.3	2.0	2.6	3.1	1.9	4.2	2.4	3.3	4.2	2.6
Waterbury	4.7	1.9	4.9	6.4	5.2	5.4	4.3	6.6	9.4	7.5
Delaware:										
Wilmington	6.6	3.5	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.7
District of Columbia:										
Washington	14.2	10.9	12.8	12.0	9.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	.9
Florida:										
Jacksonville	1.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	.9
Miami	19.2	8.2	8.3	10.9	8.6	3.6	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg	7.8	3.2	3.8	5.0	3.7	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.6
Georgia:										
Atlanta	9.5	4.0	5.2	6.2	5.9	1.6	.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
Augusta	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.1
Columbus	1.2	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0
Macon	1.2	.6	.8	.8	.8	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Savannah	.9	.5	.8	.9	.9	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.9
Hawaii:										
Honolulu	9.2	8.5	9.4	8.7	6.2	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.8
Illinois:										
Chicago	52.3	40.3	52.7	56.5	43.8	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.8
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.8	3.1	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.9	(2)
Peoria	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.2	1.7
Rockford	3.0	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.7	3.1	1.2	2.0	3.5	2.9
Indiana:										
Evansville	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
Fort Wayne	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	.6	1.1	1.7	1.6
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	3.6	2.4	4.3	6.1	2.7	1.8	1.2	2.6	3.4	1.5
Indianapolis	6.1	3.5	4.9	7.0	6.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.9
South Bend	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.2	3.7	3.2
Terre Haute	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	3.8	3.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–8. Insured Unemployment and Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74[1]—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment				
	1974 ^{p}	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974 ^{p}	1973	1972	1971	1970
Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids	.5	.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	.9	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.9
Des Moines	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1
Kansas:										
Wichita	1.9	1.7	2.1	5.4	6.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	5.1	5.7
Kentucky:										
Louisville	9.5	6.0	8.5	10.9	4.6	3.2	2.0	3.2	4.3	1.8
Louisiana:										
Baton Rouge	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.0
New Orleans	8.8	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.2	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5
Shreveport	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	3.0	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.7
Maine:										
Portland	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	.9	3.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.8
Maryland:										
Baltimore	17.1	14.4	20.0	21.5	14.5	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.8	2.5
Massachusetts:										
Boston	44.4	39.1	37.4	39.5	34.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.5
Brockton	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.4	5.0	4.4	5.5	7.0	5.3
Fall River	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	8.3	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.1
Lawrence-Haverhill	5.0	4.1	4.5	5.7	4.5	6.5	5.5	6.2	7.9	6.0
Lowell	4.0	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.0	7.1	5.5	6.0	8.7	6.5
New Bedford	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.6	4.8	7.2	5.8	6.6	8.6	8.7
Springfied-Chicopee-Holyoke	8.5	7.2	8.3	9.9	7.3	5.1	4.4	5.0	6.4	4.6
Worcester	5.0	3.9	4.5	5.5	3.9	4.3	3.5	4.3	5.2	3.6
Michigan:										
Battle Creek	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	4.4	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.5
Detroit	73.8	34.6	49.0	63.0	57.0	4.8	2.5	3.9	5.0	4.4
Flint	15.9	3.3	5.8	5.0	8.2	10.2	2.2	4.1	3.6	6.0
Grand Rapids	7.6	4.4	5.5	7.3	7.2	3.8	2.3	3.1	4.5	4.4
Kalamazoo-Portage	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.1	3.0	4.0	3.5
Lansing-East Lansing	6.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	4.3	5.4	2.2	3.4	3.2	4.9
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	4.9	3.8	5.6	6.5	6.0
Saginaw	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	4.5	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.2
Minnesota:										
Duluth-Superior	2.3	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	5.6	6.5	6.8	4.7	3.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	21.5	10.5	12.8	15.8	10.6	2.8	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.7
Mississippi:										
Jackson	.7	.6	.6	.8	.9	.9	.7	.9	1.3	1.4
Missouri:										
Kansas City	10.1	8.3	8.3	10.1	8.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.1
St. Louis	24.6	19.3	23.2	26.0	24.1	3.3	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.6
Nebraska:										
Omaha	4.3	4.5	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.3
New Hampshire:										
Manchester	1.4	.8	1.0	1.3	.9	2.9	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.2
New Jersey:										
Atlantic City	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	7.7	6.2	6.4	7.5	7.0
Jersey City	15.0	12.7	13.6	15.4	12.0	6.9	5.9	6.3	7.3	5.7
Newark	34.0	25.3	26.9	29.2	22.3	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.6
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	10.2	9.1	10.2	11.4	8.2	4.8	3.5	4.2	5.4	3.9
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	13.7	20.8	20.8	22.7	17.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.4
Trenton	4.1	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.3	3.7	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.7
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.5
New York:										
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	6.4	5.7	6.6	6.2	5.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.4
Binghamton	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	5.0	2.9
Buffalo	19.0	12.6	19.6	24.3	15.1	4.5	2.9	4.7	6.1	3.7
New York City combined area	177.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(a) New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	144.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(b) Nassau-Suffolk	32.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rochester	8.0	5.6	7.8	10.6	7.6	2.3	1.8	2.6	3.7	2.6
Syracuse	6.0	5.0	6.5	6.8	6.1	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.8	[illegible]
Utica-Rome	3.9	3.3	5.4	5.7	4.1	4.1	3.6	6.0	6.3	[illegible]
North Carolina:										
Asheville	.9	.4	.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	.7	1.2	2.4	2.5
Charlotte-Gastonia	2.1	.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.0	.4	.7	1.2	1.1
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	3.5	1.7	2.3	3.8	3.0	1.2	.6	1.0	1.7	1.4
Raleigh-Durham	1.2	.4	.5	.8	.7	.7	.5	.9	1.7	1.7
Ohio:										
Akron	4.2	2.9	3.8	5.0	3.7	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	1.9
Canton	2.5	1.8	2.7	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.4	2.5	3.6	2.5
Cincinnati	7.4	5.2	8.0	11.8	6.7	1.6	1.2	2.1	3.0	1.7
Cleveland	12.3	8.3	14.1	18.3	13.8	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.0
Columbus	5.7	3.3	3.5	4.5	3.8	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.4
Dayton	6.3	3.4	4.0	8.0	4.6	2.5	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.8
Hamilton-Middletown	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	1.4	3.6	2.3	4.1	5.3	2.7
Lorain-Elyria	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.7	2.6
Steubenville-Weirton	.7	.7	.9	.9	.8	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.6
Toledo	6.7	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.0	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.6
Youngstown-Warren	5.0	2.7	4.7	6.6	5.4	2.8	1.5	2.9	4.0	3.3
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma City	4.2	3.2	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.5
Tulsa	3.0	2.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.3
Oregon:										
Portland	14.0	10.6	11.6	13.8	12.6	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–8. Insured Unemployment and Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1970–74 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment				
	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970	1974 [p]	1973	1972	1971	1970
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	6.5	4.5	6.3	7.7	4.8	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.9	2.4
Altoona	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	4.7	3.7	4.7	4.5	3.3
Erie	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.5
Harrisburg	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.6
Johnstown	3.5	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.1	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.9	4.8
Lancaster	2.7	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.2
Northeast Pennsylvania	15.3	9.7	14.2	12.5	10.5	6.9	4.5	7.0	6.6	5.5
Philadelphia	58.4	46.2	51.6	52.9	40.2	3.8	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.0
Pittsburgh	22.1	21.4	28.0	28.0	18.4	3.1	3.0	4.2	4.3	2.8
Reading	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.2
York	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.6	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.8
Puerto Rico:										
Mayagues	2.7	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	9.4	5.1	9.1	11.3	10.9
Ponce	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.0	10.4	8.2	6.6	9.2	6.9
San Juan	9.6	7.7	8.6	7.3	5.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	9.1	2.5
Rhode Island:										
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	17.3	13.9	14.8	18.0	14.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	5.8	4.7
South Carolina:										
Charleston	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.2
Greenville-Spartanburg	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.3	.6	.9	1.9	1.8
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.8
Knoxville	2.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.8	.9	2.3	2.2	1.5
Memphis	3.6	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
Nashville-Davidson	4.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3
Texas:										
Austin	.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.1
Corpus Christi	1.0	.9	1.0	.8	.8	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.1
Dallas	4.9	3.9	4.9	7.4	5.9	.7	.6	.8	1.3	1.0
El Paso	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
Fort Worth	3.3	2.6	3.8	5.6	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.4
Houston	4.0	4.2	5.7	5.6	3.6	.5	.5	.8	.8	.5
San Antonio	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.2	.8	.7	.8	1.4	1.4
Utah:										
Salt Lake City-Ogden	6.0	8.2	8.4	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.2	2.5
Virginia:										
Newport News-Hampton	.8	.7	.6	.9	1.2	.9	.9	.9	1.5	2.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	.7	.9	1.3	1.2
Richmond	1.1	.5	.9	1.1	.6	.6	.3	.5	.7	.4
Roanoke	.5	.3	.4	.6	.4	.7	.4	.6	1.0	.6
Washington:										
Seattle	25.8	24.2	28.2	40.7	37.3	5.1	4.9	6.1	9.1	8.4
Spokane	5.1	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.0	5.6	4.6	5.4	6.5	6.0
Tacoma	9.1	8.5	6.6	7.2	6.5	8.1	7.8	7.1	8.7	8.4
West Virginia:										
Charleston	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4
Huntington-Ashland	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.2	3.4	3.2	4.6	4.8	3.7
Wheeling	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	4.8	2.7	3.7	3.4	2.9
Wisconsin:										
Kenosha	.9	.7	1.0	1.2	.8	2.3	1.9	3.2	4.2	2.7
Madison	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.4
Milwaukee	8.9	7.4	11.0	13.2	10.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.2
Racine	1.0	.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.7	3.1	4.3	3.3

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[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data for 1960–62 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report;* data for 1963–69 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

[2] Not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E-1. Total Population, 1950 to 1970, and Revised Projections by Selected Fertility Assumptions and Age, 1980 and 1990[1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Age	Actual			Projected		Number change				Percent change			
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
	Series E—Intermediate-low fertility projections[2]												
Total	152,271	180,684	204,879	224,132	246,639	28,413	24,195	19,253	22,507	18.7	13.4	9.4	10.0
Under 16 years	43,131	58,868	61,894	56,795	63,560	15,737	3,026	−5,099	6,765	36.5	5.1	−8.2	11.9
Under 5 years	16,410	20,364	17,167	18,566	20,531	3,954	−3,197	1,399	1,965	24.1	−15.7	8.1	10.6
5 to 15 years	26,721	38,504	44,727	38,229	43,029	11,783	6,223	−6,498	4,800	44.1	16.2	−14.5	12.6
16 years and over	109,141	121,814	142,982	167,339	183,080	12,673	21,168	24,357	15,741	11.6	17.4	17.0	9.4
16 to 19 years	8,542	10,698	15,262	16,396	13,822	2,156	4,564	1,134	−2,574	25.2	42.7	7.4	−15.7
20 to 24 years	11,680	11,116	17,192	21,067	17,823	−564	6,076	3,875	−3,244	−4.8	54.7	22.5	−15.4
25 to 34 years	24,036	22,911	25,257	36,962	41,791	−1,125	2,346	11,705	4,829	−4.7	10.2	46.3	13.1
35 to 44 years	21,637	24,223	23,156	25,370	36,902	2,586	−1,067	2,214	11,532	12.0	−4.4	9.6	45.5
45 to 54 years	17,453	20,581	23,287	22,406	24,617	3,128	2,706	−881	2,211	17.9	13.1	−3.8	9.9
55 to 64 years	13,396	15,627	18,651	21,083	20,357	2,231	3,024	2,432	−726	16.7	19.4	13.0	−3.4
65 years and over	12,397	16,658	20,177	24,051	27,768	4,261	3,519	3,874	3,717	34.4	21.1	19.2	15.5
	Series C—High fertility projections[2]												
Total	....	....	204,879	230,955	266,238	....	....	26,076	35,283	....	....	12.7	15.3
Under 5 years	....	....	17,167	23,449	27,149	....	....	6,282	3,700	....	....	36.6	15.8
5 to 15 years	....	....	44,727	40,167	54,848	....	....	−4,560	14,681	....	....	−10.2	36.5
16 years and over	....	....	142,982	167,339	184,241	....	....	24,357	16,902	....	....	17.0	10.1
	Series D—Intermediate-high fertility projections[2]												
Total	....	....	204,879	228,676	258,692	....	....	23,797	30,016	....	....	11.6	13.1
Under 5 years	....	....	17,167	21,716	24,368	....	....	4,549	2,652	....	....	26.5	12.2
5 to 15 years	....	....	44,727	39,623	50,400	....	....	−5,104	10,777	....	....	−11.4	27.2
16 years and over	....	....	142,982	167,335	183,925	....	....	24,353	16,590	....	....	17.0	9.9
	Series F—Low fertility projections[2]												
Total	....	....	204,879	221,848	239,084	....	....	16,969	17,236	....	....	8.3	7.8
Under 5 years	....	....	17,167	16,824	17,752	....	....	−343	928	....	....	−2.0	5.5
5 to 15 years	....	....	44,727	37,685	38,568	....	....	−7,042	883	....	....	−15.7	2.3
16 years and over	....	....	142,982	167,339	182,764	....	....	24,357	15,425	....	....	17.0	9.2

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[1] Data relate to July 1 and include the Armed Forces abroad, Alaska, and Hawaii.

[2] Series E fertility projections assume 2.1 children per woman during lifetime for women beginning their childbearing after July 1, 1971; Series C, 2.8; Series D, 2.5; Series F, 1.8. For further details, see Source, No. 493. Series E was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the basis for its latest labor force projections (published in BLS Special Labor Force Report No. 156).

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1950 data, No. 311; for 1960, No. 314; for 1970, No. 490; and for 1980 and 1990, No. 493.

Table E–2. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent of population in labor force)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990
Both Sexes															
16 years and over	121,817	142,366	167,330	175,722	183,079	72,104	85,903	101,809	107,716	112,576	59.2	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.5
Male															
16 years and over	59,420	68,641	80,261	84,285	87,911	48,933	54,343	62,590	66,017	68,907	82.4	79.2	78.0	78.3	78.4
16 to 19 years	5,398	7,649	8,339	7,141	7,045	3,162	4,395	4,668	3,962	3,901	58.6	57.5	56.0	55.5	55.4
20 to 24 years	5,553	8,668	10,666	10.305	9,021	4,939	7,378	8,852	8,496	7,404	88.9	85.1	83.0	82.4	82.1
25 to 34 years	11,347	12,601	18,521	20,540	21,040	10,940	11,974	17,523	19,400	19,853	96.4	95.0	94.6	94.4	94.4
35 to 44 years	11,878	11,303	12,468	15,409	18,378	11,454	10,818	11,851	14,617	17,398	96.4	95.7	95.1	94.9	94.7
45 to 54 years	10,148	11,283	10,781	10,630	11,922	9,568	10,487	9,908	9,744	10,909	94.3	92.9	91.9	91.7	91.5
55 to 64 years	7,564	8,742	9,776	9,874	9,424	6,445	7,127	7,730	7,716	7,307	85.2	81.5	79.1	78.1	77.5
55 to 59 years	4,144	4,794	5,263	5,129	4,787	3,727	4,221	4,558	4,421	4,112	89.9	88.0	86.6	86.2	85.9
60 to 64 years	3,420	3,948	4,513	4,745	4,637	2,718	2,906	3,172	3,295	3,195	79.5	73.6	70.3	69.4	68.9
65 years and over	7,530	8,305	9,710	10,386	11,081	2,425	2,164	2,058	2,082	2,135	32.2	25.8	21.2	20.0	19.3
65 to 69 years	2,941	3,130	3,633	3,852	4,065	1,348	1,278	1,289	1,322	1,365	45.8	40.7	35.5	34.3	33.6
70 years and over	4,590	5,256	6,077	6,534	7,016	1,077	886	769	760	770	23.5	16.9	12.7	11.6	11.0
Female															
16 years and over	62,307	73,725	87,078	91,437	95,168	23,171	31,560	39,219	41,699	43,669	37.1	42.8	45.0	45.6	45.9
16 to 19 years	5,275	7,432	8,057	6,910	6,777	2,061	3,250	3,669	3,208	3,186	39.1	43.7	45.5	46.4	47.0
20 to 24 years	5,547	8,508	10,401	10,049	8,801	2,558	4,893	6,592	6,523	5,826	46.1	57.5	63.4	64.9	66.2
25 to 34 years	11,605	12,743	18,442	20,301	20,750	4,159	5,704	9,256	10,339	10,678	35.8	44.8	50.2	50.9	51.5
35 to 44 years	12,348	11,741	12,903	15,741	18,524	5,325	5,971	6,869	8,560	10,219	43.1	50.9	53.2	54.4	55.2
45 to 54 years	10,438	12,106	11,625	11,407	12,695	5,150	6,533	6,537	6,542	7,364	49.3	54.0	56.2	57.4	58.0
55 to 64 years	8,070	9,763	11,307	11,492	10,934	2,964	4,153	5,057	5,213	5,003	36.7	42.5	44.7	45.4	45.8
55 to 59 years	4,321	5,257	5,966	5,804	5,396	1,803	2,547	3,055	3,033	2,853	41.7	48.4	51.2	52.3	52.9
60 to 64 years	3,749	4,506	5,341	5,688	5,538	1,161	1,606	2,002	2,180	2,150	31.0	35.6	37.5	38.3	38.8
65 years and over	9,115	11,433	14,343	15,537	16,687	954	1,056	1,239	1,319	1,391	10.5	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.3
65 to 69 years	3,347	3,780	4,595	4,912	5,267	579	644	758	814	864	17.0	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4
70 years and over	5,768	7,653	9,748	10,595	11,420	375	412	461	505	527	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6

Source: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, estimates from the Current Population Survey; for 1980 to 1990, No. 493, Series E. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 156.

Table E–3. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Actual		Projected		Number change			Percent change		
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
Both Sexes										
16 years and over	72,104	85,903	101,809	112,576	13,799	15,906	10,767	19.1	18.5	10.6
16 to 24 years	12,720	19,915	23,781	20,319	7,195	3,866	−3,462	56.6	19.4	−14.6
25 to 44 years	31,878	34,466	45,499	58,148	2,588	11,033	12,649	8.1	32.0	27.8
25 to 34 years	15,099	17,678	26,779	30,531	2,579	9,101	3,752	17.1	51.5	14.0
35 to 44 years	16,779	16,788	18,720	27,617	9	1,932	8,897	.1	11.5	47.5
45 years and over	27,506	31,521	32,529	34,109	4,015	1,008	1,580	14.6	3.2	4.9
45 to 64 years	24,127	28,301	29,232	30,583	4,174	931	1,351	17.3	3.3	4.6
65 years and over	3,379	3,220	3,297	3,526	−159	77	229	−4.7	2.4	6.9
Male										
16 years and over	48,933	54,343	62,590	68,907	5,410	8,247	6,317	11.1	15.2	10.1
16 to 24 years	8,101	11,773	13,520	11,305	3,672	1,747	−2,215	45.3	14.8	−16.4
25 to 44 years	22,394	22,792	29,374	37,251	398	6,582	7,877	1.8	28.9	26.8
25 to 34 years	10,940	11,974	17,523	19,853	1,034	5,549	2,330	9.5	46.3	13.3
35 to 44 years	11,454	10,818	11,851	17,398	−636	1,033	5,547	−5.6	9.5	46.8
45 years and over	18,438	19,778	19,696	20,351	1,340	−82	655	7.3	−.4	3.3
45 to 64 years	16,013	17,614	17,638	18,216	1,601	24	578	10.0	.1	3.3
65 years and over	2,425	2,164	2,058	2,135	−261	−106	77	−10.8	−4.9	3.7
Female										
16 years and over	23,171	31,560	39,219	43,669	8,389	7,659	4,450	36.2	24.3	11.3
16 to 24 years	4,619	8,143	10,261	9,014	3,524	2,118	−1,247	76.3	26.0	−12.2
25 to 44 years	9,484	11,675	16,125	20,897	2,191	4,450	4,772	23.1	38.1	29.6
25 to 34 years	4,159	5,704	9,256	10,678	1,545	3,552	1,422	37.1	62.3	15.4
35 to 44 years	5,325	5,971	6,869	10,219	646	898	3,350	12.1	15.0	48.8
45 years and over	9,068	11,742	12,833	13,758	2,674	1,091	925	29.5	9.3	7.2
45 to 64 years	8,114	10,686	11,594	12,367	2,572	908	773	31.7	8.5	6.7
65 years and over	954	1,056	1,239	1,391	102	183	152	10.7	17.3	12.3

Source. See source, table E-2.

Table E–4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
TOTAL															
16 years and over	121, 817	142, 366	154, 318	166, 554	176, 282	72, 104	85, 903	92, 792	100, 727	107, 156	59. 2	60. 3	60. 1	60. 5	60. 8
WHITE															
Both sexes															
16 years and over	109, 279	126, 781	136, 915	146, 919	154, 651	64, 210	76, 376	82, 101	88, 634	93, 738	58. 8	60. 2	60. 0	60. 3	60. 6
Male															
16 years and over	53, 408	61, 271	66, 167	70, 997	74, 729	44, 119	48, 835	52, 518	56, 374	59, 616	82. 6	79. 7	79. 4	79. 4	79. 8
16 to 19 years	4, 763	6, 614	7, 245	7, 300	6, 520	2, 801	3, 901	4, 166	4, 193	3, 722	58. 8	59. 0	57. 5	57. 4	57. 1
20 to 24 years	4, 905	7, 593	8, 434	9, 117	9, 040	4, 370	6, 493	7, 058	7, 599	7, 497	89. 1	85. 5	83. 7	83. 3	82. 9
25 to 34 years	10, 092	11, 145	13, 867	16, 209	17, 674	9, 777	10, 671	13, 387	15, 646	17, 062	96. 9	95. 7	96. 5	96. 5	96. 5
35 to 44 years	10, 675	10, 085	9, 865	11, 179	13, 828	10, 346	9, 722	9, 528	10, 791	13, 343	96. 9	96. 4	96. 6	96. 5	96. 5
45 to 54 years	9, 166	10, 193	10, 221	9, 624	9, 437	8, 690	9, 553	9, 648	9, 078	8, 897	94. 8	93. 7	94. 4	94. 3	94. 3
55 to 64 years	6, 874	7, 952	8, 432	8, 855	8, 904	5, 892	6, 518	6, 858	7, 152	7, 129	85. 7	82. 0	81. 3	80. 8	80. 1
65 years and over	6, 933	7, 688	8, 100	8, 713	9, 324	2, 243	1, 977	1, 873	1, 915	1, 966	32. 4	25. 7	23. 1	22. 0	21. 1
Female															
16 years and over	55, 871	65, 510	70, 748	75, 922	79, 923	20, 091	27, 541	29, 583	32, 260	34, 122	36. 0	42. 0	41. 8	42. 5	42. 7
16 to 19 years	4, 630	6, 392	7, 003	7, 001	6, 244	1, 853	2, 897	2, 928	2, 935	2, 585	40. 0	45. 3	41. 8	41. 9	41. 4
20 to 24 years	4, 842	7, 408	8, 231	8, 897	8, 758	2, 215	4, 263	4, 659	5, 110	5, 040	45. 7	57. 5	56. 6	57. 4	57. 5
25 to 34 years	10, 172	11, 152	13, 749	16, 005	17, 436	3, 451	4, 796	5, 973	7, 204	8, 025	33. 9	43. 0	43. 4	45. 0	46. 0
35 to 44 years	11, 017	10, 300	9, 970	11, 252	13, 830	4, 537	5, 115	5, 017	5, 846	7, 330	41. 2	49. 7	50. 3	52. 0	53. 0
45 to 54 years	9, 404	10, 846	10, 847	10, 087	9, 820	4, 532	5, 783	5, 800	5, 496	5, 400	48. 2	53. 3	53. 5	54. 5	55. 0
55 to 64 years	7, 357	8, 860	9, 579	10, 201	10, 236	2, 633	3, 735	4, 216	4, 595	4, 596	35. 8	42. 2	44. 0	45. 0	44. 9
65 years and over	8, 449	10, 553	11, 370	12, 482	13, 599	870	952	990	1, 074	1, 146	10. 3	9. 0	8. 7	8. 6	8. 4
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES															
Both sexes															
16 years and over	12, 538	15, 585	17, 403	19, 635	21, 631	7, 894	9, 526	10, 691	12, 093	13, 418	63. 0	61. 1	61. 4	61. 6	62. 0
Male															
16 years and over	6, 011	7, 370	8, 262	9, 336	10, 299	4, 814	5, 507	6, 358	7, 238	8, 102	80. 1	74. 7	77. 0	77. 5	78. 7
16 to 19 years	635	1, 035	1, 180	1, 325	1, 229	361	493	616	702	651	56. 8	47. 6	52. 2	53. 0	53. 0
20 to 24 years	648	1, 076	1, 307	1, 479	1, 634	569	885	1, 066	1, 196	1, 309	87. 8	82. 2	81. 6	80. 9	80. 1
25 to 34 years	1, 255	1, 456	1, 862	2, 348	2, 744	1, 163	1, 303	1, 713	2, 169	2, 539	92. 7	89. 5	92. 0	92. 4	92. 5
35 to 44 years	1, 203	1, 217	1, 217	1, 397	1, 802	1, 108	1, 095	1, 122	1, 295	1, 677	92. 1	90. 0	92. 2	92. 7	93. 1
45 to 54 years	982	1, 090	1, 126	1, 102	1, 117	878	934	1, 018	1, 004	1, 024	89. 4	85. 7	90. 4	91. 1	91. 7
55 to 64 years	690	790	835	890	924	553	609	654	697	723	80. 1	77. 1	78. 3	78. 3	78. 2
65 years and over	598	706	735	794	850	182	188	169	175	179	30. 4	26. 6	23. 0	22. 0	21. 1
Female															
16 years and over	6, 527	8, 215	9, 141	10, 299	11, 332	3, 080	4, 019	4, 333	4, 855	5, 316	47. 2	48. 9	47. 4	47. 1	46. 9
16 to 19 years	645	1, 041	1, 185	1, 313	1, 218	208	353	447	514	481	32. 2	33. 9	37. 7	39. 1	39. 5
20 to 24 years	705	1, 100	1, 327	1, 504	1, 636	343	630	779	881	957	48. 7	57. 3	58. 7	58. 6	58. 5
25 to 34 years	1, 433	1, 591	1, 946	2, 435	2, 846	708	908	996	1, 223	1, 406	49. 4	57. 1	51. 2	50. 2	49. 4
35 to 44 years	1, 331	1, 440	1, 406	1, 549	1, 924	788	855	785	862	1, 067	59. 2	59. 4	55. 8	55. 6	55. 5
45 to 54 years	1, 034	1, 260	1, 338	1, 335	1, 331	618	750	768	763	755	59. 8	59. 5	57. 4	57. 2	56. 7
55 to 64 years	713	902	985	1, 086	1, 172	331	419	461	506	538	46. 4	46. 5	46. 8	46. 8	45. 9
65 years and over	666	880	953	1, 075	1, 204	84	104	97	104	112	12. 6	11. 8	10. 2	9. 7	9. 3

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, estimates from the Current Population Survey; for 1975–85, No. 381, Series C.

All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E–1 through E–3 and E–7 because revised projections of population and labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E-5. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Actual		Projected 1980	Number change		Percent change	
	1960	1970		1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
TOTAL							
16 years and over	72,104	85,903	100,727	13,799	14,824	19.1	17.3
WHITE							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	64,210	76,376	88,634	12,166	12,258	18.9	16.0
16 to 24 years	11,239	17,554	19,837	6,315	2,283	56.2	13.0
25 to 44 years	28,111	30,304	39,487	2,193	9,183	7.8	30.3
45 years and over	24,860	28,518	29,310	3,658	792	14.7	2.8
45 to 64 years	21,747	25,589	26,321	3,842	732	17.7	2.9
65 years and over	3,113	2,929	2,989	−184	60	−5.9	2.0
Male							
16 years and over	44,119	48,835	56,374	4,716	7,539	10.7	15.4
16 to 24 years	7,171	10,394	11,792	3,223	1,398	44.9	13.4
25 to 44 years	20,123	20,393	26,437	270	6,044	1.3	29.6
45 years and over	16,825	18,048	18,145	1,223	97	7.3	.5
45 to 64 years	14,582	16,071	16,230	1,489	159	10.2	1.0
65 years and over	2,243	1,977	1,915	−266	−62	−11.9	−3.1
Female							
16 years and over	20,091	27,541	32,260	7,450	4,719	37.1	17.1
16 to 24 years	4,068	7,160	8,045	3,092	885	76.0	12.4
25 to 44 years	7,988	9,911	13,050	1,923	3,139	24.1	31.7
45 years and over	8,035	10,470	11,165	2,435	695	30.3	6.6
45 to 64 years	7,165	9,518	10,091	2,353	573	32.8	6.0
65 years and over	870	953	1,074	82	122	9.4	12.8
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	7,894	9,526	12,093	1,632	2,567	20.7	26.9
16 to 24 years	1,481	2,361	3,293	880	932	59.4	39.5
25 to 44 years	3,767	4,161	5,549	394	1,388	10.5	33.4
45 years and over	2,646	3,004	3,251	358	247	13.5	8.2
45 to 64 years	2,380	2,712	2,972	332	260	13.9	9.6
65 years and over	266	292	279	26	−13	9.8	−4.5
Male							
16 years and over	4,814	5,507	7,238	693	1,731	14.4	31.4
16 to 24 years	930	1,378	1,898	448	520	48.2	37.7
25 to 44 years	2,271	2,398	3,464	127	1,066	5.6	44.5
45 years and over	1,613	1,731	1,876	118	145	7.3	8.4
45 to 64 years	1,431	1,543	1,701	112	158	7.8	10.2
65 years and over	182	188	175	6	−13	3.3	−6.9
Female							
16 years and over	3,080	4,019	4,855	939	836	30.5	20.9
16 to 24 years	551	983	1,395	432	412	78.4	41.3
25 to 44 years	1,496	1,763	2,085	267	322	17.8	18.0
45 years and over	1,033	1,273	1,375	240	102	23.2	8.8
45 to 64 years	949	1,169	1,271	220	102	23.2	8.7
65 years and over	84	104	104	20	....	23.8	....

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of population and labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E–6. Percent Distribution of the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	1960			1970			1975			1980			1985		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over:															
Number	72,104	64,210	7,894	85,903	76,376	9,526	92,792	82,101	10,691	100,727	88,634	12,093	107,156	93,738	13,418
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	17.6	17.5	18.8	23.2	23.0	24.8	23.4	22.9	27.2	23.0	22.4	27.2	20.8	20.1	25.3
25 to 44 years	44.2	43.8	47.7	40.1	39.7	43.7	41.5	41.3	43.2	44.7	44.6	45.9	48.9	48.8	49.8
45 to 64 years	33.5	33.9	30.1	32.9	33.5	28.5	31.7	32.3	27.1	29.1	29.7	24.6	27.1	27.8	22.7
65 years and over	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.2
MALE															
16 years and over:															
Number	48,933	44,119	4,814	54,343	48,835	5,507	58,876	52,518	6,358	63,612	56,374	7,238	67,718	59,616	8,102
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	16.6	16.3	19.3	21.7	21.3	25.0	21.9	21.4	26.5	21.5	20.9	26.2	19.5	18.8	24.2
25 to 44 years	45.8	45.6	47.2	41.9	41.8	43.5	43.7	43.6	44.6	47.0	46.9	47.9	51.1	51.0	52.0
45 to 64 years	32.7	33.1	29.7	32.4	32.9	28.0	30.9	31.4	26.3	28.2	28.8	23.5	26.2	26.9	21.6
65 years and over	5.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
FEMALE															
16 years and over:															
Number	23,171	20,091	3,080	31,560	27,541	4,019	33,916	29,583	4,333	37,115	32,260	4,855	39,438	34,122	5,316
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	19.9	20.2	17.9	25.8	26.0	24.5	26.0	25.6	28.3	25.4	24.9	28.7	23.0	22.3	27.0
25 to 44 years	40.9	39.8	48.6	37.0	36.0	43.9	37.7	37.1	41.1	40.8	40.5	42.9	45.2	45.0	46.5
45 to 64 years	35.0	35.7	30.8	33.9	34.6	29.1	33.2	33.9	28.4	30.6	31.3	26.2	28.6	29.3	24.3
65 years and over	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.1

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E–1 through E–3 and E–7 because revised projections of population and labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E–7. Total and Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates Based on Noninstitutional Population,[1] by Sex and Age, Projected 1980 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total labor force, annual averages						Civilian labor force, annual averages					
	Number			Rate (percent)[1]			Number			Rate (percent)[1]		
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES												
16 years and over	101,809	107,716	112,576	61.7	62.2	62.4	99,809	105,716	110,576	61.2	61.7	62.0
MALE												
16 years and over	62,590	66,017	68,907	79.2	79.5	79.8	60,630	64,057	66,947	78.7	79.1	79.1
16 to 19 years	4,668	3,962	3,901	56.6	56.1	56.0	4,437	3,731	3,670	55.4	54.6	54.5
20 to 24 years	8,852	8,496	7,404	84.0	83.5	83.1	7,910	7,554	6,462	82.5	81.8	81.1
25 to 34 years	17,523	19,400	19,853	95.7	95.6	95.5	17,052	18,929	19,382	95.6	95.5	95.4
35 to 44 years	11,851	14,617	17,398	96.0	95.9	95.7	11,584	14,350	17,131	96.0	95.8	95.6
45 to 54 years	9,908	9,744	10,909	92.9	92.6	92.5	9,862	9,608	10,863	92.9	92.6	92.5
55 to 64 years	7,730	7,716	7,307	80.1	79.2	78.6	7,727	7,713	7,304	80.1	79.2	78.6
55 to 59 years	4,558	4,421	4,112	87.6	87.2	86.9	4,555	4,418	4,109	87.7	87.2	86.9
60 to 64 years	3,172	3,295	3,195	71.3	70.4	69.9	3,172	3,295	3,195	71.3	70.4	69.9
65 years and over	2,058	2,082	2,135	22.1	20.9	20.[illegible]	2,058	2,082	2,135	22.1	20.9	20.1
65 to 69 years	1,289	1,322	1,365	36.4	35.2	34.4	1,289	1,322	1,365	36.4	35.2	34.4
70 years and over	769	760	770	13.4	12.3	11.6	769	760	770	13.4	12.3	11.6
FEMALE												
16 years and over	39,219	41,699	43,669	45.6	46.2	46.5	39,17[illegible]	41,659	43,629	45.6	46.2	46.5
16 to 19 years	3,669	3,203	3,188	45.7	46.6	47.2	3,661	3,195	3,180	45.7	46.5	47.2
20 to 24 years	6,592	6,523	5,828	63.6	65.1	66.4	6,574	6,506	5,808	63.5	65.0	66.3
25 to 34 years	9,256	10,339	10,678	50.4	51.1	51.6	9,247	10,380	10,669	50.3	51.1	51.6
35 to 44 years	6,869	8,560	10,219	53.5	54.6	55.4	6,866	[illegible]557	10,216	53.5	54.6	55.4
45 to 54 years	6,537	6,542	7,364	56.6	57.7	58.3	6,535	[illegible]40	7,362	56.6	57.7	58.3
55 to 64 years	5,057	5,213	5,003	45.1	45.7	46.1	5,057	5,213	5,003	45.1	45.7	46.1
55 to 59 years	3,055	3,033	2,853	51.6	52.7	53.3	3,055	3,033	2,853	51.6	52.7	53.3
60 to 64 years	2,002	2,180	2,150	37.8	38.7	39.2	2,002	2,180	2,150	37.8	38.7	39.2
65 years and over	1,239	1,319	1,391	9.1	9.0	8.8	1,239	1,319	1,391	9.1	9.0	8.8
65 to 69 years	758	814	864	16.8	16.8	16.7	758	814	864	16.8	16.8	16.7
70 years and over	481	505	527	5.3	5.1	5.0	481	505	527	5.3	5.1	5.0

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[1] Total labor force participation rates based on total noninstitutional population and civilian labor force participation rates based on civilian noninstitutional population to facilitate comparison with historical data shown in tables A–2 and A–3 of this publication.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 156.

Table E–8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, Projected 1975 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1			Civilian labor force, annual averages			Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)		
	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985
TOTAL									
16 years and over	149,371	161,424	170,974	90,054	97,989	104,418	60.3	60.7	61.1
WHITE									
Both Sexes									
16 years and over	132,575	142,451	150,065	79,584	86,117	91,221	60.0	60.5	60.8
Male									
16 years and over	62,695	67,461	71,133	50,029	53,885	57,127	79.8	79.9	80.3
16 to 19 years	6,699	6,754	5,983	3,704	3,731	3,260	55.3	55.2	54.5
20 to 24 years	7,460	8,135	8,059	6,185	6,726	6,624	82.9	82.7	82.2
25 to 34 years	13,023	15,340	16,789	12,696	14,955	16,371	97.5	97.5	97.5
35 to 44 years	9,379	10,679	13,299	9,151	10,414	12,966	97.6	97.5	97.5
45 to 54 years	10,017	9,428	9,243	9,567	8,997	8,816	95.5	95.4	95.4
55 to 64 years	8,289	8,705	8,752	6,853	7,147	7,124	82.7	82.1	81.4
65 years and over	7,828	8,420	9,008	1,873	1,915	1,966	23.9	22.7	21.8
Female									
16 years and over	69,880	74,990	78,922	29,555	32,232	34,094	42.3	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years	6,957	6,956	6,203	2,921	2,928	2,578	42.0	42.1	41.6
20 to 24 years	8,197	8,861	8,723	4,650	5,101	5,031	56.7	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years	13,688	15,935	17,360	5,967	7,198	8,019	43.6	45.2	46.2
35 to 44 years	9,916	11,192	13,757	5,013	5,842	7,326	50.6	52.2	53.3
45 to 54 years	10,769	10,014	9,749	5,798	5,494	5,398	53.8	54.9	55.4
55 to 64 years	9,475	10,089	10,123	4,216	4,595	4,596	44.5	45.5	45.4
65 years and over	10,878	11,943	13,007	990	1,074	1,146	9.1	9.0	8.8
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES									
Both Sexes									
16 years and over	16,796	18,973	20,919	10,470	11,872	13,197	62.3	62.6	63.1
Male									
16 years and over	7,749	8,780	9,703	6,139	7,019	7,883	79.2	79.9	81.2
16 to 19 years	1,105	1,246	1,152	577	663	612	52.2	53.2	53.1
20 to 24 years	1,175	1,340	1,488	989	1,119	1,232	84.2	83.5	82.8
25 to 34 years	1,704	2,168	2,545	1,643	2,099	2,469	96.4	96.8	97.0
35 to 44 years	1,145	1,318	1,708	1,095	1,268	1,650	95.6	96.2	96.6
45 to 54 years	1,090	1,066	1,081	1,012	998	1,018	92.8	93.6	94.2
55 to 64 years	815	869	902	654	697	723	80.2	80.2	80.2
65 years and over	715	773	827	169	175	179	23.6	22.6	21.6
Female									
16 years and over	9,047	10,193	11,216	4,331	4,853	5,314	47.9	47.6	47.4
16 to 19 years	1,176	1,302	1,208	447	514	481	38.0	39.5	39.8
20 to 24 years	1,318	1,494	1,625	778	880	956	59.0	58.9	58.8
25 to 34 years	1,929	2,415	2,822	995	1,222	1,405	51.6	50.6	49.8
35 to 44 years	1,395	1,537	1,909	785	862	1,067	56.3	56.1	55.9
45 to 54 years	1,325	1,322	1,318	768	763	755	58.0	57.7	57.3
55 to 64 years	973	1,073	1,158	461	508	538	47.4	47.3	46.5
65 years and over	931	1,050	1,176	97	104	112	10.4	9.9	9.5

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of population and labor force by color are not yet available.

Table E–9. Employment by Occupation Group, 1972 and Projected 1980 and 1985 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation group	Actual 1972		Projected				Number change		Average annual rate of change[2]	
			1980[1]		1985[1]					
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	1972-80	1980-85	1972-80	1980-85
Total employment[3]	81,703	100.0	95,800	100.0	101,500	100.0	14,097	5,700	20.0	1.2
Professional and technical workers	11,459	14.0	15,000	15.7	17,000	16.8	3,541	2,000	3.5	2.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,032	9.8	10,100	10.5	10,500	10.3	2,068	400	2.8	.8
Sales workers	5,354	6.6	6,300	6.6	6,500	6.4	946	200	2.1	.5
Clerical workers	14,247	17.4	17,900	18.7	19,700	19.4	3,653	1,800	2.9	1.9
Craft and kindred workers	10,810	13.2	12,300	12.8	13,000	12.8	1,490	700	1.6	1.2
Operatives	13,549	16.6	15,000	15.6	15,300	15.1	1,451	300	1.6	.5
Nonfarm laborers	4,217	5.2	4,500	4.7	4,500	4.4	283	0	.7	0
Service workers	10,966	13.4	12,700	13.3	13,400	13.2	1,734	700	1.9	1.0
Farmers and farm laborers	3,069	3.8	2,000	2.1	1,600	1.6	−1,069	−400	−5.4	−4.4

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[1] Among the assumptions underlying these projections is a 4-percent unemployment rate. The assumptions are described in The U.S. Economy in 1985, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 1809, 1974.

[2] Compound interest rate between terminal years.

[3] Represents total employment as covered by the Current Population Survey.

Table E–10. Total Employment[1] by Major Industry Sector, 1960, 1972, and Projected 1980 and 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry sector	Actual		Projected[2]		Percent distribution				Number change			Average annual rate of change[3]		
	1960	1972	1980	1985	1960	1972	1980	1985	1960-72	1972-80	1980-85	1960-72	1972-80	1980-85
Total	68,869	85,597	101,576	107,609	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16,728	15,979	6,033	1.8	2.2	1.2
Government[4]	8,353	13,290	16,610	18,800	12.1	15.5	16.4	17.5	4,937	3,320	2,190	3.9	2.8	2.5
Total private	60,516	72,307	84,966	88,809	87.9	84.5	83.6	82.5	11,791	12,659	3,843	1.5	2.0	.9
Agriculture	5,389	3,450	2,300	1,900	7.8	4.0	2.3	1.8	−1,939	−1,150	−400	−3.7	−4.9	−3.7
Nonagriculture	55,124	68,857	82,666	86,909	80.0	80.4	81.4	80.8	13,733	13,809	4,243	1.8	2.3	1.0
Mining	748	645	655	632	1.1	.8	.6	.6	−103	10	−23	−1.2	1.2	−.7
Contract construction	3,654	4,352	4,908	5,184	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	698	556	276	1.4	1.5	1.1
Manufacturing	17,197	19,281	22,923	23,499	25.0	22.5	22.6	21.8	2,084	3,642	576	1.0	2.2	.5
Durable goods	9,681	11,091	13,629	14,154	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.2	1,410	2,538	525	1.1	2.6	.8
Nondurable goods	7,516	8,190	9,294	9,345	10.9	9.6	9.2	8.7	674	1,104	51	.7	1.6	.1
Transportation and public utilities	4,214	4,726	5,321	5,368	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.0	512	595	47	1.1	1.5	.2
Transportation	2,743	2,842	3,250	3,266	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	99	408	16	.3	1.7	.1
Communication	844	1,150	1,300	1,312	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	306	150	12	2.6	1.5	.2
Public utilities	624	734	771	790	.8	.9	.8	.7	110	47	19	1.4	.8	.5
Wholesale and retail trade	14,177	18,432	21,695	22,381	20.6	21.5	21.4	20.8	4,255	3,263	686	2.2	2.1	.6
Wholesale	3,295	4,235	4,946	5,123	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	940	711	177	2.1	2.0	.7
Retail	10,882	14,197	16,749	17,258	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.0	3,315	2,552	509	2.2	2.1	.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,985	4,303	5,349	5,932	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	1,318	1,046	583	3.0	2.8	2.1
Other services[5]	12,152	17,118	21,815	23,913	17.6	20.0	21.5	22.2	4,966	4,697	2,098	2.8	3.1	1.9

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[1] Employment in this table is on a "jobs" rather than a "persons" concept and includes, in addition to wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers. Employment on a job concept differs from employment on a person concept by separately counting each job held by a multiple job holder.

[2] See footnote 1, table E–9.

[3] Compound interest rate between terminal years.

[4] Includes domestic wage and salary workers and government enterprise employees; does not include employees paid from nonappropriated funds.

[5] Includes paid household employment.

Table E-11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Years of school completed, sex, and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1980									
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number	99,809	8,098	14,484	77,227	26,299	19,450	16,397	12,784	3,297
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	27.3	58.3	12.6	26.9	16.0	24.4	33.4	37.4	51.9
4 years of high school or more	72.7	41.8	87.4	73.2	83.9	75.6	66.5	62.6	48.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.3	.7	.6	1.5	.3	.9	2.4	2.5	5.4
5 to 7 years	3.3	1.4	1.5	3.9	1.2	3.0	5.3	6.4	12.8
8 years	5.4	2.6	1.9	6.4	2.6	4.5	8.2	11.1	19.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.3	53.6	8.6	15.1	11.9	16.0	17.5	17.4	14.5
4 years	40.4	33.7	42.3	40.7	42.2	42.9	40.1	39.4	25.6
College: 1 to 3 years	15.9	8.0	30.5	14.0	17.6	13.9	11.3	11.1	9.0
4 years	9.7	.1	11.5	10.4	13.4	10.7	8.5	7.0	6.7
5 years or more	6.7	----------	3.1	8.1	10.7	8.1	6.6	5.1	6.8
Median years of school completed	12.6	11.5	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.6
MALE									
Total: Number	60,630	4,437	7,910	48,283	17,052	11,584	9,862	7,727	2,058
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	28.5	63.2	15.3	27.4	15.9	24.4	35.5	39.9	54.9
4 years of high school or more	71.6	36.9	84.7	72.6	84.2	75.7	64.6	60.2	45.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.6	.7	.7	1.8	.4	1.1	3.2	3.0	5.8
5 to 7 years	3.8	1.7	1.9	4.3	1.4	3.5	6.2	7.1	14.1
8 years	6.1	3.3	2.3	6.9	3.1	4.8	9.3	12.1	20.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.0	57.5	10.4	14.4	11.0	15.0	16.8	17.7	14.6
4 years	37.2	29.1	40.2	37.5	40.7	39.3	34.9	34.8	23.3
College: 1 to 3 years	16.3	7.7	31.0	14.7	18.5	14.8	11.8	11.7	8.0
4 years	9.8	.1	10.0	10.6	12.5	11.4	9.7	7.5	6.5
5 years or more	8.3	----------	3.5	9.8	12.5	10.2	8.2	6.2	7.3
Median years of school completed	12.6	11.3	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.0
FEMALE									
Total: Number	39,179	3,661	6,574	28,944	9,247	6,866	6,535	5,057	1,239
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	25.7	52.2	9.4	26.1	16.7	24.5	30.4	33.8	47.0
4 years of high school or more	74.5	47.9	90.6	74.1	83.4	75.5	69.6	66.2	53.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.9	.6	.6	1.0	.2	.5	1.1	1.8	4.8
5 to 7 years	2.6	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.3	4.0	5.5	10.6
8 years	4.4	1.7	1.3	5.5	1.8	3.9	6.6	9.6	17.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.8	48.9	6.5	16.4	13.7	17.8	18.7	16.9	14.4
4 years	45.3	39.4	44.7	46.1	44.9	48.9	48.1	46.3	29.4
College: 1 to 3 years	15.2	8.4	30.0	12.7	15.9	12.4	10.6	10.3	10.7
4 years	9.6	.1	13.3	10.0	15.1	9.6	6.8	6.0	7.0
5 years or more	4.4	----------	2.6	5.3	7.5	4.6	4.1	3.6	5.9
Median years of school completed	12.5	11.9	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1

Footnote at end of table.

Table E–11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990—Continued

Years of school completed, sex, and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1990									
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number	110,576	6,850	12,270	91,456	30,051	27,347	18,225	12,307	3,526
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.8	55.7	8.0	18.6	10.8	16.1	23.3	30.5	38.3
4 years of high school or more	80.2	44.3	92.0	81.4	89.2	83.7	76.7	69.6	61.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.6	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	.9	1.6	3.0
5 to 7 years	1.8	.8	1.0	1.9	.4	1.0	2.6	4.7	7.9
8 years	3.2	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.4	2.5	4.2	7.7	12.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	14.2	52.6	5.3	12.5	8.8	12.4	15.6	16.5	15.0
4 years	40.5	35.7	38.0	41.2	39.8	41.8	43.5	41.6	34.8
College: 1 to 3 years	18.0	8.5	35.7	16.4	19.7	17.0	14.2	11.9	10.6
4 years	12.0	.1	14.1	12.7	15.3	13.2	10.8	9.1	8.0
5 years or more	9.7	....	4.2	11.1	14.4	11.7	8.2	7.0	8.4
Median years of school completed	12.7	11.7	13.3	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.3
MALE									
Total: Number	66,947	3,670	6,462	56,815	19,382	17,131	10,863	7,304	2,135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.8	60.5	10.1	18.4	10.1	15.1	23.9	32.5	40.1
4 years of high school or more	80.1	39.4	89.8	81.7	89.9	84.9	76.0	67.5	59.9
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.7	.4	.5	.8	.2	.2	1.3	2.0	3.1
5 to 7 years	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	.5	1.2	3.1	5.4	8.5
8 years	3.7	2.5	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.9	4.6	8.9	13.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	13.4	56.5	6.6	11.4	7.6	10.8	14.9	16.2	15.3
4 years	38.0	31.1	36.6	38.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	36.4	31.8
College: 1 to 3 years	18.8	8.2	36.2	17.6	21.2	18.3	14.9	12.4	10.1
4 years	11.6	.1	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.0	8.4
5 years or more	11.7	....	4.6	13.3	16.2	14.2	10.3	8.7	9.6
Median years of school completed	12.8	11.4	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3
FEMALE									
Total: Number	43,629	3,180	5,808	34,641	10,669	10,216	7,362	5,003	1,391
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.6	50.1	5.6	19.2	12.1	18.0	22.2	27.7	35.2
4 years of high school or more	80.3	49.9	94.5	80.9	87.9	82.0	77.8	72.3	64.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.4	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.0	2.7
5 to 7 years	1.3	.6	.6	1.5	.3	.7	1.7	3.8	6.8
8 years	2.5	1.1	.9	2.9	.8	2.0	3.5	6.0	11.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	15.4	48.1	3.8	14.4	10.9	15.2	16.6	16.9	14.4
4 years	44.2	41.0	39.5	45.3	40.8	45.9	49.6	49.2	39.4
College: 1 to 3 years	16.8	8.8	35.1	14.5	17.0	14.9	13.2	11.1	11.4
4 years	12.7	.1	16.0	13.4	18.8	13.6	10.0	7.6	7.5
5 years or more	6.6	....	3.8	7.7	11.3	7.6	5.0	4.4	6.5
Median years of school completed	12.7	12.0	13.4	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4

[1] Includes persons with no formal education.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 100.

Table F–1. Enrollment Opportunities, First-Time Enrollments, and Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Program, Fiscal Years 1963–74

[Thousands]

Program	Total	FY 1974	FY 1973	FY 1972	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1969	FY 1968	FY 1967	FY 1963–66
ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES										
Total	9,140.8	439.3	927.4	1,562.3	1,149.6	1,011.5	910.7	823.8	806.5	1,504.0
Manpower Development and Training Act	2,413.2	178.9	183.0	229.2	213.7	211.2	198.5	229.9	270.9	697.9
Institutional training [1]	1,532.8	108.4	116.3	138.7	144.5	147.2	120.7	131.1	126.4	499.5
JOP-OJT [2]	880.4	70.5	66.7	90.5	69.2	64.0	77.8	98.8	144.5	198.4
Neighborhood Youth Corps	5,396.8	177.3	661.3	863.0	698.9	600.0	539.7	537.7	512.8	806.1
In school	1,190.5	136.1	111.3	101.6	78.8	97.1	100.6	135.0	139.0	291.0
Out of school	562.3	41.2	38.7	41.6	40.1	45.4	51.9	63.6	79.5	260.3
Summer	3,644.0	(3)	511.3	[4] 719.8	[4] 580.0	[4] 457.5	[4] 387.2	[4] 339.1	294.3	254.8
Operation Mainstream	163.9	35.8	32.3	22.3	23.3	17.8	13.5	10.9	8.0	....
Public Service Careers	111.2	(3)	(3)	21.0	42.4	34.8	5.9	2.7	4.4	....
Special Impact [5]	6.5	....	....	....	....	....	1.3	1.2	4.0	....
Concentrated Employment Program [6]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
JOBS (federally financed)	361.1	26.4	33.1	60.6	88.2	60.1	52.8	31.5	8.4	....
Work Incentive Program	384.8	(3)	(3)	149.5	60.7	65.7	90.0	9.9	....	....
Job Corps	110.6	20.9	17.7	24.0	22.4	21.7	....	....	....	....
Public Employment Program	192.7	(3)	(3)	192.7	....	....	....	....	....	....
FIRST-TIME ENROLLMENTS [7]										
Total	11,572.3	1,917.7	1,537.7	1,973.0	1,412.5	1,051.4	1,000.7	780.8	833.3	1,065.2
Manpower Development and Training Act	2,519.1	244.2	267.1	301.6	254.8	221.0	220.0	241.0	265.0	504.4
Institutional training [1]	1,514.6	110.4	119.6	150.6	155.6	130.0	135.0	140.0	150.0	423.4
JOP-OJT [2]	1,004.5	133.8	147.5	151.0	96.2	91.0	85.0	101.0	115.0	81.0
Neighborhood Youth Corps	5,762.2	812.1	628.4	1,010.9	740.2	482.1	504.1	467.3	556.3	560.8
In school	1,294.0	163.4	165.3	186.0	120.0	74.4	84.3	118.3	166.8	215.5
Out of school	842.9	71.6	74.7	65.0	53.0	46.2	74.5	93.8	161.6	202.5
Summer	3,625.3	577.1	388.4	759.9	567.2	361.5	345.3	255.2	227.9	142.8
Operation Mainstream	180.1	41.9	37.5	31.4	21.9	12.5	11.3	12.6	11.0	....
Public Service Careers	160.1	9.6	24.6	65.9	47.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	1.0	....
Special Impact [5]	5.3	....	....	....	....	....	2.7	2.6	....	....
Concentrated Employment Program [6]	650.4	113.1	66.8	84.7	93.7	110.1	127.0	53.0	....	....
JOBS (federally financed)	394.1	29.2	51.5	82.8	92.6	86.8	51.2	....	....	....
Work Incentive Program	997.7	353.1	238.5	120.6	112.2	92.7	80.6	....	....	....
Job Corps	230.4	45.6	43.4	49.0	49.8	42.6	....	....	....	....
Public Employment Program	672.9	268.9	177.9	226.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS										
Total	$14,366,600	[8] $2,143,469	$2,753,485	$2,696,940	$1,485,466	$1,418,552	$1,029,730	$802,173	$795,950	$1,240,835
Manpower Development and Training Act	3,567,775	398,462	380,812	424,553	335,752	336,580	272,616	296,418	298,247	824,335
Institutional training [1]	2,902,658	307,896	303,814	355,708	275,467	287,031	213,505	221,847	215,588	721,802
JOP-OJT [2]	665,117	90,566	76,998	68,845	60,285	49,549	59,111	74,571	82,659	102,533
Neighborhood Youth Corps	3,721,401	661,712	416,931	517,244	426,453	356,580	320,696	281,864	348,833	391,079
In school	(9)	88,570	64,083	74,897	58,052	59,242	49,048	58,908	67,448	(9)
Out of school	(9)	113,651	106,854	121,962	115,195	97,923	123,721	96,279	148,079	(9)
Summer	(9)	459,491	245,994	[10] 320,385	[10] 253,206	[10] 199,424	[10] 147,927	[10] 126,677	133,306	(9)
Operation Mainstream	490,436	114,664	81,068	85,164	71,550	51,043	41,000	22,319	23,628	....
Public Service Careers	339,946	28,334	30,719	58,301	91,636	89,366	18,460	7,557	15,573	....
Special Impact [5]	10,138	....	....	....	....	....	1,100	2,038	7,000	....
Concentrated Employment Program [6]	1,096,812	146,489	130,268	154,602	166,752	187,592	114,220	93,067	78,411	25,421
JOBS (federally financed)	848,034	64,026	72,914	118,224	169,051	148,820	160,821	89,920	24,258	....
Work Incentive Program	886,427	250,127	208,830	174,788	64,085	78,780	100,817	9,000	....	....
Job Corps	874,505	149,551	192,800	202,185	160,187	169,782	....	....	....	....
Public Employment Program	[11] 2,482,142	[11] 281,120	1,239,143	961,879	....	....	....	....	....	....

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[1] Includes part-time and other training.

[2] Includes the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP), which began in fiscal 1971, and the MDTA on-the-job training (OJT) program, which ended in fiscal 1970 except for national contracts. Also includes Construction Outreach.

[3] Not available.

[4] Includes enrollment opportunities made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were 307,900 in fiscal 1972, 145,000 in fiscal 1971, 64,500 in fiscal 1970, 36,200 in fiscal 1969, and 49,100 in fiscal 1968.

[5] Transferred to the Office of Economic Opportunity effective July 1, 1969.

[6] Data for fiscal 1974 and the total for the Comprehensive Manpower Program (CMP) are included with CEP: 43,000 first-time enrollments and $36,775,452 in allocations. Enrollment opportunities (slots) are not meaningful for CEP or CMP because the CEP and CMP approaches utilize a variety of program components—orientation, basic education, work experience, and other types of job training. An individual may be enrolled in one or in several components.

[7] The number of first-time enrollments per fiscal year is generally larger than the number of enrollment opportunities (slots) programed, as a slot may be used by more than one individual during the year because of turnover or short-term training. If openings are unfilled, the number of first-time enrollments may be smaller than the number of enrollment opportunities.

[8] Includes $39,127,612 obligated for the Migrants Program and $10 million for title IX, National Older Workers Program, which are not shown separately.

[9] Data are not available for NYC components prior to fiscal 1967.

[10] Includes obligations made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were $130,238,500 in fiscal 1972, $83,296,000 in fiscal 1971, $26,367,800 in fiscal 1970, $7,446,000 in fiscal 1969, and $12,881,000 in fiscal 1968.

[11] Includes $44,010,000 allocated under title II and $237,110,000 under title III-A of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

Table F–2. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Region, State, and Program, Fiscal Year 1974

[Thousands]

Region and State	MDTA training		Neighborhood Youth Corps			Operation Mainstream	Public Service Careers	JOBS (federally financed)
	Institutional, part time, and other	JOP-OJT [1]	In school	Out of school	Summer [2]			
United States	$307,896	$90,566	$88,570	$113,651	$459,491	$114,664	$28,334	$64,026
Region I	16,531	5,495	5,898	6,270	23,164	3,638	1,231	4,898
Connecticut	5,405	905	968	1,185	6,450	516	415	1,058
Maine	1,296	725	346	813	2,090	515		634
Massachusetts	7,428	3,029	3,416	3,105	10,679	1,919	560	2,690
New Hampshire	297		297	407	1,093	158		108
Rhode Island	1,501	414	681	341	2,019	154		257
Vermont	605	422	189	421	834	376	257	152
Region II	46,202	15,397	10,472	22,504	62,419	11,723	13,183	11,122
New Jersey	11,848	3,029	1,514	4,908	14,349	2,932	678	1,824
New York	29,052	10,521	7,559	12,133	43,057	6,558	11,598	7,973
Puerto Rico	4,987	1,747	1,400	4,992	4,785	2,234	907	1,325
Virgin Islands	315	100		472	229			
Region III	30,261	7,840	7,858	11,562	45,466	13,203	1,644	7,600
Delaware	914	52	143	279	1,317	305		17
Maryland	4,353	849	1,964	1,368	7,838	1,292	160	1,736
Pennsylvania	16,616	4,537	3,395	5,579	22,302	6,906	38	2,625
Virginia	6,060	1,307	1,092	3,469	8,640	1,991	1,170	2,548
West Virginia	2,298	1,095	1,264	867	5,369	2,709	277	675
D.C. Manpower Administration	884	754	650	1,563	6,857		453	448
Region IV	44,136	8,668	15,851	19,520	85,342	16,839	2,117	9,343
Alabama	6,480	1,160	2,022	2,756	9,496	1,769		594
Florida	8,600	926	2,813	2,663	15,286	1,143		1,157
Georgia	6,827	1,557	2,637	2,427	12,370	854		1,957
Kentucky	3,841	1,197	2,018	2,685	9,237	6,695		1,070
Mississippi	4,593	926	1,115	2,615	8,239	1,223	191	707
North Carolina	5,472	1,097	2,921	3,558	15,883	1,938	1,545	717
South Carolina	2,450	286		448	5,797			1,589
Tennessee	5,872	1,519	2,326	2,369	9,094	3,216	381	1,551
Region V	60,463	13,643	19,451	19,139	83,487	21,366	2,532	10,870
Illinois	15,274	4,038	3,767	5,538	27,137	5,909	459	2,266
Indiana	4,203	1,271	2,746	3,766	11,737	1,485	200	685
Michigan	14,770	3,420	4,522	3,995	14,551	3,633	825	3,608
Minnesota	5,000	911	1,651	760	5,862	2,992	594	1,091
Ohio	13,685	2,747	4,311	4,082	18,168	4,214	454	1,839
Wisconsin	7,532	1,255	2,455	998	6,032	3,133		1,380
Region VI	32,660	4,665	10,231	11,529	54,830	9,516	1,483	7,132
Arkansas	2,967	878	1,296	1,469	5,832	1,060	318	297
Louisiana	6,923	1,153	1,885	2,545	14,241	688		2,430
New Mexico	1,058	280	302	340	2,770	547		474
Oklahoma	4,695	542	1,263	1,199	5,477	2,210	70	691
Texas	17,017	1,812	5,485	5,976	26,510	4,992	1,094	3,241
Region VII	13,717	5,024	5,795	2,556	20,538	6,332	714	2,272
Iowa	2,950	1,437	1,372	246	3,988	1,836	76	382
Kansas	3,141	872	939	899	3,719	796	559	593
Missouri	6,100	2,031	2,661	1,298	10,050	2,658	79	1,049
Nebraska	1,526	684	823	113	2,781	1,043		247
Region VIII	7,588	2,000	1,502	1,210	10,538	3,396	13	2,107
Colorado	3,653	853	503	503	3,367	545		968
Montana	1,110	330	271	118	1,895	884		335
North Dakota	1,256	284	258	207	1,431	770		304
South Dakota	705	296	300	375	1,350	940	13	286
Utah	87	46	14	8	1,915	103		
Wyoming	777	191	156		579	154		213
Region IX	39,149	12,334	8,647	14,446	50,650	4,956	3,964	6,562
Arizona	3,553	720	721	840	6,410	1,258		475
California	32,987	10,697	7,527	12,961	41,575	3,341	3,755	5,709
Hawaii	1,116	641	86	239	1,417	154		339
Nevada	1,226	251	276	74	1,020	113		38
Trust Territory	268	26	36	333	229	90	210	
Region X	8,339	3,240	2,214	3,352	16,200	3,908	1,000	1,672
Alaska	1,057	326	264	263	1,584	165	140	753
Idaho	1,082	233	199	763	1,403	803		129
Oregon	2,780	604	895	932	4,662	1,346		267
Washington	3,421	2,078	857	1,393	8,551	1,595	860	524
National Office	7,966	11,506				19,785		

Footnotes at end of table.

Table F–2. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Region, State, and Program, Fiscal Year 1974—Continued

[Thousands]

Region and State	Concentrated Employment Program	Comprehensive Manpower Program	Public Employment Program	Job Corps	Migrants	CETA, title II base	Title IX, National Older Workers	CAMPS
United States	$109,714	$36,775	$237,110	$149,551	$39,128	$44,011	$10,000	$21,208
Region I	10,214	5,044	21,983	82	670			1,737
Connecticut	971	2,931	4,053	39				614
Maine	1,435		1,507	3	104			134
Massachusetts	5,653		11,790	34	376			678
New Hampshire	855	2,113	1,500					25
Rhode Island	1,301		1,634	6				175
Vermont			1,500		190			
Region II	9,611		45,057	7,499	1,160	6,102	25	1,507
New Jersey	5,417		9,856	3,804	510			559
New York	4,464		22,303	2,529	650			646
Puerto Rico			12,387	1,147		6,102		104
Virgin Islands			511	18			25	198
Region III	8,396	1,792	18,368	9,519	297	19,454	50	1,890
Delaware			1,604	36		518	50	119
Maryland	1,991		1,579	1,502		1,406		415
Pennsylvania	4,853	1,792	11,085	3,195	242	12,365		700
Virginia	1,552		1,858	2,477	55	2,335		481
West Virginia			2,242	2,309		2,830		175
D.C. Manpower Administration	4,304		1,500	3,267				170
Region IV	10,307	13,503	17,745	21,873	8,718	74		2,425
Alabama	1,078		1,500	292	900			456
Florida	1,169	4,908	5,685	395	3,104			511
Georgia	1,458		2,094	2,609	429	74		372
Kentucky	2,507		1,846	12,836				106
Mississippi	1,383		1,500	334	1,000			210
North Carolina	1,366		2,120	3,935	1,913			340
South Carolina		8,596	1,500	199	1,023			
Tennessee	1,547		1,500	1,273	350			431
Region V	27,602		35,390	14,701	4,452			4,760
Illinois	4,615		6,303	1,962	899			1,037
Indiana	1,584		3,291	6,159	590			711
Michigan	7,827		12,794	1,925	1,712			898
Minnesota	4,037		2,780	53	141			484
Ohio	8,019		7,368	3,078	200			1,308
Wisconsin	1,520		2,853	1,524	900			321
Region VI	11,718	2,502	15,765	26,164	8,661			2,769
Arkansas	1,313		1,500	2,603	553			227
Louisiana			5,165	669	257			440
New Mexico	3,062	2,502	1,365	1,711	686			90
Oklahoma	1,784		1,544	3,619	221			548
Texas	5,559		6,191	17,562	6,945			1,463
Region VII	6,516	2,048	6,679	5,170	1,063	429		1,979
Iowa	1,125		1,500	175	163	429		225
Kansas			1,500	123	10			770
Missouri	5,391		2,157	3,454	568			828
Nebraska		2,048	1,522	1,417	322			157
Region VIII	3,251	5,170	9,205	14,520	2,448			687
Colorado	2,626		1,520	1,518	1,794			345
Montana	625		1,559	3,178				106
North Dakota			1,500	99	80			86
South Dakota			1,625	1,605	62			62
Utah		5,170	1,501	8,050	511			23
Wyoming			1,500	71				65
Region IX	16,813		50,788	6,508	5,518		125	2,131
Arizona	3,790		2,604	2,828	1,029			382
California	10,656		43,910	2,430	4,489			1,472
Hawaii	1,406		1,755	1,210			50	78
Nevada	961		1,535	30				176
Trust Territory			985	13			75	25
Region X	981	6,716	14,630	14,321	2,089	17,952	50	1,153
Alaska			1,424	174	93	1,497	50	101
Idaho			1,435	2,291	69	1,997		124
Oregon	981		2,356	7,561	993	3,728		532
Washington		6,716	9,415	4,295	933	10,730		396
National Office				25,928	4,051		9,750	

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[1] See footnote 2, table F–1.

[2] Includes $397 million specifically authorized for the calendar year 1974 summer program. Of this amount, $380 million was allocated to the program sponsors for the summer jobs program and $17 million for a summer recreation and transportation support program. The remaining $62.5 million is made up of additional funds that program sponsors used from their regular 1974 program fund allocations to supplement the summer program.

Table F–3. Enrollments, Completions, and Posttraining Employment in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1963–74

[Thousands]

Fiscal year	Total[1]			Institutional training			JOP-OJT[1]		
	Enrollments	Completions	Posttraining employment	Enrollments	Completions	Posttraining employment	Enrollments	Completions	Posttraining employment
1963	34.1	20.1	16.1	32.0	19.2	15.3	2.1	0.9	0.8
1964	77.6	51.3	39.4	68.6	46.0	34.8	9.0	5.3	4.6
1965	156.9	96.3	73.4	145.3	88.8	66.9	11.6	7.5	6.5
1966	235.8	155.7	124.0	177.5	117.7	89.8	58.3	38.0	34.2
1967	265.0	192.6	153.7	150.0	109.0	80.0	115.0	83.6	73.7
1968	241.0	164.2	127.5	140.0	91.0	64.5	101.0	73.2	63.0
1969	220.0	160.0	124.0	135.0	95.0	71.0	85.0	65.0	53.0
1970	221.0	147.0	115.3	130.0	85.0	62.0	91.0	62.0	53.3
1971	203.4	117.1	88.9	155.6	90.3	65.9	[2] 47.8	26.8	23.0
1972	232.7	162.7	132.8	150.6	111.4	81.5	82.1	51.3	51.3
1973	195.2	155.1	128.1	119.6	104.5	77.5	75.6	50.6	50.6
1974	173.5	121.0	102.8	110.4	83.3	65.1	63.1	37.7	37.7

[1] Data for the Construction Outreach Program are not included.

[2] The decline reflects the termination of the OJT program in 1970 except for national contracts, and the slow upstart of the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP).

NOTE: Completions do not include dropouts. Posttraining employment includes persons employed at the time of termination (JOP-OJT) or within 30 days after completion of training (institutional).

Table F–4. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in MDTA Institutional Training Programs, Fiscal Years 1963–74

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	All years	Fiscal year of enrollment											
		1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Total: Number (thousands)	1,514.6	110.4	119.6	150.6	155.6	130.0	135.0	140.0	150.0	177.5	145.3	68.6	32.0
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:													
Male	60.0	66.4	67.3	63.2	58.5	59.4	55.6	55.4	56.8	58.3	60.9	59.7	63.8
Female	40.0	33.6	32.7	36.8	41.5	40.6	44.4	44.6	43.2	41.7	39.1	40.3	36.2
Age:													
Under 19 years	13.4	10.6	9.1	10.6	13.8	9.1	12.5	14.9	16.4	15.9	18.3	10.6	6.3
19 to 21 years	25.0	28.2	26.9	27.3	26.1	28.0	25.0	23.6	23.6	22.2	21.3	24.7	19.1
22 to 34 years	38.4	45.9	44.9	42.8	40.2	42.3	38.2	35.5	34.3	35.3	32.4	36.4	43.9
35 to 44 years	13.7	9.8	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.9	14.0	15.2	14.7	15.6	14.9	17.5	20.3
45 years and over	9.5	5.5	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.8	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.1	10.8	10.4
Race:													
White	61.3	65.2	65.8	61.2	55.6	59.2	55.9	50.8	59.1	62.5	67.7	69.9	76.5
Negro	34.4	28.6	30.1	33.1	39.3	36.0	39.7	45.4	38.0	35.2	30.1	28.3	21.4
Other	3.8	6.2	4.1	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1
Spanish speaking: Total	12.0	10.6	9.9	12.4	12.8	12.8	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Mexican American	54.2	47.4	55.4	53.7	52.0	58.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Puerto Rican	20.3	18.9	15.0	20.4	22.4	23.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Other	25.5	33.7	29.6	25.9	25.6	18.8	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Years of school completed:													
Under 8 years	6.2	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.4	6.4	9.0	9.2	7.5	6.7	8.1	5.7	3.1
8 years	8.2	4.0	4.7	5.7	7.0	8.2	9.8	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.2	8.4	7.6
9 to 11 years	35.1	28.4	28.6	32.0	36.2	38.1	38.8	40.6	38.9	35.7	34.1	33.3	30.0
12 years	44.0	56.1	53.6	50.4	45.4	42.7	37.9	34.7	38.0	42.0	41.8	45.2	50.4
Over 12 years	6.5	9.1	10.0	7.9	6.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.9	6.0	5.8	7.4	8.9
Family status:													
Head of family or household	56.6	63.7	63.4	59.6	58.1	58.0	56.5	54.6	53.6	53.5	51.8	53.3	62.1
Other	43.4	36.3	36.6	40.4	41.9	42.0	43.5	45.4	46.4	46.5	48.2	46.7	37.9
Wage earner status:													
Primary	71.2	83.8	82.5	78.8	73.3	75.2	74.3	72.2	68.7	65.5	56.5	59.3	68.0
Other	28.8	16.2	17.5	21.2	26.7	24.8	25.7	27.8	31.3	34.5	43.5	40.7	32.0
Family income:													
Below $1,000	10.7	13.6	11.4	11.6	9.6	9.5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
$1,000 to $1,999	18.1	17.5	16.4	18.8	18.0	18.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
$2,000 to $2,999	17.2	16.4	14.5	17.1	17.9	19.4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
$3,000 to $3,999	15.5	12.7	13.3	16.0	16.5	16.5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
$4,000 to $4,999	11.6	11.6	13.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
$5,000 to $5,999	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
$6,000 to $6,999	5.4	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
$7,000 and over	14.1	15.9	17.8	13.0	13.7	11.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Years of gainful employment:													
Under 3 years	42.0	42.7	39.7	43.1	46.1	45.6	45.4	45.3	43.1	39.1	42.8	32.5	22.7
3 to 9 years	36.9	42.9	42.2	39.4	35.2	35.0	33.5	32.8	34.4	37.0	33.7	41.3	45.6
10 years or more	21.1	14.4	18.1	17.4	18.7	19.5	21.1	21.9	22.5	23.9	23.5	26.2	31.7
Prior employment status:													
Unemployed	71.1	69.7	65.4	72.2	72.7	73.8	79.6	79.7	80.3	82.8	87.8	90.5	92.1
Underemployed	13.6	14.0	13.6	12.2	13.5	15.2	16.9	16.5	15.8	12.7	7.3	7.8	6.7
Not in labor force	[1]7.7	10.0	11.4	8.3	6.1	4.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.9	1.7	1.2
Other	[1]7.6	6.3	9.6	7.3	7.7	6.3							
Duration of unemployment:													
Under 5 weeks	30.9	31.3	28.1	24.8	26.4	31.4	32.3	31.0	35.9	35.5	32.9	28.5	24.0
5 to 14 weeks	23.6	24.2	21.6	21.7	23.5	25.9	24.6	24.1	23.6	22.9	23.2	23.6	26.2
15 to 26 weeks	14.8	15.6	15.7	16.6	17.5	17.1	14.4	15.5	13.5	12.6	13.1	14.1	17.6
27 to 52 weeks	18.5	26.6	31.7	34.2	30.9	24.0	15.9	11.5	9.6	10.2	10.6	12.1	13.1
Over 52 weeks	12.2	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.6	12.8	17.9	17.4	18.8	20.2	21.7	19.1
Disadvantaged	65.1	62.4	58.0	66.4	66.3	65.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Poverty status	62.8	65.5	59.5	65.3	63.4	61.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Public assistance recipient	12.5	12.8	12.9	14.8	15.8	12.9	13.4	12.6	12.1	11.2	10.5	9.7	8.1
UI claimant	12.1	9.7	9.6	11.7	9.9	9.1	7.3	8.8	10.0	13.2	16.5	23.0	31.5
Handicapped	10.0	12.2	12.4	12.1	11.1	12.1	10.6	9.3	10.0	8.4	7.4	6.7	7.4
Eligible for allowance	78.0	82.5	78.9	82.3	79.6	87.9	80.1	82.1	82.0	78.6	67.3	57.7	66.9
Prior military service:													
Veteran	24.8	34.4	38.2	31.0	23.1	19.6	17.2	17.5	20.5	25.1	27.6	16.3	22.5
Rejectee	3.6	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.6	3.0	.1	.1
Other nonveteran	71.6	64.5	60.1	66.4	72.9	75.2	77.5	77.1	73.7	70.3	69.4	83.6	77.4

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[1] Average based on data for fiscal years 1970–74 only.

Table F–5. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in MDTA Institutional Training Programs, by Sex, Race, and Years of School Completed, Fiscal Year 1974

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	All enrollees			Race			Years of school completed			
	Total	Male	Female	White	Negro	Other	Under 8 years	8 years	9 to 11 years	12 years and over
Total: Number (thousands)	110.4	73.3	37.1	72.0	31.6	6.8	2.6	4.4	31.4	72.0
Percent	100.0	66.4	33.6	65.2	28.6	6.2	2.4	4.0	28.4	65.2
Sex:										
Male	66.4	100.0	----------	69.0	60.0	68.3	73.0	74.4	67.0	65.2
Female	33.6	----------	100.0	31.0	40.0	31.7	27.0	25.6	33.0	34.8
Age:										
Under 19 years	10.6	8.8	14.1	10.8	10.6	8.5	8.2	10.8	16.4	8.2
19 to 21 years	28.2	28.1	28.5	27.7	30.5	23.4	12.9	18.7	30.0	28.4
22 to 34 years	45.9	49.6	38.6	44.8	48.0	47.7	42.0	41.7	41.1	48.2
35 to 44 years	9.8	9.1	11.2	10.2	8.2	13.3	21.1	14.7	8.1	10.0
45 years and over	5.5	4.4	7.6	6.6	2.7	7.1	15.8	14.1	4.4	5.2
Race:										
White	65.2	69.0	31.0	100.0	----------	----------	67.2	72.9	60.1	67.9
Negro	28.6	60.0	40.0	----------	100.0	----------	18.7	17.8	33.6	26.7
Other	6.2	----------	----------	----------	----------	100.0	14.1	9.3	6.3	5.4
Spanish speaking: Total	10.6	10.1	11.6	11.6	2.9	35.2	38.7	17.8	12.1	8.7
Mexican American	47.4	52.9	38.0	55.4	3.3	36.7	52.2	45.9	48.8	42.7
Puerto Rican	18.9	19.6	17.8	19.0	13.9	20.9	27.6	29.4	22.1	19.2
Other	33.7	27.5	44.2	25.6	82.8	42.4	20.2	24.7	29.1	38.1
Years of school completed:										
Under 8 years	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.6	5.7	100.0	----------	----------	----------
8 years	4.0	4.5	3.1	4.4	2.6	6.2	----------	100.0	----------	----------
9 to 11 years	28.4	28.7	27.8	25.9	33.8	30.0	----------	----------	100.0	----------
12 years	56.1	54.2	59.6	57.2	55.0	47.8	----------	----------	----------	85.9
Over 12 years	9.1	9.9	7.6	10.0	7.0	10.4	----------	----------	----------	14.1
Family status:										
Head of family or household	63.7	65.8	59.7	69.1	59.0	59.7	70.8	65.7	61.3	64.3
Other	36.3	34.2	40.3	30.9	41.0	40.3	29.2	34.3	38.7	35.7
Wage earner status:										
Primary	83.8	88.5	74.5	86.1	79.1	80.9	80.6	85.1	81.7	84.6
Other	16.2	11.5	25.5	13.9	20.9	19.1	19.4	14.9	18.3	15.4
Family income:										
Below $1,000	13.6	12.2	16.3	12.6	16.1	14.4	17.0	16.1	16.8	11.9
$1,000 to $1,999	17.6	15.3	21.8	16.9	19.3	18.0	19.4	18.8	21.2	15.6
$2,000 to $2,999	16.4	14.5	20.0	16.2	17.2	14.8	20.7	18.0	18.1	15.4
$3,000 to $3,999	12.7	12.2	13.7	12.2	13.5	14.2	17.2	16.1	13.5	12.0
$4,000 to $4,999	11.6	12.7	9.7	11.7	11.8	9.9	9.9	8.3	10.7	12.3
$5,000 to $5,999	7.2	7.9	5.7	7.3	6.7	7.8	5.9	8.1	5.8	7.7
$6,000 to $6,999	5.1	5.9	3.6	5.2	4.4	6.3	3.1	3.7	3.7	5.9
$7,000 and over	15.9	19.4	9.2	17.9	11.0	14.6	6.8	10.9	10.2	19.2
Years of gainful employment:										
Under 3 years	42.7	35.4	57.3	38.3	51.9	47.5	28.3	36.5	50.8	39.5
3 to 9 years	42.9	47.3	33.9	45.9	37.2	35.5	40.0	38.2	37.0	45.8
10 years or more	14.4	17.3	8.8	15.8	10.9	17.0	31.7	25.3	12.2	14.7
Prior employment status:										
Unemployed	69.7	63.8	81.5	66.1	77.9	70.9	76.6	74.8	78.4	64.7
Underemployed	14.0	14.2	13.7	16.1	9.3	14.0	8.7	8.4	9.4	16.8
Not in labor force	10.0	14.0	1.9	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.2	10.3	9.1	10.5
Other	6.3	8.0	2.9	7.7	3.2	5.1	5.5	6.5	3.1	8.0
Duration of unemployment:										
Under 5 weeks	31.3	34.7	25.8	35.1	24.1	30.2	33.0	30.1	28.7	32.7
5 to 14 weeks	24.2	26.7	20.1	24.5	23.1	27.0	20.8	22.3	24.5	24.4
15 to 26 weeks	15.6	16.3	14.5	15.2	16.3	15.6	13.9	16.6	16.8	14.9
27 to 52 weeks	26.6	20.8	36.1	23.1	34.0	23.9	28.9	29.1	27.7	25.8
Over 52 weeks	2.3	1.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.4	1.9	2.3	2.2
Disadvantaged	62.4	56.1	74.7	54.3	78.7	70.9	84.2	76.6	78.8	53.0
Poverty status	65.6	58.8	78.2	59.9	77.1	65.3	81.2	72.7	76.6	59.1
Public assistance recipient	12.8	5.5	27.1	9.8	20.6	9.1	14.5	14.2	16.3	10.7
UI claimant	9.7	11.2	6.7	11.0	6.8	8.8	7.5	11.3	8.4	10.4
Handicapped	12.2	14.6	7.5	14.2	8.7	7.7	23.8	22.7	13.3	10.8
Eligible for allowance	82.5	76.5	94.4	79.9	88.6	76.4	94.3	90.4	92.3	77.4
Prior military service:										
Veteran	34.4	50.2	1.7	38.9	25.7	26.3	18.2	27.6	25.2	39.5
Rejectee	1.1	1.6	.1	1.2	1.1	.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	.5
Other nonveteran	64.5	48.2	98.2	59.9	73.2	72.9	78.8	70.8	73.4	60.0

Table F-6. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in MDTA Institutional Training Programs, by State, Fiscal Year 1974

State	Number of enrollees (thousands)	Percent of total							
		Male	White	Age			Years of school completed		
				Under 22 years	22 to 44 years	45 years and over	8 years or less	9 to 11 years	12 years or more
United States	110.4	66.0	65.2	38.9	55.7	5.5	6.4	28.4	65.2
Alabama	2.1	61.0	51.4	43.6	50.9	5.5	6.6	20.6	72.8
Alaska	.5	73.3	50.0	43.1	54.6	2.3	15.1	70.9	14.0
Arizona	.9	69.1	82.6	33.5	64.4	2.1	7.4	30.2	62.4
Arkansas	1.5	63.1	65.5	44.1	50.4	5.5	10.2	30.6	59.2
California	10.5	73.7	60.5	38.4	57.7	3.9	2.6	31.6	65.8
Colorado	1.5	63.6	88.3	31.5	64.4	4.2	2.1	14.9	83.0
Connecticut	2.1	63.0	63.2	49.0	48.2	2.8	12.7	36.3	51.0
Delaware	.3	64.0	46.7	32.0	61.3	6.7	9.4	38.7	52.0
District of Columbia	.7	69.9	25.0	32.4	51.9	5.7	7.6	29.2	63.2
Florida	2.5	51.6	49.9	43.7	48.5	7.9	5.3	28.9	65.8
Georgia	2.7	83.4	56.3	32.8	61.4	5.8	4.9	18.4	76.7
Guam	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hawaii	1.1	84.0	57.6	44.8	50.6	4.5	2.1	11.8	86.1
Idaho	1.5	76.6	88.5	39.6	55.3	5.1	9.5	39.5	51.1
Illinois	4.7	40.2	51.8	36.9	56.5	6.6	6.7	29.2	64.1
Indiana	1.2	59.3	60.2	39.0	54.6	6.4	5.2	45.1	49.7
Iowa	1.6	58.3	89.0	48.5	42.3	9.3	5.0	36.2	58.9
Kansas	1.4	79.8	69.6	38.0	57.1	4.9	1.8	23.1	75.1
Kentucky	1.3	66.4	75.6	49.8	46.8	3.4	5.6	22.2	72.2
Louisiana	2.3	58.6	49.2	38.0	57.5	4.5	8.8	21.6	69.6
Maine	.6	51.1	100.0	43.3	47.8	8.9	3.3	11.7	80.0
Maryland	2.2	77.2	81.8	42.4	51.6	6.1	.9	18.8	80.3
Massachusetts	2.9	47.0	77.9	34.8	51.0	9.2	15.0	35.8	49.2
Michigan	4.5	52.9	61.4	39.7	55.7	4.6	5.6	30.8	63.6
Minnesota	2.2	67.8	84.0	39.9	55.6	4.5	5.2	30.8	64.0
Mississippi	1.6	61.7	63.7	45.4	49.4	5.2	7.5	27.9	64.6
Missouri	2.1	66.3	50.5	32.3	65.2	2.4	6.6	31.0	62.4
Montana	.5	59.3	80.5	37.1	53.4	9.5	7.4	23.0	69.6
Nebraska	.7	52.7	67.5	43.3	51.7	5.0	8.1	39.2	52.8
Nevada	.5	67.6	73.2	22.6	64.7	12.7	1.4	31.0	67.6
New Hampshire	.2	55.0	99.0	49.0	46.0	5.0	4.0	16.0	80.0
New Jersey	5.1	45.1	50.5	29.7	63.8	6.6	3.3	24.2	72.5
New Mexico	.8	87.4	64.2	12.6	83.0	4.4	6.7	14.7	79.9
New York	6.4	59.2	49.8	36.0	57.1	6.9	7.7	42.7	49.6
North Carolina	3.0	72.5	59.5	38.0	54.6	7.4	6.1	21.2	72.8
North Dakota	.5	63.2	85.6	45.6	48.0	6.4	17.6	33.6	48.8
Ohio	9.8	64.1	54.4	38.6	58.3	3.1	4.9	37.0	58.1
Oklahoma	2.0	78.3	69.7	34.5	59.9	5.6	5.6	26.0	68.5
Oregon	1.3	61.2	87.6	32.1	57.9	10.0	8.8	27.9	63.3
Pennsylvania	4.1	79.9	63.4	34.7	61.0	4.3	3.2	28.6	68.2
Puerto Rico	1.2	84.2	(2)	39.5	47.3	13.2	7.9	2.7	89.4
Rhode Island	.5	75.1	84.6	36.8	58.0	5.2	16.5	23.6	59.9
South Carolina	.8	59.2	53.2	34.2	62.6	3.4	8.6	18.9	72.6
South Dakota	.6	78.8	95.8	13.7	51.9	34.4	18.0	9.2	72.8
Tennessee	1.9	80.0	59.0	39.5	56.2	4.3	7.6	24.8	67.6
Texas	5.6	76.4	70.0	36.8	58.9	4.3	6.4	15.8	77.8
Trust Territory	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Utah	.6	75.6	47.4	42.3	51.3	6.4	21.8	64.1	14.1
Vermont	.2	45.7	92.9	27.1	65.7	7.2	7.2	21.4	71.4
Virginia	1.9	61.4	81.4	47.1	47.8	5.1	7.9	15.7	76.5
Virgin Islands	.1	40.3	(2)	30.7	61.3	8.1	24.2	30.6	45.2
Washington	2.2	76.6	77.9	28.5	55.2	6.3	4.1	24.0	72.0
West Virginia	.7	14.8	86.4	32.9	61.3	5.8	4.6	14.9	80.5
Wisconsin	2.0	62.9	66.0	51.0	46.0	3.0	6.0	34.9	59.1
Wyoming	.3	60.0	92.9	34.1	62.3	3.6	8.2	32.9	58.9

[1] Less than 50.

[2] Not available.

Table F–7. Characteristics of Selected Groups of Trainees Enrolled in MDTA Institutional Training Programs, Fiscal Year 1974

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Total	Spanish speaking	Inmates	Transition Program trainees	Veterans	Individual referrals	Skills centers trainees	Part time	Redevelopment area residents
Total: Number (thousands)	110.4	10.6	4.0	18.5	34.4	13.1	35.0	7.9	6.6
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:									
Male	66.4	63.0	97.6	97.3	98.5	53.9	60.0	81.8	67.0
Female	33.6	37.0	2.4	2.7	1.5	46.1	40.0	18.2	33.0
Age:									
Under 19 years	10.6	11.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	10.3	12.3	5.2	11.4
19 to 21 years	28.2	27.9	23.2	35.9	17.8	21.8	29.5	23.5	23.9
22 to 34 years	45.9	44.0	62.7	42.7	60.5	49.8	45.0	48.6	44.9
35 to 44 years	9.8	10.2	8.8	14.9	13.5	12.0	8.0	12.1	13.6
45 years and over	5.5	6.1	2.6	4.7	6.7	6.3	5.3	10.7	6.2
Race:									
White	65.2	71.4	51.5	78.1	74.4	81.7	54.0	79.3	66.3
Negro	28.6	7.8	45.8	16.1	21.2	13.6	40.2	17.2	14.7
Other	6.2	20.8	2.7	5.8	4.6	4.7	5.8	3.5	19.0
Spanish speaking: Total	10.6	100.0	10.8	6.4	6.8	10.9	9.0	7.7	9.6
Mexican American	47.4		37.4	54.3	54.9	43.5	46.3	63.9	23.3
Puerto Rican	18.9		12.1	23.4	15.4	9.1	23.4	12.4	7.0
Other	33.7		50.5	22.3	29.7	47.4	30.3	23.7	69.8
Years of school completed:									
Under 8 years	2.4	8.9	5.4	.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4
8 years	4.0	6.7	8.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.5	4.6	4.8
9 to 11 years	28.4	31.5	46.7	9.5	20.3	18.8	36.0	13.5	28.0
12 years	56.1	46.6	34.6	73.7	63.8	65.0	51.8	66.1	52.9
Over 12 years	9.1	6.3	5.0	14.3	11.6	12.1	6.9	13.8	12.0
Family status:									
Head of family or household	63.7	64.2	52.7	72.3	73.5	70.5	61.2	77.6	59.9
Other	36.3	35.8	47.3	27.7	26.5	29.5	38.8	22.4	40.1
Wage earner status:									
Primary	83.8	80.1	70.7	95.4	95.2	83.5	85.2	88.2	73.8
Other	16.2	19.9	29.3	4.6	4.8	16.5	14.8	11.8	26.2
Family income:									
Below $1,000	13.6	10.6	30.0	4.3	9.1	11.3	17.4	9.1	10.2
$1,000 to $1,999	17.5	17.9	23.2	1.1	11.5	18.0	22.2	6.4	15.6
$2,000 to $2,999	16.4	19.0	18.0	2.2	12.2	17.8	19.1	6.5	13.9
$3,000 to $3,999	12.7	16.2	11.2	6.2	12.2	15.1	12.9	8.8	15.0
$4,000 to $4,999	11.6	12.6	6.7	20.3	14.2	12.0	9.4	16.7	10.4
$5,000 to $5,999	7.2	7.3	5.6	10.9	9.4	7.8	5.3	8.9	8.0
$6,000 to $6,999	5.1	4.7	1.1	9.0	7.4	4.8	4.1	7.9	5.9
$7,000 and over	15.9	11.7	4.1	45.9	23.9	13.3	9.7	35.6	20.9
Years of gainful employment:									
Under 3 years	42.7	45.0	45.5	21.0	16.8	37.2	49.9	21.7	43.7
3 to 9 years	42.9	39.8	41.5	56.5	57.7	46.5	38.5	52.4	39.7
10 years or more	14.4	15.2	12.9	22.6	25.5	16.2	11.7	25.8	16.6
Prior employment status:									
Unemployed	69.7	71.7	11.3	6.7	61.0	69.0	88.2	23.9	85.6
Underemployed	14.0	13.8		21.8	15.9	22.2	9.3	46.7	11.1
Not in labor force	10.0	8.6	88.5	47.8	12.5	3.2	1.3	.4	1.0
Other	6.3	5.9	.2	23.7	10.6	5.6	1.2	29.0	2.3
Duration of unemployment:									
Under 5 weeks	31.3	32.2	3.1	47.5	36.1	33.3	27.4	36.1	36.9
5 to 14 weeks	24.2	24.0	8.4	17.2	27.8	23.1	25.3	18.1	27.2
15 to 26 weeks	15.6	15.7	23.3	21.7	16.2	15.5	15.7	16.5	13.4
27 to 52 weeks	26.6	26.1	54.9	12.6	18.5	25.5	30.1	27.1	19.9
Over 52 weeks	2.3	2.0	10.2	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.5
Disadvantaged	62.4	75.1	96.6	17.7	44.5	59.8	76.3	23.2	61.2
Poverty status	65.5	72.4	90.0	23.9	48.5	67.4	76.1	37.8	63.4
Public assistance recipient	12.8	11.0	1.4	.4	4.2	13.7	18.2	4.2	11.6
UI claimant	9.7	9.7	.2	1.2	16.5	11.4	10.3	5.0	18.4
Handicapped	12.2	7.4	54.0	2.1	15.1	15.3	11.7	4.8	10.4
Eligible for allowance	82.5	86.8	69.9	7.4	71.8	93.5	97.8	46.8	97.5
Prior military service:									
Veteran	34.4	23.0	25.5	57.3	100.0	34.5	29.2	59.3	38.3
Rejectee	1.1	.3	6.3	.3		1.1	.6	1.4	.9
Other nonveteran	64.5	76.7	68.3	42.3		64.4	70.2	39.3	60.8

Table F–8. Occupational Training of Enrollees in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Year 1974

[Numbers in thousands]

Major occupation group and selected[1] occupations	Institutional		JOP-OJT[2]	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total	110.4	----	63.1	----
Basic education and other nonoccupational training	17.8	----	----	----
Occupational training	92.6	100.0	63.1	100.0
Professional, technical and managerial	8.9	9.6	3.8	6.0
Architecture and engineering	1.7	1.8	.7	1.1
Medicine and health	6.6	7.1	----	----
Managers and officials, n.e.c	----	----	1.4	2.2
Clerical and sales	19.7	21.1	7.0	11.1
Stenography, typing, filing, and related	12.8	13.8	1.9	3.0
Computing and account recording	5.5	5.9	1.1	1.7
Material and production recording	----	----	1.6	2.5
Merchandising occupations, except salespersons	----	----	.7	1.1
Service	8.9	9.7	3.9	6.2
Food and beverage preparation and service	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.9
Barbering, cosmetology, and related services	1.2	1.3	----	----
Miscellaneous personal services	2.9	3.1	.6	1.0
Protective services	1.2	1.3	----	----
Building and related services	----	----	.6	1.0
Farming, fishery, and forestry	.6	.6	.3	.5
Processing	.1	.1	3.5	5.6
Metal processing	----	----	.8	1.3
Food, tobacco, and related processing	----	----	1.0	1.6
Chemicals and synthetics processing	----	----	.8	1.3
Machine trades	20.8	22.7	16.8	26.7
Metal machining	6.0	6.5	5.9	9.4
Metalworking, n.e.c	----	----	1.8	2.9
Mechanics and machinery repairers	13.9	15.0	4.6	7.3
Wood machinery	----	----	1.3	2.4
Textile occupations	----	----	1.6	2.5
Machine work, n.e.c	----	----	1.3	2.1
Benchwork	3.0	3.1	8.0	12.7
Fabrication and repair of metal products	----	----	1.2	1.9
Fabrication and repair of scientific products	.2	1.2	.9	1.4
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment	1.6	1.7	2.5	4.0
Fabrication and repair of textile and leather	----	----	1.7	2.7
Structural work	27.2	29.3	15.4	24.5
Metal fabrication, n.e.c	4.9	5.3	3.2	5.1
Welding, flame cutting, and related	11.4	12.3	1.5	2.4
Electrical assembly and repairing	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.7
Painting, plastering, and cementing	----	----	1.4	2.2
Excavating, grading, and paving	----	----	.9	1.4
Construction work, n.e.c	5.2	5.6	6.6	10.5
Structural work, n.e.c	13.4	14.5	----	----
Miscellaneous	3.6	3.8	4.4	7.0
Motor freight	1.6	1.7	.7	1.1
Production and distribution of utilities	----	----	1.8	2.9

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[1] Data are shown separately only for those occupations in each major group with 1 percent or more of the trainees in each program.

[2] See footnote 2, table F-1. Does not include Construction Outreach enrollments, which are included in table F-1.

Table F–9. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Selected Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 1974[1]

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	JOP-OJT[2]	Neighborhood Youth Corps		Operation Mainstream	Concentrated Employment Program	JOBS (federally financed)	Work Incentive Program	Job Corps	Public Employment Program
		In school	Out of school						
Total: Number (thousands)	63.1	163.4	71.6	41.9	70.1	29.2	353.1	45.6	[3] 66.2
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:									
Male	78.2	51.0	46.3	49.6	54.1	68.2	27.9	73.9	66.1
Female	21.8	49.0	53.7	50.4	45.9	31.8	72.1	26.1	33.9
Age:									
Under 19 years	9.3	98.2	85.5	1.0	16.6	21.3	16.1	[4] 79.0	5.8
19 to 21 years	26.1	1.8	11.7	2.0	31.6	27.2		[5] 21.0	17.0
22 to 34 years	48.5	...	2.8	35.7	40.6	47.8	73.3	...	66.5
35 to 44 years	9.4	...	...	13.0	7.0			...	
45 years and over	6.7	...	...	48.3	4.2	3.7	10.6	...	10.7
Race:									
White	72.1	48.3	51.7	68.0	34.6	53.0	55.6	36.7	68.8
Negro	22.0	42.3	41.0	22.0	55.9	38.2	41.8	58.7	22.9
Other	5.9	9.4	7.3	10.0	9.5	8.8	2.6	4.6	8.3
Spanish speaking: Total	11.2	15.4	22.1	14.7	19.8	18.0	12.5	10.7	13.2
Mexican American	30.0	96.4	53.9	51.8	48.3	21.8	80.0	72.9	39.2
Puerto Rican	29.7	3.6	24.2	2.6	24.8	17.4	10.2	27.1	19.6
Other	40.3	...	21.9	45.6	26.9	60.8	9.8	...	41.2
Years of school completed:									
Under 8 years	3.6	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.5	4.6	9.7	7.7	2.7
8 years	5.2	15.4	13.2	15.6	6.3	5.4	49.9	17.6	20.1
9 to 11 years	26.6	77.1	79.6	28.4	29.9	36.7		65.0	
12 years	51.3	2.6	2.5	31.6	42.9	46.0	33.3	9.6	42.0
Over 12 years	13.4		.1	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.1	.1	35.2
Family status:									
Head of family or household	[6] 61.5	1.3	15.6	79.8	60.4	...	...	...	...
Other	[6] 38.5	98.7	84.4	20.2	39.6	...	...	...	...
Wage earner status:									
Primary	[6] 75.6	...	18.3	86.8	75.3	...	...	...	...
Other	[6] 24.4	...	81.7	13.2	24.7	...	...	...	...
Family income:									
Below $1,000	10.3	6.4	8.1	13.4	19.7	15.5	...	[7] 4.8	...
$1,000 to $1,999	14.0	10.8	17.6	31.2	27.1	30.7	...	[7] 8.9	...
$2,000 to $2,999	15.8	17.4	20.7	28.8	25.0	23.9	...	[7] 12.6	...
$3,000 to $3,999	14.4	23.0	19.9	13.8	13.1	14.8	...	[7] 18.6	...
$4,000 to $4,999	12.4	21.0	16.1	7.4	7.9	15.1	...	[7] 21.9	...
$5,000 to $5,999	7.5	21.1	8.8	3.1	4.0		...	[7] 14.8	...
$6,000 to $6,999	6.5		4.8	1.4	1.5		...	[7] 9.8	...
$7,000 and over	19.1		4.0	.9	1.7		...	[7] 8.5	...
Years of gainful employment:									
Under 3 years	[6] 42.2	...	96.4	32.0	62.3	...	...	...	...
3 to 9 years	[6] 38.7	...	3.6	26.0	29.5	...	...	...	...
10 years or more	[6] 18.9	...	...	42.0	8.2	...	...	...	...
Prior employment status:									
Unemployed	[6] 48.0	...	82.7	87.7	95.5	...	...	...	90.3
Underemployed	[6] 12.0	...	4.0	7.2	3.1	...	...	...	9.7
Not in labor force	[6] 12.0	...	11.5	3.7	.6	...	...	...	...
Other	[6] 28.0	...	1.8	1.4	.8	...	...	...	...
Duration of unemployment:									
Under 5 weeks	[6] 35.0	...	19.6	14.5	26.9	...	...	...	36.8
5 to 14 weeks	[6] 20.7	...	17.7	17.8	21.0	...	...	...	27.3
15 to 26 weeks	[6] 11.6	...	9.4	19.4	16.1	...	...	...	36.0
27 to 52 weeks	[6] 32.4	...	51.8	41.1	34.7	...	...	...	
Over 52 weeks	[6] .3	...	1.5	7.2	1.3	...	...	...	
Disadvantaged	60.3	100.0	96.6	94.0	98.5	100.0	89.3	100.0	34.1
Poverty status	[6] 38.2	100.0	98.3	97.4	98.4	100.0	...	100.0	...
Public assistance recipient	6.9	32.7	46.5	24.1	13.6	14.8	100.0	37.4	10.1
UI claimant	[6] 4.4	...	9.2	8.5	3.0	...	...	...	7.4
Handicapped	11.6	...	3.0	14.6	6.7	4.1	8.6	...	4.2
Eligible for allowance	26.5	...	78.0	67.2	87.2	...	100.0	...	...
Prior military service:									
Veteran	25.8	...	1.2	24.0	16.2	23.9	7.6	1.1	39.2
Rejectee	7.4	...	.5	4.0	.9	...	...	2.7	...
Other nonveteran	66.8	...	98.3	72.0	82.9	76.1	92.4	96.2	60.8

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[1] Characteristics of enrollees in these programs for years prior to 1971 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report;* for 1971 in the *1972 Manpower Report;* for 1972 in the *1973 Manpower Report;* and for 1973 in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

[2] See footnote 2, table F-1. Enrollees in Construction Outreach Program are not included.

[3] Excludes enrollees in the PEP summer youth program.

[4] Consist of 36 percent, under 17 years old; 26 percent, 17 years old; and 17 percent, 18 years old.

[5] Consist of 11 percent, 19 years old and 10 percent, 20 and 21 years old.

[6] Characteristic relates to OJT component only.

[7] Job Corps income information does not include data on income levels of welfare recipients, who comprise nearly 40 percent of the total enrollees.

Table F–10. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed and Benefits Under State Programs, 1971–73[1]

Item	1973	1972	1971
	Characteristic (percent distribution)		
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:			
Male	59.0	61.5	61.4
Female	41.0	38.5	38.6
Age:			
Both sexes: Under 22 years	8.4	8.0	7.7
22 to 34 years	34.0	33.5	33.0
35 to 44 years	17.4	17.8	18.8
45 years and over	40.2	40.7	40.5
Male: Under 22 years	8.6	8.1	8.0
22 to 34 years	35.4	35.1	34.6
35 to 44 years	16.7	17.4	18.2
45 years and over	39.3	39.4	39.2
Female: Under 22 years	8.1	7.8	7.4
22 to 34 years	31.8	31.0	30.8
35 to 44 years	18.6	18.6	19.9
45 years and over	41.5	42.6	41.9
Race:			
White	80.1	80.8	80.4
Negro and other races	13.0	12.9	13.4
Race not reported [2]	6.9	6.3	6.2
Weeks unemployed:			
Under 5 weeks	33.5	32.5	34.3
5 to 14 weeks	43.4	42.9	43.3
15 weeks and over	23.1	24.6	22.4
	Benefits		
Number receiving first benefit check during year (thousands)	5,329	[3] 5,704	6,540
Total benefits paid during year (millions)	$4,008	$4,471	$4,957
Average weekly benefit amount	$59.00	[3] $57.73	$54.02
Average weeks compensated per beneficiary	13.4	[3] 14.2	14.4
Number exhausting benefits during year (thousands)	1,495	[3] 1,809	2,007

[1] Data relate to calendar years instead of fiscal years as published in 1973 and earlier.

[2] Information not available, primarily because some States do not report racial data.

[3] Revised.

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Table F–11. Individuals [1] Served by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1974

[Thousands]

State	New and renewal applicants	Placed in jobs			Counseled	Tested	Provided some service [3]
		Total	Agricultural [2]	Non-agricultural [2]			
United States	13,307	3,334	214	3,172	982	854	7,652
Alabama	260	65	1	65	19	29	159
Alaska	39	11	(4)	11	2	2	21
Arizona	172	63	7	58	7	10	134
Arkansas	172	58	2	57	8	11	114
California	1,341	365	57	308	48	38	831
Colorado	198	46	3	45	16	11	109
Connecticut	255	37	3	34	8	5	109
Delaware	34	5	(4)	5	4	1	14
District of Columbia	98	28	(4)	28	12	5	55
Florida	375	108	3	106	28	26	268
Georgia	294	74	1	74	25	11	90
Hawaii	79	13	1	13	5	3	37
Idaho	107	30	4	27	6	8	56
Illinois	496	106	3	105	50	31	248
Indiana	334	88	1	87	13	15	191
Iowa	193	70	4	68	7	7	129
Kansas	130	38	3	37	16	6	84
Kentucky	217	55	1	55	24	26	118
Louisiana	233	60	1	59	11	25	122
Maine	62	17	(4)	17	8	2	43
Maryland	18[illegible]	34	1	33	15	6	79
Massachusetts	314	63	5	59	40	13	165
Michigan	602	82	3	79	34	30	283
Minnesota	242	63	6	58	17	18	134
Mississippi	241	79	3	77	33	27	159
Missouri	347	104	2	103	20	40	211
Montana	93	27	4	25	14	10	46
Nebraska	85	33	2	32	8	7	62
Nevada	79	16	1	15	4	5	35
New Hampshire	61	12	(4)	12	3	2	28
New Jersey	493	64	1	63	34	15	166
New Mexico	140	31	2	30	8	5	67
New York	744	178	3	175	92	47	508
North Carolina	320	81	6	76	19	33	220
North Dakota	61	23	2	22	5	5	44
Ohio	529	94	2	92	29	38	253
Oklahoma	210	64	2	63	24	21	129
Oregon	225	62	14	51	21	11	133
Pennsylvania	519	140	2	138	56	37	345
Puerto Rico	187	56	5	52	11	4	101
Rhode Island	68	12	(4)	12	6	2	34
South Carolina	189	45	2	44	13	14	119
South Dakota	62	20	2	19	7	7	41
Tennessee	231	63	1	62	14	26	165
Texas	871	251	12	244	62	74	586
Utah	125	38	2	36	11	16	84
Vermont	47	11	(4)	11	3	2	28
Virginia	263	72	1	70	23	36	155
Washington	274	75	27	52	8	8	155
West Virginia	119	34	2	33	11	6	73
Wisconsin	254	62	1	61	17	10	145
Wyoming	38	15	1	15	4	3	26

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[1] Figures exclude mass placements and services rendered more than once to an individual.

[2] Figures do not add to total since individuals may be placed in both agricultural and nonagricultural jobs during a fiscal year.

[3] Services include placement in jobs, enrollment in training, referral to jobs, WIN appraisal interviews, referral to training, enrollment in orientation, referral to supportive services, job development contacts, testing, and counseling.

[4] Less than 500.

Table F–12. Characteristics of Individuals Placed by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1974

[Thousands]

State	Total	Veterans	Women	Poor	Minority group [1]	Older workers (45 years and over)	Youth (under 22 years)	Handicapped
United States	3,334	609	1,338	885	1,116	355	1,286	210
Alabama	65	9	28	21	28	6	29	2
Alaska	11	3	4	3	2	1	4	(2)
Arizona	63	14	21	20	21	7	24	2
Arkansas	58	11	25	13	13	7	23	4
California	355	70	129	114	161	42	131	20
Colorado	46	14	15	16	13	4	19	5
Connecticut	37	8	14	7	13	5	16	3
Delaware	5	1	2	2	3	(2)	2	(2)
District of Columbia	28	2	14	19	27	1	21	1
Florida	106	20	43	26	43	14	41	7
Georgia	74	10	33	29	38	6	35	3
Hawaii	13	2	6	3	9	1	6	1
Idaho	30	6	12	4	3	3	13	2
Illinois	108	20	40	31	48	10	46	5
Indiana	88	15	37	13	17	7	44	4
Iowa	70	12	29	9	4	5	39	5
Kansas	38	8	14	6	7	4	17	4
Kentucky	55	9	23	25	14	[illegible]	29	3
Louisiana	60	10	22	23	33	5	25	2
Maine	17	5	7	4	(2)	2	6	1
Maryland	34	6	14	9	16	4	12	2
Massachusetts	63	11	25	23	10	7	28	5
Michigan	82	17	26	21	29	7	28	4
Minnesota	63	11	27	10	5	6	33	6
Mississippi	79	11	35	22	40	7	34	4
Missouri	104	18	46	22	25	8	52	7
Montana	27	6	10	4	2	3	11	2
Nebraska	33	5	14	6	5	3	18	2
Nevada	16	5	6	2	3	3	5	1
New Hampshire	12	3	4	2	(2)	2	4	1
New Jersey	64	9	27	18	31	8	24	3
New Mexico	31	6	12	12	19	3	14	1
New York	178	27	79	42	81	26	61	10
North Carolina	81	15	36	15	35	9	29	7
North Dakota	23	4	9	4	2	2	12	2
Ohio	94	22	31	23	23	8	32	5
Oklahoma	64	15	26	12	16	8	24	8
Oregon	62	16	21	16	6	7	23	5
Pennsylvania	140	25	59	26	27	15	62	12
Puerto Rico	56	2	26	42	(2)	6	27	1
Rhode Island	12	2	5	2	1	2	5	1
South Carolina	45	7	20	14	24	5	18	3
South Dakota	20	4	8	5	3	2	10	2
Tennessee	63	11	28	16	17	6	25	5
Texas	251	46	103	58	131	32	93	19
Utah	38	7	16	9	5	3	17	3
Vermont	11	2	4	2	(2)	1	5	1
Virginia	72	11	32	12	30	7	30	3
Washington	75	18	25	24	17	10	28	3
West Virginia	34	6	13	10	3	3	15	2
Wisconsin	62	11	25	11	8	5	30	4
Wyoming	15	3	5	3	2	2	7	1

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[1] Minority group means individuals not classified as white or "information not available" under ethnic group and those classified as having a Spanish surname or having both types of classification.

[2] Less than 50%.

Table F–13. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947–73

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and reinstatements	Completions	Cancellations [1]	
	Total, all trades [2]				
1947	131,217	94,238	7,311	25,190	192,954
1948	192,954	85,918	13,375	35,117	230,380
1949	230,380	66,745	25,045	41,257	230,823
1950	230,823	60,186	38,533	49,747	202,729
1951	202,729	63,881	38,754	56,845	171,011
1952	[3] 172,477	62,842	33,098	43,680	158,532
1953	158,532	73,620	28,561	43,333	160,258
1954	160,258	58,939	27,383	33,139	158,675
1955	158,675	67,265	24,795	26,423	174,722
1956	174,722	74,062	27,231	33,416	188,137
1957	[3] 189,684	59,638	30,356	33,275	185,691
1958	185,691	49,569	30,647	26,918	177,695
1959	177,695	66,230	27,375	40,545	166,005
1960	[3] 172,161	54,100	31,727	33,406	161,128
1961	161,128	49,482	28,547	26,414	155,649
1962	155,649	55,590	25,918	26,434	158,887
1963	158,887	57,204	26,029	26,744	163,318
1964	163,318	59,960	25,744	27,001	170,533
1965	170,533	68,507	24,917	30,168	183,955
1966	183,955	85,031	26,511	34,964	207,511
1967	207,511	97,896	37,299	47,957	220,151
1968	[3] 207,517	111,012	37,287	43,246	237,996
1969 [4]	237,996	123,163	39,646	47,561	273,952
1970	[3] 269,626	108,779	45,102	53,610	279,693
1971 [4]	[3] 278,431	78,535	42,071	40,891	274,004
1972 [4]	[3] 270,404	103,527	53,059	56,750	264,122
1973	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	[6] 255,000
	Construction trades				
1952	77,920	33,316	15,679	18,756	76,801
1953	76,801	37,102	13,523	18,393	81,987
1954	81,987	34,238	15,537	18,951	81,737
1955	81,737	47,238	13,444	14,632	100,899
1956	100,899	42,873	14,588	16,565	112,619
1957 [7]	114,166	38,506	17,344	24,466	110,862
1958	110,862	34,485	20,255	16,278	108,814
1959	108,814	37,894	21,067	18,942	106,699
1960	106,699	33,939	16,656	21,019	102,963
1961	102,963	33,446	17,251	18,407	100,751
1962	100,751	36,994	16,477	18,222	103,046
1963	103,046	36,763	15,559	17,337	106,913
1964	106,913	38,556	16,286	19,347	109,836
1965	109,836	41,379	16,201	20,082	114,932
1966	114,932	46,120	16,352	22,507	122,193
1967	122,193	48,190	22,051	26,956	121,376
1968	[3] 115,236	58,899	20,263	21,360	132,512
1969	132,512	55,469	22,950	28,020	137,011
1970	[3] 152,342	57,321	21,414	27,143	161,106
1971	[3] 137,660	43,727	21,728	17,839	141,820
1972	[3] 150,739	63,106	28,488	30,159	155,198
1973	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
	Metalworking trades				
1952	14,645	5,553	2,149	2,552	15,497
1953	15,497	9,143	2,210	3,292	19,138
1954	19,138	6,352	3,641	3,418	18,431
1955	18,431	7,797	3,617	2,176	20,435
1956	20,435	8,058	4,253	2,622	21,618
1957	21,618	8,289	4,740	4,740	20,427
1958	20,427	3,400	2,541	2,357	18,929
1959	18,929	5,789	3,537	2,439	18,742
1960 [8]	24,898	7,846	4,986	3,963	23,795
1961	23,795	6,819	4,719	3,669	22,226
1962	22,226	8,351	3,611	3,428	23,538
1963	23,538	9,019	3,799	3,927	24,831
1964	24,831	10,704	3,923	3,652	27,960
1965	27,960	14,032	3,770	4,123	34,099
1966	34,099	21,918	4,799	6,461	44,757
1967	44,757	30,669	8,470	12,357	54,599
1968	[3] 47,436	25,959	6,916	10,155	56,324
1969	56,324	22,638	10,277	11,985	56,700
1970	[3] 57,406	18,394	11,051	11,084	53,665
1971	[3] 40,076	9,153	7,857	6,446	34,926
1972	[3] 35,686	9,799	8,830	7,829	28,826
1973	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

Footnotes at end of table.

Table F-13. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947–73—Continued

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and reinstatements	Completions	Cancellations [1]	
	Printing trades				
1952	10,069	2,651	2,513	1,527	8,680
1953	8,680	4,064	1,959	1,149	9,636
1954	9,636	3,884	2,093	1,352	10,075
1955	10,075	6,556	1,435	998	14,198
1956	14,198	3,590	1,966	1,326	14,496
1957	14,496	3,679	1,844	2,113	14,218
1958	14,218	2,167	1,953	1,014	13,418
1959	13,418	2,050	1,803	922	12,743
1960	12,743	3,126	1,675	935	13,259
1961	13,259	2,968	2,526	864	12,837
1962	12,837	3,222	2,286	1,005	12,768
1963	12,768	3,108	2,569	1,178	12,129
1964	12,129	2,400	2,267	845	11,417
1965	11,417	2,587	1,565	757	11,682
1966	11,682	3,511	1,692	1,138	12,363
1967	12,363	3,933	2,073	2,577	11,646
1968	[3] 11,236	5,349	2,124	1,611	12,850
1969	12,850	6,019	2,977	2,066	13,826
1970	[3] 13,706	5,991	2,900	1,867	14,930
1971	[3] 10,997	3,092	1,724	1,104	11,261
1972	[3] 13,392	3,428	2,706	2,238	11,876
1973	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

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[1] Includes voluntary quits, layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service.

[2] Also includes miscellaneous trades, not shown separately.

[3] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects revisions in reporting.

[4] Figures for individual trades do not add to totals (aside from the inclusion in the total of miscellaneous trades, not shown separately) because of the absence of trade detail for California in 1969; for California, Florida, Louisiana, and New York in 1971: and for Florida in 1972.

[5] New nationwide data system introduced Jan. 1, 1973. Comparable data for 1973 not available.

[6] Year-end figure represents June 30, 1973, for most States; Dec. 31, 1973 for California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Utah.

[7] Includes lathers beginning 1957.

[8] Includes new apprenticeship programs beginning 1960, mainly silversmiths, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, and airplane mechanics.

Table F–14. Enrollments in Federally Aided Vocational-Technical Education, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1965–73

Fiscal year	Total[1]	Agriculture	Distribution	Health	Home economics, gainful	Consumer and homemaking	Office	Technical	Trades and industry	Special[2]
	Number (thousands)									
1965	5,431	888	333	67	14	2,085	731	226	1,088	------
Secondary	2,819	517	76	9	5	1,438	498	24	253	------
Postsecondary	207	2	6	21	1	1	44	72	60	------
Adult	2,404	369	251	37	8	646	189	130	775	------
1966	6,070	907	420	84	42	1,856	1,238	254	1,269	------
Secondary	3,048	510	102	10	13	1,267	798	29	319	------
Postsecondary	442	6	16	36	2	1	165	100	116	------
Adult	2,580	391	303	37	27	588	274	125	835	------
1967	7,048	935	481	115	62	2,125	1,572	266	1,491	------
Secondary	3,533	509	151	17	22	1,453	985	28	368	------
Postsecondary	500	8	21	54	3	1	193	97	123	------
Adult	3,015	418	309	44	37	671	394	141	1,000	------
1968	7,534	851	575	141	73	2,210	1,736	270	1,629	49
Secondary	3,843	528	176	21	29	1,529	1,060	36	422	42
Postsecondary	593	11	45	65	3	1	225	105	138	(3)
Adult	3,098	312	354	55	40	681	451	129	1,069	7
1969	7,979	851	563	175	113	2,336	1,835	315	1,721	70
Secondary	4,079	536	184	23	41	1,629	1,122	32	459	53
Postsecondary	706	16	61	92	11	102	218	131	174	1
Adult	3,194	299	319	60	62	708	494	153	1,088	16
1970	8,794	853	529	198	151	2,419	2,111	272	1,906	354
Secondary	5,114	551	230	32	66	1,868	1,331	34	692	310
Postsecondary	1,013	23	82	103	20	25	331	152	261	17
Adult	2,666	279	217	64	65	527	449	86	953	27
1971	10,495	845	578	270	197	2,932	2,227	314	2,075	1,087
Secondary	6,495	562	241	43	100	2,316	1,396	36	809	1,002
Postsecondary	1,141	28	86	138	26	27	335	178	310	21
Adult	2,860	255	251	88	71	589	496	100	956	64
1972	11,602	896	640	337	280	3,166	2,352	337	2,398	1,305
Secondary	7,232	603	263	59	162	2,469	1,508	39	952	1,223
Postsecondary	1,304	35	133	177	38	31	360	189	357	46
Adult	3,066	258	275	100	80	666	484	109	1,089	36
1973	12,072	928	739	421	323	3,194	2,499	364	2,702	1,114
Secondary	7,354	621	303	76	184	2,503	1,600	39	1,134	1,038
Postsecondary	1,350	41	106	193	38	30	380	201	345	37
Adult	3,369	266	329	153	101	661	520	124	1,223	40
	Percent distribution of total enrollments[4]									
1965	100.0	16.3	6.1	1.2	0.3	38.4	13.5	4.2	20.0	------
1966	100.0	14.9	6.9	1.4	.7	30.6	20.4	4.2	20.9	------
1967	100.0	13.3	6.8	1.6	.9	30.2	22.3	3.8	21.2	------
1968	100.0	11.3	7.6	1.9	1.0	29.3	23.0	3.6	21.6	0.7
1969	100.0	10.7	7.1	2.2	1.4	29.3	23.0	3.9	21.6	.9
1970	100.0	9.7	6.0	2.3	1.7	27.5	24.0	3.1	21.7	4.0
1971	100.0	8.1	5.5	2.6	1.9	27.9	21.2	3.0	19.8	10.4
1972	100.0	7.7	5.5	2.9	2.4	27.3	20.3	2.9	20.7	11.2
1973	100.0	7.7	6.1	3.5	2.7	26.5	20.7	3.0	22.4	9.2

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[1] Beginning 1971, totals shown are unduplicated totals, A person is counted only once in this total, even though he or she may be reported in two or more programs. Therefore, individual items will add to more than the totals shown.

[2] Includes enrollments in exemplary, prevocational, prepostsecondary, and remedial programs.

[3] Less than 500.

[4] Based on unrounded data.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

Table F–15. Veteran Applicants and Veterans Placed in Jobs by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1973–74

Region and State	Veteran applicants [1]				Veterans placed in jobs			
	All veterans		1974		All veterans		1974	
	1974	1973	Recently separated [2]	Disabled [3]	1974	1973	Recently separated [2]	Disabled [3]
United States [4]	2,360,667	[5] 2,344,005	590,945	113,444	608,897	[5] 605,538	162,459	26,931
Region I:								
Connecticut	49,439	51,704	6,033	1,800	8,251	7,461	1,336	304
Maine	13,314	12,609	3,876	677	4,558	4,145	1,520	208
Massachusetts	55,576	55,252	9,463	2,098	10,882	10,608	1,685	303
New Hampshire	14,554	12,842	2,137	759	2,583	2,416	401	135
Rhode Island	13,880	11,851	2,290	705	2,254	2,482	323	87
Vermont	8,593	8,112	2,355	322	2,034	2,049	738	72
Region II:								
New Jersey	73,435	68,664	12,923	2,952	9,355	8,294	1,851	270
New York	105,854	123,562	19,809	5,245	26,989	30,085	4,345	1,026
Puerto Rico	8,345	9,306	2,000	757	1,854	2,041	237	125
Region III:								
Delaware	7,589	5,805	2,074	381	1,035	949	363	41
District of Columbia	16,811	10,979	3,784	838	2,226	2,256	769	166
Maryland	31,132	33,737	4,972	539	5,666	5,729	924	112
Pennsylvania	98,537	119,906	29,900	6,140	25,140	28,659	9,973	1,456
Virginia	40,624	39,002	9,010	1,073	11,063	11,636	2,130	285
West Virginia	20,890	21,624	4,642	1,135	6,275	5,507	1,405	320
Region IV:								
Alabama	32,626	31,722	10,969	1,569	9,303	9,063	3,593	361
Florida	70,049	62,319	19,095	5,522	20,129	18,556	5,384	1,457
Georgia	40,807	42,063	11,610	1,687	9,718	12,080	2,405	376
Kentucky	35,449	38,789	9,183	1,511	9,456	9,983	2,430	314
Mississippi	24,739	22,714	6,473	1,386	10,508	9,967	2,936	551
North Carolina	49,857	45,721	19,686	2,870	14,713	14,668	7,026	745
South Carolina	26,892	24,137	10,833	1,116	7,213	7,507	3,448	279
Tennessee	32,502	36,018	8,961	627	10,544	13,041	2,392	176
Region V:								
Illinois	81,253	91,180	14,546	2,658	20,118	19,433	3,422	510
Indiana	61,784	50,361	14,640	2,414	14,612	15,826	4,599	523
Michigan	114,103	107,342	18,271	2,143	17,159	24,157	2,891	301
Minnesota	46,414	43,956	8,427	2,299	11,168	10,465	1,986	452
Ohio	117,168	155,659	25,159	8,137	22,141	22,936	5,151	1,390
Wisconsin	46,889	47,246	10,165	882	10,568	9,863	2,271	221
Region VI:								
Arkansas	26,988	25,602	10,112	1,471	10,515	9,970	4,058	497
Louisiana	36,129	35,563	9,584	961	9,835	9,650	2,523	224
New Mexico	26,764	22,318	7,031	1,072	5,892	4,798	1,492	271
Oklahoma	43,092	41,392	16,718	4,150	15,098	15,095	6,664	1,400
Texas	138,388	147,343	44,444	8,657	46,043	46,521	14,125	2,535
Region VII:								
Iowa	33,592	33,085	8,799	2,633	11,706	11,636	3,419	879
Kansas	25,460	27,461	6,534	1,333	7,892	8,534	1,861	360
Missouri	64,564	59,954	13,169	2,460	17,993	16,738	3,460	545
Nebraska	14,559	13,631	4,324	777	5,379	5,073	1,449	265
Region VIII:								
Colorado	57,757	44,263	21,756	6,477	13,824	9,366	5,255	1,720
Montana	20,492	19,977	2,250	648	6,003	9,712	622	199
North Dakota	12,026	12,555	3,879	489	4,208	4,048	1,565	223
South Dakota	10,890	11,441	2,328	532	3,827	3,957	832	214
Utah	22,207	22,498	6,768	1,437	6,746	6,336	2,220	329
Wyoming	8,407	7,539	1,804	700	3,437	2,723	711	270
Region IX								
Arizona	35,618	49,063	8,414	742	13,612	16,124	2,866	253
California	272,295	265,866	71,535	11,676	70,405	71,804	17,143	2,319
Hawaii	13,608	12,508	5,180	547	2,195	2,496	1,059	83
Nevada	21,763	23,236	3,766	721	4,681	5,706	793	143
Region X:								
Alaska	8,490	8,951	1,704	270	2,708	2,772	518	92
Idaho	23,141	19,559	4,051	828	6,295	5,917	1,250	272
Oregon	52,406	55,997	21,577	2,224	15,588	18,241	6,526	523
Washington	52,927	(6)	11,932	2,397	17,506	(6)	4,200	779

[1] Persons who filed or renewed application.

[2] Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

[3] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

[4] Totals include Puerto Rico.

[5] Excludes the State of Washington.

[6] Not available.

Table F–16. Veterans Enrolled in Job Training and Veterans Provided Other Services by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1973–74

Region and State	Veterans enrolled in job training				Veterans provided other services [1]		
	All veterans		1974		1974		
	1974	1973	Recently separated [2]	Disabled [3]	All veterans	Recently separated [3]	Disabled [3]
United States [4]	51,628	[5] 53,134	18,646	2,547	777,631	207,382	41,411
Region I:							
Connecticut	708	734	148	23	13,219	2,231	504
Maine	221	301	56	8	6,240	1,837	373
Massachusetts	1,016	941	107	27	18,101	2,561	712
New Hampshire	146	216	23	6	4,299	834	255
Rhode Island	297	157	53	7	3,978	714	134
Vermont	85	111	30	3	2,729	862	103
Region II:							
New Jersey	880	974	203	24	17,200	3,754	753
New York	2,443	2,889	660	94	47,619	8,164	2,164
Puerto Rico	219	235	17	2	3,237	545	176
Region III:							
Delaware	78	133	19	6	1,480	548	72
District of Columbia	104	165	28	15	3,799	1,169	301
Maryland	417	726	78	4	7,360	1,267	170
Pennsylvania	2,741	4,201	1,093	225	40,408	13,419	3,074
Virginia	1,581	989	912	21	12,402	2,679	439
West Virginia	532	423	109	31	7,670	1,814	493
Region IV:							
Alabama	834	488	452	38	11,076	4,150	604
Florida	1,219	724	354	104	28,430	7,922	2,478
Georgia	1,214	1,804	721	41	7,584	2,087	397
Kentucky	766	783	250	30	11,185	3,094	504
Mississippi	805	638	283	76	8,156	2,432	496
North Carolina	1,193	1,259	607	43	24,742	10,506	1,384
South Carolina	1,133	1,075	525	65	10,969	4,837	490
Tennessee	1,264	1,771	594	26	12,383	3,294	253
Region V:							
Illinois	1,485	1,551	309	77	24,125	4,305	771
Indiana	635	484	204	32	17,478	5,158	791
Michigan	1,175	1,179	193	23	25,821	4,634	586
Minnesota	816	674	96	30	13,256	2,125	607
Ohio	2,825	2,412	783	203	31,426	7,025	2,314
Wisconsin	834	726	161	29	15,132	3,136	353
Region VI:							
Arkansas	655	487	328	42	8,128	3,225	553
Louisiana	731	719	226	19	9,591	2,913	296
New Mexico	972	378	638	29	6,455	1,769	235
Oklahoma	903	848	507	93	16,751	7,033	1,818
Texas	3,808	4,365	2,044	157	65,394	22,020	4,579
Region VII:							
Iowa	504	390	148	55	13,501	3,656	1,172
Kansas	1,384	3,563	366	22	8,089	2,064	455
Missouri	1,038	1,162	207	34	18,535	3,789	756
Nebraska	306	175	74	19	5,422	1,829	334
Region VIII:							
Colorado	1,546	1,047	806	228	16,330	5,993	1,731
Montana	322	247	43	9	2,706	450	129
North Dakota	304	106	106	17	3,468	1,280	152
South Dakota	422	218	117	19	3,496	878	201
Utah	854	737	224	37	7,280	2,317	491
Wyoming	204	204	74	37	2,338	537	207
Region IX:							
Arizona	555	539	207	8	14,631	3,672	337
California	5,946	7,478	2,197	212	94,609	21,548	3,870
Hawaii	212	208	147	14	4,300	1,815	225
Nevada	194	223	55	8	4,832	1,102	216
Region X:							
Alaska	360	223	93	8	2,097	501	93
Idaho	347	382	84	28	4,879	1,042	244
Oregon	571	672	279	64	16,384	7,246	780
Washington	1,734	(6)	608	75	16,911	3,600	786

[1] Includes services other than job placement or training.
[2] Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.
[3] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.
[4] Totals include Puerto Rico.
[5] Excludes the State of Washington.
[6] Not available.

Table F–17. State Employment Service Agencies—Total Veteran Applicants to be Served and Estimated Funds (ES Grants) Required for Veteran Services, by Region and State, Fiscal Year 1975

Region and State	Total veteran applicants to be served	Estimated funds for veteran services (thousands)
Region I:		
Connecticut	55,000	$834.9
Maine	13,900	425.2
Massachusetts	73,870	2,117.8
New Hampshire	10,250	150.9
Rhode Island	11,500	283.9
Vermont	8,000	211.0
Region II:		
New Jersey	38,040	1,337.0
New York	111,566	6,987.8
Puerto Rico	12,114	180.8
Virgin Islands	290	15.7
Region III:		
Delaware	7,000	163.6
District of Columbia	8,050	411.8
Maryland	23,500	628.9
Pennsylvania	100,000	1,434.0
Virginia	50,200	676.4
West Virginia	23,700	483.1
Region IV:		
Alabama	40,275	743.0
Florida	89,900	2,131.9
Georgia	38,000	866.3
Kentucky	41,453	947.4
Mississippi	27,250	606.3
North Carolina	58,000	1,368.2
South Carolina	28,490	604.6
Tennessee	40,300	1,491.1
Region V:		
Illinois	66,298	2,506.1
Indiana	70,756	1,420.8
Michigan	116,246	2,753.9
Minnesota	37,310	1,233.8
Ohio	90,000	2,904.0
Wisconsin	41,325	736.8
Region VI:		
Arkansas	23,076	643.1
Louisiana	38,950	932.5
New Mexico	23,864	581.3
Oklahoma	63,884	1,451.4
Texas	161,100	4,083.9
Region VII:		
Iowa	42,000	745.1
Kansas	30,260	691.1
Missouri	99,007	1,306.6
Nebraska	18,250	422.9
Region VIII:		
Colorado	58,183	1,098.0
Montana	18,642	550.7
North Dakota	13,500	427.3
South Dakota	12,520	293.4
Utah	28,150	720.5
Wyoming	10,298	280.7
Region IX:		
Arizona	40,293	1,030.1
California	206,000	5,597.0
Guam	314	....
Hawaii	13,940	261.2
Nevada	35,000	591.9
Region X:		
Alaska	9,570	402.1
Idaho	19,825	592.4
Oregon	58,162	952.4
Washington	48,100	1,325.0

[redacted]

Table G–1. Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–74

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [1]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Output per man-hour									
1947	51.3	29.2	57.1	54.9	58.2	------	------	------	------	------
1948	53.6	34.0	58.8	58.0	59.2	4.5	16.3	3.0	5.6	1.8
1949	55.3	33.1	61.1	60.1	61.8	3.2	−2.5	4.0	3.7	4.4
1950	59.7	37.7	65.0	64.4	65.3	8.1	13.9	6.3	7.2	5.7
1951	61.5	37.9	66.3	65.9	66.4	3.0	.4	2.0	2.3	1.7
1952	62.7	41.2	66.9	66.2	67.2	1.9	8.8	.9	.4	1.2
1953	65.3	46.7	68.9	68.4	68.9	4.2	13.2	2.9	3.3	2.5
1954	66.9	49.1	70.5	69.5	70.9	2.4	5.1	2.3	1.7	3.0
1955	69.9	49.5	73.6	73.7	73.4	4.4	.9	4.4	6.0	3.5
1956	70.0	51.6	73.2	72.9	73.2	.2	4.3	−.6	−1.1	−.2
1957	72.0	54.7	74.8	74.4	75.0	2.9	6.0	2.2	2.0	2.4
1958	74.3	60.4	76.7	74.4	78.0	3.1	10.3	2.5	0	3.9
1959	76.9	61.5	79.3	78.6	79.8	3.6	1.8	3.4	5.6	2.3
1960	78.2	64.9	80.3	79.9	80.6	1.6	5.6	1.2	1.8	1.1
1961	80.9	70.0	82.7	81.9	83.3	3.5	7.9	3.0	2.4	3.3
1962	84.7	71.7	86.4	86.6	86.5	4.7	2.3	4.6	5.8	3.9
1963	87.7	78.1	89.1	90.1	88.7	3.6	9.0	3.1	4.0	2.6
1964	91.1	79.5	92.4	94.5	91.5	3.9	1.7	3.7	4.9	3.1
1965	94.2	86.9	95.1	98.4	93.5	3.4	9.3	2.9	4.1	2.2
1966	98.0	90.5	98.4	99.9	97.6	4.0	4.1	3.5	1.6	4.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.1	10.5	1.6	.1	2.5
1968	102.8	100.4	102.7	104.7	101.7	2.8	.4	2.7	4.7	1.7
1969	103.2	110.5	102.5	107.4	100.1	.4	10.0	−.2	2.6	−1.6
1970	104.0	120.0	103.0	107.9	100.9	.8	8.6	.4	.5	.8
1971	108.2	129.3	106.9	115.1	103.7	4.0	7.7	3.8	6.7	2.7
1972	111.8	125.6	110.8	121.6	106.3	3.4	−2.8	3.6	5.6	2.5
1973	114.8	134.2	113.4	128.3	106.8	2.6	6.8	2.4	5.5	.5
1974 p	111.7	133.8	110.3	129.2	102.1	−2.7	−.3	−2.8	.7	−4.5
	Output per person									
1947	56.5	32.9	61.4	55.2	64.5	------	------	------	------	------
1948	58.5	38.0	62.7	57.9	65.1	3.5	15.6	2.2	4.8	1.0
1949	59.5	36.4	64.4	58.9	67.2	1.8	−4.3	2.6	1.8	3.1
1950	64.4	40.8	68.9	64.9	70.8	8.2	12.3	7.0	10.2	5.3
1951	66.2	41.4	70.3	66.5	71.9	2.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.6
1952	67.3	44.6	70.9	66.9	72.6	1.6	7.7	.9	.6	1.0
1953	69.7	51.1	72.5	68.8	74.0	3.6	14.6	2.3	2.9	1.9
1954	70.7	52.8	73.5	68.8	75.8	1.4	3.2	1.4	−.1	2.4
1955	74.1	52.5	77.2	74.4	78.3	4.8	−.6	5.1	8.2	3.4
1956	73.6	53.6	76.4	73.2	77.9	−.6	2.1	−1.0	−1.6	−.6
1957	74.8	55.4	77.2	73.8	78.8	1.5	3.5	1.1	.8	1.3
1958	76.3	60.6	78.4	73.0	81.3	2.1	9.4	1.5	−1.1	3.1
1959	79.5	61.7	81.7	78.6	83.3	4.2	1.8	4.2	7.7	2.5
1960	80.4	65.6	82.2	79.0	83.9	1.1	6.3	.7	.5	.8
1961	82.5	69.7	84.1	81.0	85.9	2.6	6.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
1962	86.6	72.3	88.1	86.4	89.1	5.0	3.7	4.8	5.7	3.8
1963	89.5	78.1	90.8	90.1	91.2	3.4	8.1	3.0	4.2	2.4
1964	92.8	79.7	94.0	94.8	93.8	3.7	1.9	3.6	5.3	2.7
1965	96.2	88.2	96.9	99.6	95.6	3.6	10.8	3.1	5.0	2.0
1966	99.3	91.3	99.7	101.3	98.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.7	9.5	.3	−1.2	1.2
1968	102.4	99.3	102.4	104.9	101.1	2.4	−.7	2.4	4.9	1.2
1969	102.3	108.8	101.8	107.4	99.2	0	9.5	−.5	2.4	−1.9
1970	101.8	117.1	101.0	106.4	99.0	−.5	7.6	−.8	−1.0	−.2
1971	105.5	125.7	104.4	113.6	101.1	3.6	8.2	3.4	6.8	2.2
1972	109.2	121.7	108.5	121.5	103.5	3.6	−3.9	3.9	6.9	2.4
1973	111.9	129.5	110.9	128.5	103.7	2.5	6.4	2.2	5.7	.2
1974 p	107.8	128.2	106.7	127.7	98.2	−3.7	−1.0	−3.8	−.6	−5.3
	Output									
1947	45.6	71.1	44.5	44.7	44.5	------	------	------	------	------
1948	47.8	79.5	46.5	46.9	46.3	4.8	11.8	4.4	4.9	4.1
1949	47.6	77.0	46.4	44.3	47.6	−.3	−3.2	−.1	−5.6	2.8
1950	52.5	81.2	51.3	51.4	51.3	10.2	5.4	10.6	16.1	7.8
1951	55.8	77.0	55.0	56.6	54.1	6.3	−5.2	7.0	10.1	5.4
1952	57.2	79.5	56.3	57.8	55.5	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.6
1953	60.1	83.7	59.1	62.6	57.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	8.3	3.2
1954	59.3	85.4	58.3	58.2	58.3	−1.3	2.0	−1.5	−7.1	1.7
1955	64.3	87.4	63.4	65.0	62.5	8.5	2.5	8.8	11.8	7.2
1956	65.6	87.0	64.7	65.3	64.4	1.9	−.5	2.0	.4	3.0
1957	66.5	84.9	65.7	65.5	65.8	1.4	−2.4	1.6	.4	2.3
1958	65.6	87.0	64.8	60.2	67.2	−1.3	2.5	−1.5	−8.1	2.0
1959	70.2	88.3	69.5	67.6	70.4	7.0	1.4	7.3	12.3	4.9
1960	71.9	91.6	71.1	68.6	72.4	2.4	3.8	2.4	1.4	2.9
1961	73.2	92.9	72.5	68.4	74.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	−.4	3.0
1962	78.2	92.5	77.6	75.3	78.9	6.8	−.5	7.1	10.1	5.7
1963	81.5	95.4	80.9	79.1	81.9	4.2	3.2	4.3	5.0	3.9
1964	86.2	93.3	85.9	84.6	86.6	5.7	−2.2	6.1	7.0	5.7
1965	91.8	99.2	91.5	92.7	90.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	9.7	5.0
1966	97.7	93.7	97.9	100.1	96.7	6.4	−5.5	7.0	8.0	6.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	6.7	2.2	−.1	3.4
1968	104.8	97.9	105.1	106.7	104.2	4.8	−2.1	5.1	6.7	4.2
1969	107.7	100.8	108.0	111.3	106.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	4.3	1.9
1970	107.2	103.6	107.3	105.9	108.1	−.5	2.8	−.6	−4.9	1.8
1971	111.0	110.0	111.1	108.6	112.4	3.6	6.2	3.5	2.6	3.9
1972	118.5	108.8	118.9	119.5	118.6	6.7	−1.1	7.1	10.0	5.5
1973	125.8	114.6	126.3	132.6	122.9	6.2	5.4	6.2	11.0	3.6
1974 p	122.6	115.1	122.9	131.5	118.3	−2.6	.4	−2.7	−.8	−3.8

[1] Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–1. Indexes of Output per Manhour and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–74—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Employment									
1947	80.6	216.5	72.6	81.0	68.9					
1948	81.7	209.2	74.1	81.0	71.1	1.3	−3.3	2.1	0.1	3.1
1949	80.0	211.7	72.2	75.1	70.9	−2.1	1.2	−2.6	−7.3	−.3
1950	81.5	198.7	74.6	79.2	72.5	1.9	−6.1	3.3	5.4	2.4
1951	84.3	185.8	78.2	85.1	75.2	3.3	−6.5	4.9	7.5	3.7
1952	85.0	178.2	79.5	86.4	76.4	.9	−4.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
1953	86.2	163.7	81.6	91.0	77.5	1.4	−8.2	2.7	5.3	1.4
1954	83.9	161.7	79.3	84.6	77.0	−2.7	−1.2	−2.8	−7.0	−.7
1955	86.9	166.7	82.1	87.4	79.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.7
1956	89.0	162.5	84.7	89.2	82.7	2.5	−2.5	3.1	2.0	3.6
1957	88.9	153.2	85.1	88.8	83.5	−.1	−5.7	.5	−.4	1.0
1958	86.0	143.5	82.6	82.5	82.6	−3.3	−6.3	−3.0	−7.1	−1.1
1959	88.3	143.0	85.0	86.0	84.6	2.6	−.4	2.9	4.3	2.4
1960	89.5	139.6	86.5	86.8	86.3	1.3	−2.4	1.7	.9	2.1
1961	88.8	133.2	86.2	84.4	86.9	−.7	−4.6	−.4	−2.8	.7
1962	90.3	127.9	88.1	87.1	88.5	1.7	−4.0	2.2	3.2	1.9
1963	91.0	122.1	89.2	87.8	89.8	.8	−4.6	1.2	.8	1.4
1964	92.8	117.1	91.4	89.2	92.3	2.0	−4.1	2.4	1.6	2.8
1965	95.5	112.4	94.5	93.2	95.0	2.9	−4.0	3.4	4.5	2.9
1966	98.4	102.7	98.2	98.9	97.9	3.1	−8.6	3.9	6.2	3.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	−2.6	1.8	1.1	2.2
1968	102.4	98.6	102.6	101.7	103.0	2.4	−1.4	2.6	1.7	3.0
1969	105.2	92.7	106.0	103.6	107.0	2.8	−6.0	3.3	1.9	3.9
1970	105.3	88.5	106.3	99.5	109.2	0	−4.5	.2	−3.9	2.0
1971	105.3	86.9	106.4	95.6	111.1	0	−1.9	.1	−4.0	1.7
1972	108.5	89.4	109.6	98.3	114.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1
1973	112.4	88.5	113.8	103.2	118.5	3.6	−.9	3.9	5.0	3.4
1974 p	113.7	89.8	115.1	103.0	120.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	−.2	1.7
	Man-hours									
1947	88.8	243.4	78.0	81.5	76.4					
1948	89.2	233.9	79.1	80.9	78.2	0.4	−3.9	1.3	−0.7	2.3
1949	86.2	232.4	76.0	73.7	77.1	−3.4	−.7	−3.9	−8.9	−1.5
1950	87.9	215.1	79.0	79.8	78.6	2.0	−7.4	4.0	8.3	2.0
1951	90.7	203.1	82.9	85.8	81.5	3.2	−5.6	4.9	7.6	3.6
1952	91.2	192.8	84.1	87.3	82.6	.5	−5.1	1.5	1.7	1.4
1953	92.0	179.3	85.9	91.6	83.2	.8	−7.0	2.1	4.9	.7
1954	88.6	173.9	82.6	83.7	82.2	−3.7	−3.0	−3.8	−8.6	−1.2
1955	92.1	176.7	86.1	88.2	85.2	3.9	1.6	4.2	5.5	3.6
1956	93.7	168.6	88.4	89.5	87.9	1.7	−4.6	2.6	1.5	3.2
1957	92.3	155.3	87.9	88.1	87.8	−1.5	−7.9	−.6	−1.6	−.1
1958	88.4	144.2	84.5	80.9	86.1	−4.2	−7.1	−3.9	−8.1	−1.9
1959	91.2	143.6	87.6	86.1	88.3	3.3	−.4	3.7	6.4	2.5
1960	92.0	141.2	88.6	85.8	89.9	.8	−1.7	1.1	−.3	1.8
1961	90.6	132.6	87.7	83.5	89.6	−1.5	−6.0	−1.0	−2.7	−.3
1962	92.4	129.0	89.8	86.9	91.2	2.0	−2.7	2.5	4.1	1.8
1963	92.9	122.1	90.9	87.7	92.3	.6	−5.4	1.2	1.0	1.3
1964	94.5	117.4	92.9	89.4	94.6	1.8	−3.8	2.3	2.0	2.4
1965	97.4	114.1	96.3	94.3	97.2	3.1	−2.8	3.6	5.4	2.8
1966	99.7	103.6	99.5	100.2	99.1	2.4	−9.2	3.3	6.3	2.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.3	−3.5	.5	−.2	.9
1968	102.0	97.5	102.3	102.0	102.4	2.0	−2.5	2.3	2.0	2.4
1969	104.4	91.3	105.3	103.6	106.1	2.4	−6.4	2.9	1.7	3.5
1970	103.0	86.4	104.2	98.1	107.1	−1.3	−5.4	−1.0	−5.3	.9
1971	102.7	85.1	103.9	94.3	108.4	−.4	−1.4	−.3	−3.9	1.3
1972	106.0	86.6	107.3	98.3	111.6	3.2	1.7	3.3	4.2	2.9
1973	109.6	85.4	111.3	103.4	115.1	3.5	−1.4	3.7	5.2	3.1
1974 p	109.7	86.0	111.4	101.8	115.9	.1	.7	.1	−1.5	.8

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p Preliminary.

[1] Output refers to gross national product in 1958 dollars. The man-hours data are based principally on employment and hours derived from the monthly payroll survey of establishments.

[2] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

SOURCE: Output indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation per Man-Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–74

Year	Indexes (1967=100)				Percent change over previous year [1]			
	Total private	Private nonfarm			Total private	Private nonfarm		
		Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing		Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Compensation per man-hour [3]							
1947	36.2	38.3	37.1	38.9	------	------	------	------
1948	39.5	41.8	40.7	42.3	9.0	9.0	9.7	8.7
1949	40.1	43.0	42.6	43.3	1.5	2.9	4.7	2.4
1950	42.8	45.3	44.6	45.6	6.8	5.5	4.7	5.4
1951	46.9	49.3	49.2	49.1	9.6	8.7	10.4	7.6
1952	49.8	52.0	52.4	51.5	6.1	5.5	6.4	4.9
1953	52.9	54.9	55.2	54.2	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.3
1954	54.5	56.6	57.8	55.9	3.1	3.2	4.6	3.1
1955	55.9	58.6	60.0	57.6	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.1
1956	59.5	62.0	63.8	60.8	6.4	5.8	6.5	5.5
1957	63.3	65.5	67.7	64.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7
1958	66.0	68.1	70.5	67.0	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2
1959	69.0	71.0	73.5	69.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
1960	71.7	73.9	76.6	72.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2
1961	74.4	76.3	79.0	75.2	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.5
1962	77.7	79.3	82.2	78.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7
1963	80.8	82.2	85.0	80.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.8
1964	84.9	86.1	88.9	84.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8
1965	88.4	89.2	91.2	88.3	4.1	3.7	2.6	4.1
1966	94.5	94.6	95.3	94.2	6.9	6.1	4.5	6.6
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.2
1968	107.8	107.5	107.1	107.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.7
1969	115.6	114.6	114.0	115.2	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.9
1970	124.0	122.6	122.1	123.5	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.3
1971	132.1	130.6	130.4	131.9	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8
1972	140.2	138.7	137.5	140.4	6.1	6.2	5.4	6.4
1973	151.0	149.0	147.3	150.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.5
1974 [p]	164.0	162.0	161.2	163.8	8.7	8.8	9.5	8.6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation per Man-Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–74—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)				Percent change over previous year [1]			
	Total private	Private nonfarm			Total private	Private nonfarm		
		Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing		Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Unit labor costs							
1947	70.6	67.1	67.6	66.9				
1948	73.7	71.0	70.2	71.4	4.3	5.8	3.9	6.8
1949	72.5	70.3	70.9	70.1	−1.6	−1.0	1.0	−1.9
1950	71.7	69.7	69.2	69.9	−1.2	−.8	−2.3	−.3
1951	76.3	74.3	74.7	73.9	6.4	6.6	7.9	5.8
1952	79.4	77.6	79.2	76.7	4.1	4.5	6.0	3.7
1953	81.0	79.7	80.8	78.7	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.7
1954	81.5	80.3	83.1	78.8	.6	.9	2.8	.1
1955	80.1	79.6	81.3	78.5	−1.7	−.9	−2.1	−.4
1956	85.0	84.7	87.5	83.1	6.2	6.4	7.6	5.8
1957	87.9	87.6	91.0	85.7	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.2
1958	88.9	88.7	94.8	85.9	1.1	1.3	4.2	.2
1959	89.8	89.5	93.6	87.4	1.0	.9	−1.3	1.7
1960	91.8	92.0	95.8	90.2	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.1
1961	92.1	92.3	96.4	90.3	.3	.2	.7	.2
1962	91.8	91.8	94.9	90.1	−.3	−.5	−1.6	−.2
1963	92.1	92.3	94.3	91.2	.4	.5	−.7	1.2
1964	93.1	93.2	94.0	92.7	1.1	1.0	−.3	1.6
1965	93.8	93.9	92.7	94.5	.7	.8	−1.4	1.9
1966	96.5	96.2	95.4	96.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.2
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	3.6
1968	105.0	104.6	102.3	105.9	5.0	4.6	2.3	5.9
1969	112.1	111.8	106.2	115.0	6.8	6.9	3.8	8.6
1970	119.3	119.0	113.2	122.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4
1971	122.2	122.2	113.2	127.2	2.5	2.6	.1	4.0
1972	125.3	125.1	113.1	132.1	2.6	2.4	−.1	3.8
1973	131.5	131.3	114.8	141.3	4.9	4.9	1.5	7.0
1974 p	146.8	146.9	124.8	160.5	11.6	11.9	8.8	13.6
	Implicit price deflator [3]							
1947	66.4	63.8	66.9	62.3				
1948	70.9	68.2	71.2	66.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	7.1
1949	70.2	68.7	72.7	66.7	−1.0	.8	2.1	.1
1950	70.9	69.4	72.9	67.7	1.0	1.1	.2	1.5
1951	76.1	74.0	77.9	72.1	7.3	6.5	6.9	6.4
1952	77.5	75.9	79.5	74.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.8
1953	78.1	77.2	80.0	75.9	.7	1.8	.6	2.5
1954	79.1	78.5	81.7	77.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.4
1955	79.8	79.5	83.1	77.9	.9	1.3	1.7	1.2
1956	82.3	82.3	86.8	80.1	3.2	3.4	4.5	2.8
1957	85.3	85.3	89.6	83.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.9
1958	87.1	86.8	91.8	84.3	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.3
1959	88.3	88.3	93.2	85.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9
1960	89.5	89.6	94.1	87.4	1.4	1.4	.9	1.7
1961	90.4	90.4	94.2	88.5	.9	.9	.2	1.3
1962	91.2	91.2	94.3	89.6	.9	.9	0	1.3
1963	92.2	92.3	94.4	91.1	1.0	1.2	.1	1.7
1964	93.2	93.4	95.3	92.5	1.2	1.3	.9	1.4
1965	94.8	94.8	95.6	94.4	1.7	1.4	.4	2.1
1966	97.2	96.8	97.3	96.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.5
1968	103.6	103.5	102.3	104.2	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.2
1969	108.3	108.1	102.6	111.2	4.5	4.5	.3	6.7
1970	113.5	113.5	106.5	116.8	4.8	5.0	3.8	5.0
1971	118.2	118.4	108.3	122.9	4.1	4.3	1.7	5.3
1972	121.6	121.2	108.8	127.3	2.9	2.4	.4	3.6
1973	128.6	126.2	109.7	135.1	5.7	4.1	.9	6.1
1974 p	142.2	140.6	(4)	(4)	10.6	11.4	(4)	(4)

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p Preliminary.

[1] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

[2] Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

[3] Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

[4] Not available.

SOURCE: Implicit price deflator indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–3. Gross National Product or Expenditure in Current and Constant Dollars, by Purchasing Sector, 1947–74

Year	Total gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment				Net exports of goods and services	Government purchases of goods and services				
		Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services	Total	Nonresidential	Residential structures	Change in business inventories		Total	Federal			State and local
												Total	National defense	Other	
Billions of current dollars															
1947	$231.3	$260.7	$20.4	$90.5	$49.8	$34.0	$23.4	$11.1	$−0.5	$11.5	$25.1	$12.5	$9.1	$3.5	$12.6
1948	257.6	173.6	22.7	96.2	54.7	46.0	26.9	14.4	4.7	6.4	31.6	16.5	10.7	5.8	15.0
1949	256.5	176.8	24.6	94.5	57.6	35.7	25.1	13.7	−3.1	6.1	37.8	20.1	13.3	6.8	17.7
1950	284.8	191.0	30.5	98.1	62.4	54.1	27.9	19.4	6.8	1.8	37.9	18.4	14.1	4.3	19.5
1951	328.4	206.3	29.6	108.8	67.9	59.3	31.8	17.2	10.3	3.7	59.1	37.7	33.6	4.1	21.5
1952	345.5	216.7	29.3	114.0	73.4	51.9	31.6	17.2	3.1	2.2	74.7	51.8	45.9	5.9	22.9
1953	364.6	230.0	33.2	116.8	79.9	52.6	34.2	18.0	.4	.4	81.6	57.0	48.7	8.4	24.6
1954	364.8	236.5	32.8	118.3	85.4	51.7	33.6	19.7	−1.5	1.8	74.8	47.4	41.2	6.2	27.4
1955	398.0	254.4	39.6	123.3	91.4	67.4	38.1	23.3	6.0	2.0	74.2	44.1	38.6	5.5	30.1
1956	419.2	266.7	38.9	129.3	98.5	70.0	43.7	21.6	4.7	4.0	78.6	45.6	40.3	5.3	33.0
1957	441.1	281.4	40.8	135.6	105.0	67.9	46.4	20.2	1.3	5.7	86.1	49.5	44.2	5.3	36.6
1958	447.3	290.1	37.9	140.2	112.0	60.9	41.6	20.8	−1.5	2.2	94.2	53.6	45.9	7.7	40.6
1959	483.7	311.2	44.3	146.6	120.3	75.3	45.1	25.5	4.8	.1	97.0	53.7	46.0	7.6	43.3
1960	503.7	325.2	45.3	151.3	128.7	74.8	48.4	22.8	3.6	4.1	99.6	53.5	44.9	8.6	46.1
1961	520.1	335.2	44.3	155.9	135.1	71.7	47.0	22.6	2.0	5.6	107.6	57.4	47.8	9.6	50.2
1962	560.3	355.1	49.5	162.6	143.0	83.0	51.7	25.3	6.0	5.1	117.1	63.4	51.6	11.8	53.7
1963	590.5	375.0	53.9	168.6	152.4	87.1	54.3	27.0	5.9	5.9	122.5	64.2	50.8	13.5	58.2
1964	632.4	401.2	59.2	178.7	163.3	94.0	61.1	27.1	5.8	8.5	128.7	65.2	50.0	15.2	63.5
1965	684.9	432.8	66.3	191.1	175.5	108.1	71.3	27.2	9.6	6.9	137.0	66.9	50.1	16.8	70.1
1966	749.9	466.3	70.8	206.9	188.6	121.4	81.6	25.0	14.8	5.3	156.8	77.8	60.7	17.1	79.0
1967	793.9	492.1	73.1	215.0	204.0	116.6	83.3	25.1	8.2	5.2	180.1	90.7	72.4	18.4	89.4
1968	864.2	536.2	84.0	230.8	221.3	126.0	88.8	30.1	7.1	2.5	199.6	98.8	78.3	20.5	100.8
1969	930.3	579.5	90.8	245.9	242.7	139.0	98.5	32.6	7.8	1.9	210.0	98.8	78.4	20.4	111.2
1970	977.1	617.6	91.3	263.8	262.6	136.3	100.6	31.2	4.5	3.6	219.5	96.2	74.6	21.6	123.3
1971	1,054.9	667.1	103.9	278.4	284.8	153.7	104.6	42.8	6.3	−.2	234.2	97.6	71.2	26.4	136.6
1972	1,158.0	729.0	118.4	299.7	310.9	179.3	116.8	54.0	8.5	−6.0	255.7	104.9	74.8	30.1	150.8
1973	1,294.9	805.2	130.3	338.0	336.9	209.4	136.8	57.2	15.4	3.9	276.4	106.6	74.4	32.2	169.8
1974 [p]	1,396.7	877.0	127.8	380.2	369.1	208.9	149.6	46.0	13.4	2.0	308.8	116.4	78.6	37.9	192.4
Billions of constant dollars, 1958 prices															
1947	$309.9	$206.3	$24.7	$108.3	$73.4	$51.5	$36.2	$15.4	$−0.2	$12.3	$39.9	$19.1	(1)	(1)	$20.7
1948	323.7	210.8	26.3	108.7	75.8	60.4	38.0	17.9	4.6	6.1	46.3	23.7	(1)	(1)	22.8
1949	324.1	216.5	28.4	110.5	77.6	48.0	34.5	17.4	−3.9	6.4	53.3	27.6	(1)	(1)	25.7
1950	355.3	230.5	34.7	114.0	81.8	69.3	37.5	23.5	8.3	2.7	52.8	25.3	(1)	(1)	27.5
1951	383.4	232.8	31.5	116.5	84.8	70.0	39.6	19.5	10.9	5.3	75.4	47.4	(1)	(1)	27.9
1952	395.1	239.4	30.8	120.8	87.8	60.5	38.3	18.9	3.3	3.0	92.1	63.8	(1)	(1)	28.4
1953	412.8	250.8	35.3	124.4	91.1	61.2	40.7	19.6	.9	1.1	99.8	70.0	(1)	(1)	29.7
1954	407.0	255.7	35.4	125.5	94.8	59.4	39.6	21.7	−2.0	3.0	88.9	56.8	(1)	(1)	32.1
1955	438.0	274.2	43.2	131.7	99.3	75.4	43.9	25.1	6.4	3.2	85.2	50.7	(1)	(1)	34.4
1956	446.1	281.4	41.0	136.2	104.1	74.3	47.3	22.2	4.8	5.0	85.3	49.7	(1)	(1)	35.6
1957	452.5	288.2	41.5	138.7	108.0	68.8	47.4	20.2	1.2	6.2	89.3	51.7	(1)	(1)	37.6
1958	447.3	290.1	37.9	140.2	112.0	60.9	41.6	20.8	−1.5	2.2	94.2	53.6	(1)	(1)	40.6
1959	475.9	307.3	43.7	146.8	116.8	73.6	44.1	24.7	4.8	.3	94.7	52.5	(1)	(1)	42.2
1960	487.7	316.1	44.9	149.6	121.6	72.4	47.1	21.9	3.5	4.3	94.9	51.4	(1)	(1)	43.5
1961	497.2	322.5	43.9	153.0	125.6	69.0	45.5	21.6	2.0	5.1	100.5	54.6	(1)	(1)	45.9
1962	529.8	338.4	49.2	158.2	131.1	79.4	49.7	23.8	6.0	4.5	107.5	60.0	(1)	(1)	47.5
1963	551.0	353.3	53.7	162.2	137.4	82.5	51.9	24.8	5.8	5.6	109.6	59.5	(1)	(1)	50.1
1964	581.1	373.7	59.0	170.3	144.4	87.8	57.8	24.2	5.8	8.3	111.2	58.1	(1)	(1)	53.2
1965	617.8	397.7	66.6	178.6	152.5	99.2	66.3	23.8	9.0	6.2	114.7	57.9	(1)	(1)	56.8
1966	658.1	418.1	71.7	187.0	159.4	109.3	74.1	21.3	13.9	4.2	126.5	65.4	(1)	(1)	61.1
1967	675.2	430.1	72.9	190.2	167.0	101.2	73.2	20.4	7.7	3.6	140.2	74.7	(1)	(1)	65.5
1968	706.6	452.7	81.3	197.1	174.4	105.2	75.6	23.2	6.4	1.0	147.7	78.1	(1)	(1)	69.6
1969	725.6	469.1	85.6	201.3	182.2	110.5	80.1	23.7	6.7	.2	145.9	73.5	(1)	(1)	72.4
1970	722.5	477.5	83.8	206.5	187.2	103.4	77.2	22.2	3.9	2.3	139.3	64.3	(1)	(1)	75.0
1971	746.3	496.4	92.5	211.3	192.6	111.1	76.7	29.1	5.3	−.5	139.3	60.9	(1)	(1)	78.4
1972	792.5	527.3	104.9	220.2	202.2	125.0	83.7	34.3	7.0	−3.0	143.1	61.0	(1)	(1)	82.1
1973	839.2	552.1	113.6	228.6	209.9	138.1	94.4	32.9	10.8	4.6	144.4	57.3	(1)	(1)	87.0
1974 [p]	821.1	539.9	103.4	222.8	212.8	126.3	94.1	24.0	8.2	9.0	145.9	56.3	(1)	(1)	89.5

[p] Revised preliminary.

[1] Not available.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–4. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962–74

[Billions of dollars]

Level of government	Total [1]	Government purchases of goods and services [2]					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	$123.1	$117.1	$62.5	$54.7	$43.2	$11.5	$6.0
1963	129.0	122.5	64.4	58.1	46.5	11.7	6.6
1964	135.7	128.7	65.7	63.0	50.4	12.6	7.0
1965	144.4	137.0	69.2	67.8	54.7	13.1	7.4
1966	164.9	156.8	80.2	76.6	60.8	15.8	8.1
1967	188.8	180.1	95.0	85.1	67.6	17.5	8.7
1968	209.4	194.6	104.7	94.9	75.5	19.4	9.8
1969	220.5	210.0	106.2	103.8	83.1	20.7	10.5
1970	231.7	219.5	104.8	114.7	93.3	21.4	12.2
1971	247.2	234.2	109.6	124.6	103.3	21.4	13.0
1972	270.0	255.7	119.2	136.5	113.8	22.7	14.3
1973	292.0	276.4	127.9	148.5	125.5	23.0	15.6
1974 p	(3)	309.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	67.5	63.4	39.1	24.3	12.8	11.5	4.1
1963	68.7	64.2	39.0	25.3	13.6	11.7	4.4
1964	69.9	65.2	38.0	27.2	14.5	12.6	4.7
1965	71.9	66.9	38.4	28.5	15.3	13.1	5.0
1966	83.3	77.8	45.2	32.6	16.8	15.8	5.5
1967	96.6	90.7	54.8	35.9	18.4	17.5	5.9
1968	105.4	98.8	59.3	39.5	20.1	19.4	6.6
1969	105.9	98.8	56.6	42.2	21.5	20.7	7.1
1970	104.5	96.2	51.1	45.1	23.7	21.4	8.3
1971	106.4	97.6	50.4	47.2	25.9	21.4	8.8
1972	114.4	104.9	54.1	50.8	28.1	22.7	9.5
1973	116.8	106.6	53.8	52.8	29.8	23.0	10.2
1974 p	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Defense and Atomic Energy Programs							
1962	51.8	51.6	33.0	18.6	7.1	11.5	.3
1963	51.0	50.8	31.8	19.0	7.4	11.7	.3
1964	50.3	50.0	29.6	20.3	7.7	12.6	.3
1965	50.4	50.1	28.9	21.2	8.1	13.1	.3
1966	61.0	60.7	35.9	24.8	9.0	15.8	.3
1967	72.6	72.3	44.9	27.4	9.9	17.5	.3
1968	78.6	78.3	48.1	30.2	10.8	19.4	.3
1969	78.8	78.4	46.2	32.2	11.5	20.7	.4
1970	75.0	74.6	41.1	33.5	12.1	21.4	.4
1971	72.0	71.2	37.1	34.1	12.8	21.4	.4
1972	74.8	74.8	38.6	36.2	13.5	22.7	.4
1973	74.8	74.4	37.5	36.9	13.9	23.0	.4
1974 p	(3)	78.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	15.6	11.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	...	3.8
1963	17.6	13.5	7.2	6.3	6.3	...	4.1
1964	19.6	15.2	8.4	6.8	6.8	...	4.4
1965	21.5	16.8	9.5	7.3	7.3	...	4.7
1966	22.3	17.1	9.3	7.8	7.8	...	5.2
1967	24.0	18.4	9.9	8.4	8.4	...	5.6
1968	26.8	20.5	11.2	9.3	9.3	...	6.3
1969	27.1	20.4	10.4	10.0	10.0	...	6.7
1970	29.5	21.6	10.0	11.6	11.6	...	7.9
1971	35.0	26.5	13.4	13.1	13.1	...	8.4
1972	39.1	30.1	15.5	14.6	14.6	...	9.1
1973	42.0	32.2	16.3	15.9	15.9	...	9.8
1974 p	(3)	37.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	...	(3)
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	55.7	53.7	23.3	30.4	30.4	...	1.9
1963	60.4	58.2	25.4	32.9	32.9	...	2.1
1964	65.8	63.5	27.7	35.9	35.9	...	2.3
1965	72.4	70.1	30.8	39.3	39.3	...	2.4
1966	81.6	79.0	35.0	44.0	44.0	...	2.6
1967	92.2	89.4	40.2	49.2	49.2	...	2.8
1968	104.0	100.8	45.4	55.4	55.4	...	3.2
1969	114.6	111.2	49.6	61.6	61.6	...	3.4
1970	127.2	123.3	53.7	69.6	69.6	...	3.9
1971	140.8	136.6	59.2	77.4	77.4	...	4.2
1972	155.6	150.8	65.1	85.7	85.7	...	4.8
1973	175.2	160.8	74.1	95.7	95.7	...	5.4
1974 p	(3)	192.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	...	(3)

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p Preliminary.

[1] For comparability with data on government employment, compensation of government enterprise employees has been added to the total of government purchases of goods and services, as shown in the national income and product accounts. Capital expenditures by these enterprises are included in government purchases of goods and services. (Government enterprises include government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.)

[2] As defined in the national income and product accounts.

[3] Not available.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–5. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962–74

[Millions of employees]

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services [1]					Employment in government enterprises [2]
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	18.3	17.2	6.1	11.1	8.3	2.8	1.1
1963	18.8	17.7	6.4	11.3	8.6	2.7	1.1
1964	19.2	18.0	6.4	11.6	8.9	2.7	1.2
1965	19.6	18.4	6.4	12.0	9.3	2.7	1.2
1966	21.3	19.8	6.6	13.2	10.0	3.1	1.3
1967	22.9	21.6	7.7	13.9	10.5	3.4	1.3
1968	23.8	22.5	8.1	14.4	10.9	3.5	1.3
1969	23.3	21.9	7.1	14.8	11.3	3.5	1.4
1970	23.0	21.6	6.9	14.7	11.6	3.1	1.4
1971	22.9	21.5	6.8	14.7	12.0	2.7	1.4
1972	23.0	21.5	6.9	14.6	12.2	2.4	1.5
1973	23.0	21.5	6.9	14.6	12.3	2.3	1.5
1974 p	23.6	22.1	7.1	15.0	12.8	2.2	1.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	9.0	8.4	3.7	4.6	1.8	2.8	.7
1963	9.1	8.4	3.9	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1964	8.9	8.2	3.7	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1965	8.9	8.1	3.5	4.6	1.8	2.7	.8
1966	9.6	8.7	3.6	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1967	10.5	9.6	4.1	5.5	2.1	3.4	.9
1968	10.6	9.7	4.2	5.5	2.1	3.5	.9
1969	10.2	9.3	3.7	5.6	2.1	3.5	.9
1970	9.3	8.4	3.3	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1971	8.8	7.9	3.2	4.7	2.0	2.7	.9
1972	8.4	7.5	3.1	4.4	2.0	2.4	.9
1973	8.1	7.2	3.0	4.2	1.9	2.3	.9
1974 p	8.0	7.1	2.9	4.2	2.0	2.2	.9
Defense and Atomic Energy Programs							
1962	6.9	6.8	2.9	3.9	1.0	2.8	.1
1963	6.4	6.3	2.6	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1964	6.3	6.3	2.6	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1965	6.3	6.2	2.5	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1966	7.1	7.0	2.9	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1967	7.8	7.7	3.2	4.5	1.1	3.4	.1
1968	8.1	8.0	3.4	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1969	7.6	7.5	2.9	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1970	6.7	6.6	2.5	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1971	6.0	5.9	2.2	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1972	5.4	5.3	1.9	3.4	1.0	2.4	.1
1973	5.1	5.0	1.8	3.2	.9	2.3	.1
1974 p	5.0	4.9	1.8	3.1	.9	2.2	.1
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	2.2	1.6	.8	.8	.8	....	.6
1963	2.7	2.1	1.3	.8	.8	....	.6
1964	2.5	1.9	1.1	.8	.8	....	.6
1965	2.6	1.9	1.0	.9	.9	....	.7
1966	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	....	.8
1967	2.6	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0	....	.8
1968	2.5	1.7	.8	.9	.9	....	.8
1969	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	....	.8
1970	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	....	.8
1971	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	....	.8
1972	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	....	.8
1973	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	....	.8
1974 p	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	....	.8
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	9.3	8.9	2.4	6.5	6.5	....	.4
1963	9.6	9.2	2.5	6.7	6.7	....	.4
1964	10.1	9.7	2.7	7.0	7.0	....	.4
1965	10.8	10.3	2.9	7.4	7.4	....	.5
1966	11.5	11.0	3.0	8.0	8.0	....	.5
1967	12.5	12.0	3.6	8.4	8.4	....	.5
1968	13.2	12.7	3.9	8.8	8.8	....	.5
1969	13.1	12.6	3.4	9.2	9.2	....	.5
1970	13.7	13.2	3.6	9.6	9.6	....	.5
1971	14.1	13.6	3.6	10.0	10.0	....	.5
1972	14.6	14.0	3.8	10.2	10.2	....	.6
1973	14.9	14.3	3.9	10.4	10.4	....	.6
1974 p	15.6	15.0	4.2	10.8	10.8	....	.6

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p Preliminary.

[1] Derived from the national income and product accounts.

[2] Includes government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.

NOTE: Total government personnel, not shown separately, is the sum o general government personnel and employment in government enterprises.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–6. Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes and Annual Changes, 1947–74

[1967=100]

Year	Consumer prices						Wholesale prices					
	All items		Commodities		Services		All commodities		Farm products, processed foods and feeds		Industrial commodities	
	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change
1947	66.9	14.4	75.0	20.2	51.1	4.1	76.5	22.8	94.3	(1)	70.8	22.1
1948	72.1	7.8	80.4	7.2	54.3	6.3	82.8	8.2	101.5	7.6	76.9	8.6
1949	71.4	−1.0	78.3	−2.6	56.9	4.8	78.7	−5.0	89.6	−11.7	75.3	−2.1
1950	72.1	1.0	78.8	.6	58.7	3.2	81.8	3.9	93.9	4.8	78.0	3.6
1951	77.8	7.9	85.9	9.0	61.8	5.3	91.1	11.4	106.9	13.8	86.1	10.4
1952	79.5	2.2	87.0	1.3	64.5	4.4	88.6	−2.7	102.7	−3.9	84.1	−2.3
1953	80.1	.8	86.7	−.3	67.3	4.3	87.4	−1.4	96.0	−6.5	84.8	.8
1954	80.5	.5	85.9	−.9	69.5	3.3	87.6	.2	95.7	−.3	85.0	.2
1955	80.2	−.4	85.1	−.9	70.9	2.0	87.8	.2	91.2	−4.7	86.9	2.2
1956	81.4	1.5	85.9	.9	72.7	2.5	90.7	3.3	90.6	−.7	90.8	4.5
1957	84.3	3.6	88.6	3.1	75.6	4.0	93.3	2.9	93.7	3.4	93.3	2.8
1958	86.6	2.7	90.6	2.3	78.5	3.8	94.6	1.4	98.1	4.7	93.6	.3
1959	87.3	.8	90.7	.1	80.8	2.9	94.8	.2	93.5	−4.7	95.3	1.8
1960	88.7	1.6	91.5	.9	83.5	3.3	94.9	.1	93.7	.2	95.3	0
1961	89.6	1.0	92.0	.5	85.2	2.0	94.5	−.4	93.7	0	94.8	−.5
1962	90.6	1.1	92.8	.9	86.8	1.9	94.8	.3	94.7	1.1	94.8	0
1963	91.7	1.2	93.6	.9	88.5	2.0	94.5	−.3	93.8	−1.0	94.7	−.1
1964	92.9	1.3	94.6	1.1	90.2	1.9	94.7	.2	93.2	−.6	95.2	.5
1965	94.5	1.7	95.7	1.2	92.2	2.2	96.6	2.0	97.1	4.2	96.4	1.3
1966	97.2	2.9	98.2	2.6	95.8	3.9	99.8	3.3	103.5	6.6	98.5	2.2
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	1.8	100.0	4.4	100.0	.2	100.0	−3.4	100.0	1.5
1968	104.2	4.2	103.7	3.7	105.2	5.2	102.5	2.5	102.4	2.4	102.5	2.5
1969	109.8	5.4	108.4	4.5	112.5	6.9	106.5	3.9	108.0	5.5	106.0	3.4
1970	116.3	5.9	113.5	4.7	121.6	8.1	110.4	3.7	111.7	3.4	110.0	3.8
1971	121.3	4.3	117.4	3.4	128.4	5.6	113.9	3.2	113.8	1.9	114.0	3.6
1972	125.3	3.3	120.9	3.0	133.3	3.8	119.1	4.6	122.4	7.6	117.9	3.4
1973	133.1	6.2	129.9	7.4	139.1	4.4	134.7	13.1	159.1	30.0	125.9	6.8
1974	147.7	11.0	145.5	12.0	152.0	9.3	160.1	18.9	177.4	11.5	153.8	22.2

[1] Not available.

Table G–7. Consumer Price Index for Selected Groups, and Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar, 1947–74

[1967=100]

Year	All items	Food			Housing			Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation		Purchasing power of the consumer dollar
		Total	At home	Away from home	Total [1]	Rent	Home ownership			Total [1]	Medical care	
1947	66.9	70.6	73.5	(2)	65.2	61.1	(2)	78.2	55.5	(2)	48.1	$1.495
1948	72.1	76.6	79.8	(2)	69.8	65.1	(2)	83.3	61.8	(2)	51.1	1.387
1949	71.4	73.5	76.7	(2)	70.9	68.0	(2)	80.1	66.4	(2)	52.7	1.401
1950	72.1	74.5	77.6	(2)	72.8	70.4	(2)	79.0	68.2	(2)	53.7	1.387
1951	77.8	82.8	86.3	(2)	77.2	73.2	(2)	86.1	72.5	(2)	56.3	1.285
1952	79.5	84.3	87.8	(2)	78.7	76.2	(2)	85.3	77.3	(2)	59.3	1.258
1953	80.1	83.0	86.2	68.9	80.8	80.3	75.0	84.6	79.5	72.5	61.4	1.248
1954	80.5	82.8	85.8	70.1	81.7	83.2	76.3	84.5	78.3	73.3	63.4	1.242
1955	80.2	81.6	84.1	70.8	82.3	84.3	77.0	84.1	77.4	73.8	64.8	1.247
1956	81.4	82.2	84.4	72.2	83.6	85.9	78.3	85.8	78.8	75.6	67.2	1.229
1957	84.3	84.9	87.2	74.9	85.2	87.5	81.7	87.3	83.3	78.4	69.9	1.186
1958	86.6	88.5	91.0	77.2	87.7	89.1	83.5	87.5	86.0	81.0	73.2	1.155
1959	87.3	87.1	88.8	79.3	88.6	90.4	84.4	88.2	89.6	83.0	76.4	1.145
1960	88.7	88.0	89.6	81.4	90.2	91.7	86.3	89.6	89.6	85.1	79.1	1.127
1961	89.6	89.1	90.4	83.2	90.9	92.9	86.9	90.4	90.6	86.7	81.4	1.116
1962	90.6	89.9	91.0	85.4	91.7	94.0	87.9	90.9	92.5	88.4	83.5	1.104
1963	91.7	91.2	92.2	87.3	92.7	95.0	89.0	91.9	93.0	90.0	85.6	1.091
1964	92.9	92.4	93.2	88.9	93.8	95.9	90.8	92.7	94.3	91.8	87.3	1.076
1965	94.5	94.4	95.5	90.9	94.9	96.9	92.7	93.7	95.9	93.4	89.5	1.058
1966	97.2	99.1	100.3	95.1	97.2	98.2	96.3	96.1	97.2	96.1	93.4	1.029
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.000
1968	104.2	103.6	103.2	105.2	104.2	102.4	105.7	105.4	103.2	105.0	106.1	.960
1969	109.8	108.9	108.2	111.6	110.8	105.7	116.0	111.5	107.2	110.3	113.4	.911
1970	116.3	114.9	113.7	119.9	118.9	110.1	128.5	116.1	112.7	116.2	120.6	.860
1971	121.3	118.4	116.4	126.1	124.3	115.2	133.7	119.8	118.6	122.2	128.4	.824
1972	125.3	123.5	121.6	131.1	129.2	119.2	140.1	122.3	119.9	126.1	132.5	.799
1973	133.1	141.4	141.4	141.4	135.0	124.3	146.7	126.8	123.8	130.2	137.7	.752
1974	147.7	161.7	162.4	159.4	150.6	130.2	163.2	136.2	137.7	140.3	150.5	.678

[1] Includes other groups not shown separately.

[2] Not available.

Table G-8. Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes Involving Six or More Workers for at Least 1 Full Day or Shift, 1947–74

Year	Work stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (for all stoppages in effect)			
	Number of stoppages	Average duration [1] (calendar days)	Workers involved [2] (thousands)	Percent of total economy employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	4.7	34,600	0.30	0.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	6.7	50.500	.44	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	5.1	38.800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	.32	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	.44	20.1
1971	5,138	27.0	3,280	4.6	47,589	.26	.32	14.5
1972	5,010	24.0	1,714	2.3	27,066	.15	.17	15.8
1973	5,353	24.0	2,251	2.9	27,948	.15	.16	12.4
1974 [p]	5,900	(3)	2,700	(3)	48,000	.24	(3)	17.8

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[p] Preliminary.

[1] Average duration figures relate to stoppages ending during the year and are simple averages, with each stoppage given equal weight regardless of its size.

[2] Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

[3] Not available.

Table G–9. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959–73

[Family status as of March of following year]

Color and year	All persons	Persons in families						Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
		Total	Family head			Related children under 18 years	Other family members	
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
	Number below the low-income level (thousands)							
TOTAL								
1959	39,490	34,562	8,320	6,624	1,696	17,208	9,034	4,928
1960	39,851	34,925	8,243	6,649	1,594	17,288	9,394	4,926
1961	39,628	34,509	8,391	7,044	1,347	16,577	9,541	5,119
1962	38,625	33,623	8,077	7,004	1,073	16,630	8,916	5,002
1963	36,436	31,498	7,554	6,467	1,087	15,691	8,253	4,938
1964	36,055	30,912	7,160	6,058	1,102	15,736	8,016	5,143
1965	33,185	28,358	6,721	5,841	880	14,388	7,249	4,827
1966 [1]	28,510	23,809	5,784	5,211	573	12,146	5,879	4,701
1967	27,769	22,771	5,667	5,093	574	11,427	5,677	4,998
1968	25,389	20,695	5,047	4,553	494	10,739	4,909	4,694
1969	24,289	19,438	4,950	4,522	428	9,821	4,667	4,851
1969 [2]	24,147	19,175	5,008	4,582	426	9,501	4,667	4,972
1970	25,420	20,330	5,260	4,822	438	10,235	4,835	5,090
1971	25,559	20,405	5,303	4,851	452	10,344	4,757	5,154
1972	24,460	19,577	5,075	4,753	323	10,082	4,420	4,883
1973	22,973	18,299	4,828	4,533	295	9,453	4,018	4,674
WHITE								
1959	28,484	24,443	6,185	4,915	1,270	11,386	6,872	4,041
1960	28,309	24,262	6,115	4,919	1,196	11,229	6,918	4,047
1961	27,890	23,747	6,205	5,162	1,043	10,614	6,928	4,143
1962	26,672	22,613	5,887	5,090	797	10,382	6,344	4,059
1963	25,238	21,149	5,466	4,610	856	9,749	5,934	4,089
1964	24,957	20,716	5,258	4,380	878	9,573	5,885	4,241
1965	22,496	18,508	4,824	4,163	661	8,595	5,089	3,988
1966 [1]	19,290	15,430	4,106	3,685	421	7,204	4,120	3,860
1967	18,983	14,851	4,056	3,610	446	6,729	4,066	4,132
1968	17,395	13,546	3,616	3,225	391	6,373	3,557	3,849
1969	16,671	12,709	3,555	3,206	349	5,777	3,377	3,962
1969 [2]	16,659	12,623	3,575	3,229	346	5,667	3,381	4,036
1970	17,484	13,323	3,708	3,351	357	6,138	3,477	4,161
1971	17,780	13,566	3,751	3,382	369	6,341	3,474	4,214
1972	16,203	12,268	3,441	3,171	270	5,784	3,043	3,935
1973	15,142	11,412	3,219	2,984	235	5,462	2,731	3,730
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
1959	11,006	10,119	2,135	1,709	426	5,822	2,162	887
1960	11,542	10,663	2,128	1,730	398	6,059	2,476	879
1961	11,738	10,762	2,186	1,882	304	5,963	2,613	976
1962	11,953	11,010	2,190	1,914	276	6,248	2,572	943
1963	11,198	10,349	2,088	1,857	231	5,942	2,319	849
1964	11,098	10,196	1,902	1,678	224	6,163	2,131	902
1965	10,689	9,850	1,897	1,678	219	5,793	2,160	839
1966 [1]	9,220	8,379	1,678	1,526	152	4,942	1,759	841
1967	8,786	7,920	1,611	1,483	128	4,698	1,611	866
1968	7,994	7,149	1,431	1,328	103	4,366	1,352	845
1969	7,618	6,729	1,395	1,316	79	4,044	1,290	889
1969 [2]	7,488	6,552	1,433	1,353	79	3,834	1,286	936
1970	7,936	7,007	1,552	1,471	81	4,097	1,358	929
1971	7,780	6,839	1,552	1,469	83	4,003	1,283	941
1972	8,257	7,309	1,634	1,582	53	4,298	1,377	948
1973	7,831	6,887	1,609	1,549	60	3,991	1,287	944

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–9. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959–73—Continued

Color and year	All persons	Persons in families							Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
		Total	Family head			Related children under 18 years	Other family members		
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm				
	Percent below the low-income level								
TOTAL									
1959	22.4	20.8	18.5	16.1	44.6	26.9	15.9		46.1
1960	22.2	20.7	18.1	15.8	45.7	26.5	16.2		45.2
1961	21.9	20.3	18.1	16.4	38.6	25.2	16.5		45.9
1962	21.0	19.4	17.2	16.0	33.5	24.7	15.1		45.4
1963	19.5	17.9	15.9	14.6	35.1	22.8	13.8		44.2
1964	19.0	17.4	15.0	13.5	35.6	22.7	13.3		42.7
1965	17.3	15.8	13.9	12.9	29.8	20.7	11.8		39.8
1966 [1]	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.3	20.6	17.4	9.5		38.3
1967	14.2	12.5	11.4	10.8	21.4	16.3	9.1		38.1
1968	12.8	11.3	10.0	9.5	18.8	15.3	7.8		34.0
1969	12.2	10.5	9.7	9.3	17.4	14.1	7.3		33.6
1969 [2]	12.1	10.4	13.8	9.3	17.4	13.8	7.2		34.0
1970	12.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	18.6	14.9	7.4		32.9
1971	12.5	10.8	10.0	9.6	17.4	15.1	7.2		31.6
1972	11.9	10.3	9.3	9.2	12.8	14.9	6.6		29.0
1973	11.1	9.7	8.8	8.6	11.6	14.2	5.9		25.6
WHITE									
1959	18.1	16.5	15.2	13.1	38.0	20.6	13.3		44.1
1960	17.8	16.2	14.9	12.9	39.0	20.0	13.3		43.0
1961	17.4	15.8	14.8	13.3	33.3	18.7	13.3		43.2
1962	16.4	14.7	13.9	12.9	27.5	17.9	12.0		42.7
1963	15.3	13.6	12.8	11.6	30.5	16.5	11.0		42.0
1964	14.9	13.2	12.2	10.9	31.2	16.1	10.8		40.7
1965	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.2	24.6	14.4	9.[illegible]		38.1
1966 [1]	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.9	16.5	12.1	7.4		36.1
1967	11.0	9.2	9.0	8.5	18.1	11.3	7.2		36.5
1968	10.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	15.9	10.7	6.3		32.2
1969	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.8	5.8		31.8
1969 [2]	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.7	5.8		32.1
1970	9.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	16.2	10.5	5.9		30.8
1971	9.9	8.2	7.9	7.5	15.2	10.9	5.8		[illegible].6
1972	9.0	7.4	7.1	6.9	11.3	10.1	5.1		27.[illegible]
1973	8.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	9.8	9.7	4.5		23.7
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES									
1959	56.2	56.0	50.4	45.3	91.8	66.7	42.5		57.4
1960	55.9	55.7	49.0	44.2	93.4	66.6	43.3		59.3
1961	56.1	55.6	49.0	45.9	85.4	65.7	44.8		62.7
1962	55.8	55.3	48.0	45.0	90.2	66.4	43.2		62.1
1963	51.0	50.5	43.7	41.4	81.3	60.9	38.9		58.3
1964	49.6	49.1	40.0	37.5	79.2	61.5	35.7		55.0
1965	47.1	46.8	39.7	37.2	82.0	57.3	35.3		50.7
1966 [1]	39.8	38.9	33.9	32.2	68.2	48.2	27.7		53.1
1967	37.2	36.3	32.1	30.9	58.4	44.9	25.3		48.2
1968	33.5	32.4	28.2	27.1	58.9	41.6	20.9		45.7
1969	31.1	29.9	26.7	26.0	51.6	38.0	19.4		44.9
1969 [2]	31.0	29.6	26.9	28.2	51.5	37.7	19.4		45.5
1970	32.0	30.7	28.1	27.4	55.5	39.6	19.5		46.7
1971	30.9	29.7	27.4	26.8	50.3	38.7	18.2		44.9
1972	31.9	31.0	27.7	27.4	41.1	41.3	19.0		40.9
1973	29.6	28.8	26.2	25.9	41.4	38.3	17.4		37.8

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[1] Beginning 1966, data are based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2] Beginning 1969, data are based on 1970 census population controls and therefore are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 68, 76, 86, 88, 91, and 94.

Table G–10. Minority Employment in Firms with 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–74[1]

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employed	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	25,570.6	10,996.2	1,692.2	1,141.3	2,083.4	1,802.3	4,277.0	12,613.2	3,629.7	6,506.4	2,477.0	1,961.2
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.2	2.6	1.3	4.1	.9	2.4	3.5	10.8	3.6	10.8	21.2	23.1
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.2	.8	1.4	.6	1.4	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.1	6.1	4.0
Orientals	.5	.7	1.3	.9	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.3	.5	.8
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
MALE												
Number (thousands)	17,514.6	6,411.8	1,455.6	786.2	1,886.7	1,103.0	1,180.3	9,990.4	3,399.2	4,706.7	1,884.6	1,112.4
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.3	1.6	.8	2.2	.7	1.6	3.3	10.9	3.4	11.5	23.0	23.3
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.1	.7	1.3	.6	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	3.0	6.2	4.9
Orientals	.5	.6	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.2	.5	.9
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.2
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	8,056.0	4,584.4	236.6	355.1	196.7	699.3	3,096.7	2,622.8	230.6	1,799.7	592.5	848.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	7.9	4.0	4.2	8.3	2.2	3.6	3.6	10.1	6.8	8.9	15.2	22.7
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.5	.9	1.4	.8	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	2.9
Orientals	.6	.7	1.8	1.1	.4	.4	.6	.4	.5	.3	.5	.7
American Indians	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3
1973												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	31,838.9	15,060.5	2,702.5	1,439.5	3,065.6	2,745.2	5,107.7	14,287.4	4,172.8	7,220.5	2,894.1	2,490.9
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.8	5.6	3.2	7.5	2.7	5.1	8.5	13.9	6.5	15.4	20.7	24.7
Spanish speaking	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.5	3.1	5.7	3.6	5.4	9.5	6.2
Orientals	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.4	.6	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.5	1.0
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	20,204.7	8,114.2	1,923.7	982.5	2,673.9	1,469.2	1,064.9	10,883.3	3,860.2	5,002.3	2,020.8	1,207.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.1	3.7	2.2	4.5	2.3	4.3	8.1	13.3	6.1	15.3	21.9	24.8
Spanish speaking	4.2	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.4	3.9	5.4	3.4	5.2	9.7	7.9
Orientals	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4	.4	.7	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,634.1	6,946.4	778.9	457.0	391.7	1,276.0	4,042.8	3,404.1	312.6	2,218.2	873.3	1,283.6
Percent who were:												
Negroes	12.1	7.9	5.7	14.0	5.2	6.0	8.6	15.9	11.9	15.6	17.9	24.6
Spanish speaking	4.0	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.6	2.9	6.6	5.5	5.7	9.2	4.6
Orientals	.9	1.1	2.9	1.5	.6	.6	.9	.6	.8	.6	.6	.8
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	.6	.4
1974												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	31,602.8	14,668.0	2,387.0	1,446.3	3,127.1	2,713.7	4,994.0	14.515.5	4,226.9	7,413.0	2,875.6	2,419.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	11.0	5.9	3.1	7.3	2.9	5.5	9.0	14.1	6.9	15.7	20.4	23.7
Spanish speaking	4.3	2.4	1.5	2.7	1.5	2.7	3.3	5.8	3.7	5.5	9.6	6.4
Orientals	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.5	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	1.1
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	20,011.1	7,895.6	1,700.1	995.4	2,719.4	1,449.5	1,031.3	10,960.0	3,901.4	5,082.2	1,976.4	1,155.5
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.2	3.9	2.2	4.7	2.4	4.6	8.7	13.3	6.5	15.4	21.4	24.0
Spanish speaking	4.4	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.6	4.1	5.5	3.6	5.4	9.9	8.2
Orientals	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,591.7	6,772.3	686.9	451.0	407.7	1,264.2	3,962.6	3,555.5	325.5	2,330.8	809.3	1,263.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	12.4	8.3	5.2	13.2	5.6	6.5	9.1	16.4	12.1	16.4	18.0	23.4
Spanish speaking	4.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	6.6	5.5	5.8	9.0	4.7
Orientals	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.4	.7	.6	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.7	.9
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4

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[1] Data for 1969–71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

SOURCE: Based on the annual Employer Information Report EEO-1 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance filed by private employers of 100 or more employees. Because of statutory and administrative provisions, only limited data have been obtained from employers in agriculture, construction, and sectors of other industries.

Table G-11. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–74 [1]

Year and region	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966							Negroes							
New England	1,785.9	58.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	4.1	1.8	4.6	6.7	9.0
Middle Atlantic	5,322.3	397.3	7.5	3.6	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.8	5.3	9.3	4.1	9.5	16.8	21.5
East North Central	6,337.7	539.6	8.5	2.7	1.2	3.8	.9	2.6	4.1	11.0	3.6	12.5	16.3	22.2
West North Central	1,772.7	78.6	4.4	1.4	.9	2.8	.4	1.3	1.6	5.2	2.0	5.6	9.0	15.7
South Atlantic	3,549.8	509.9	14.4	3.1	2.0	5.6	1.3	3.7	3.6	18.4	5.5	15.0	44.1	39.5
East South Central	1,368.0	167.8	12.3	2.2	1.6	6.1	1.2	2.5	1.8	14.6	4.6	12.4	32.9	38.9
West South Central	1,762.2	182.7	10.4	1.7	1.1	4.3	.7	1.7	1.7	14.5	3.7	13.8	33.1	33.1
Mountain	695.2	15.5	2.2	.8	.4	1.2	.2	.7	1.2	2.0	.7	1.9	4.2	8.8
Pacific	2,976.7	139.9	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.2	.6	2.0	3.0	6.1	2.8	7.1	10.0	14.0
							Spanish-speaking Americans							
New England	1,785.9	16.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.4	3.1	1.4
Middle Atlantic	5,322.3	127.2	2.4	1.3	.8	1.2	.5	.9	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.1	5.9	5.1
East North Central	6,337.7	78.9	1.2	.4	.4	.5	.2	.3	.5	1.9	.8	1.8	3.4	1.4
West North Central	1,772.7	11.2	.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.9	.5	.8	1.9	.8
South Atlantic	3,549.8	28.3	.8	.7	.8	.8	.3	1.0	.8	.7	.6	.6	1.1	1.9
East South Central	1,368.0	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	0	.1	.2
West South Central	1,762.2	109.3	6.2	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.8	5.5	3.1	8.4	4.6	8.8	13.5	10.4
Mountain	695.2	58.2	8.4	3.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	5.3	4.5	13.1	7.6	13.0	23.1	11.0
Pacific	2,976.7	213.1	7.2	3.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	3.3	4.2	12.2	6.4	12.7	21.1	8.0
1973							Negroes							
New England	2,042.7	91.0	4.5	2.9	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.3	4.5	5.3	2.9	6.3	6.4	10.0
Middle Atlantic	6,327.0	639.3	10.1	7.2	4.0	8.7	3.1	5.2	11.5	11.1	6.0	12.0	16.9	25.2
East North Central	7,412.1	763.5	10.3	5.5	2.8	7.1	2.8	4.9	8.5	12.8	5.7	15.0	16.4	22.5
West North Central	2,177.3	125.3	5.8	3.4	3.4	5.0	1.7	2.7	4.4	6.4	3.4	7.3	8.4	14.8
South Atlantic	4,803.7	917.1	19.1	8.0	4.9	10.9	3.8	8.5	11.1	24.9	11.2	25.8	41.4	41.7
East South Central	1,849.1	310.0	16.8	6.2	4.2	10.7	3.1	6.5	8.0	20.5	9.7	20.4	35.2	37.8
West South Central	2,498.5	350.6	14.0	5.8	3.1	9.1	2.5	6.2	8.0	18.8	8.7	20.7	30.7	35.7
Mountain	1,031.3	32.5	3.2	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.1	4.6	9.6
Pacific	3,697.2	219.1	5.9	4.2	2.2	5.6	2.0	3.9	6.2	7.0	4.3	8.4	8.4	12.7
							Spanish-speaking Americans							
New England	2,042.7	44.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.7	1.6	4.3	5.6	2.9
Middle Atlantic	6,327.0	258.8	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.9	3.5	5.8	2.8	5.7	10.8	7.8
East North Central	7,412.1	157.1	2.1	.9	.7	1.0	.6	.9	1.1	3.2	1.6	3.1	5.6	2.4
West North Central	2,177.3	22.1	1.0	.6	.5	.7	.4	.5	.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.1
South Atlantic	4,803.7	88.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	3.3	3.5
East South Central	1,849.1	4.3	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.2
West South Central	2,498.5	224.9	9.0	5.2	2.6	5.9	3.1	7.6	6.2	12.2	7.6	12.9	17.8	13.8
Mountain	1,031.3	113.6	11.0	5.5	2.4	6.9	3.9	7.4	6.9	17.0	10.3	18.1	25.8	14.5
Pacific	3,697.2	398.1	10.8	5.0	2.5	6.0	3.4	5.0	7.2	18.8	11.4	19.4	28.7	13.0
1974							Negroes							
New England	2,061.8	99.4	4.8	3.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.5	4.8	6.0	3.4	6.9	7.5	10.2
Middle Atlantic	6,138.5	625.5	10.2	7.4	4.1	8.4	3.3	5.5	11.9	11.1	6.2	12.0	16.5	24.3
East North Central	7,405.8	781.4	10.6	6.0	3.0	7.2	3.1	5.4	9.5	12.9	6.0	15.0	16.4	21.7
West North Central	2,261.7	126.0	5.6	3.2	1.7	4.4	1.6	2.9	4.6	6.6	3.5	7.5	8.7	13.2
South Atlantic	4,798.1	940.5	19.6	8.4	4.4	10.6	4.2	9.1	11.9	25.7	12.1	27.2	40.7	40.2
East South Central	1,800.3	304.8	16.9	6.4	4.0	9.6	3.1	7.1	8.5	20.8	10.5	20.8	34.8	35.8
West South Central	2,520.1	363.3	14.4	6.3	2.9	9.4	2.7	6.6	8.8	19.0	9.6	21.0	29.8	36.1
Mountain	1,012.6	31.6	3.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.2	3.9	9.3
Pacific	3,603.8	213.9	5.9	4.3	2.2	5.6	2.0	4.0	6.5	7.0	4.3	8.7	7.8	11.5
							Spanish-speaking Americans							
New England	2,061.8	45.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	3.7	1.6	4.4	5.1	2.6
Middle Atlantic	6,138.5	257.1	4.2	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	5.8	3.0	5.7	10.4	8.4
East North Central	7,405.8	168.3	2.3	.9	.7	1.1	.5	.8	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.4	5.7	2.6
West North Central	2,261.7	24.5	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.4	.8	.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.2
South Atlantic	4,798.1	94.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	3.4	3.1
East South Central	1,800.3	3.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.7
West South Central	2,520.1	236.6	9.4	5.5	2.6	6.2	3.3	8.4	6.3	12.4	8.0	13.0	18.3	14.4
Mountain	1,012.6	114.0	11.3	5.9	2.4	6.4	4.2	7.6	7.4	17.0	11.0	17.9	24.8	13.5
Pacific	3,603.8	409.2	11.4	5.5	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.6	7.8	19.1	11.4	20.0	29.5	13.0

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[1] Data for 1969–71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

SOURCE: See source, table G-10.

Table G–12. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Selected Industry Division and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–74[1]

Year and industry division	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966				Negroes										
Manufacturing	13,660.5	1,066.8	7.8	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	10.3	3.7	10.5	18.5	21.8
Transportation and public utilities	2,951.2	192.1	6.5	2.6	.4	.9	.5	1.8	3.9	8.4	2.1	7.7	27.6	29.5
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	289.6	8.0	3.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8	5.4	14.6	5.1	14.2	22.9	15.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	55.8	3.7	2.7	.5	1.6	.9	2.7	3.5	13.1	4.9	11.0	31.8	27.1
Services	2,853.4	394.6	13.8	4.9	2.8	8.2	2.4	3.1	5.5	21.9	6.8	26.8	28.6	30.7
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
Manufacturing	13,660.5	323.9	2.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	3.1	1.9	3.0	5.1	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	2,951.2	59.6	2.0	1.1	.7	1.0	.4	1.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	7.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	97.4	2.7	1.7	.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	4.8	3.1	4.1	7.0	3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	28.6	1.9	1.8	.5	1.0	.7	1.3	2.4	3.8	1.9	3.8	7.1	2.9
Services	2,853.4	86.2	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	.8	1.2	2.0	5.8	2.9	6.4	7.4	5.2
1973				Negroes										
Manufacturing	14,882.5	1,618.0	10.9	3.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.8	5.3	14.0	6.8	15.6	19.3	22.3
Transportation and public utilities	3,482.8	328.7	9.4	7.3	2.4	4.1	2.5	5.9	11.3	10.4	5.1	12.2	23.4	24.6
Wholesale and retail trade	5,036.1	454.4	9.0	5.6	2.7	4.9	3.2	5.8	7.8	14.6	7.5	15.8	18.4	18.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,922.7	161.2	8.4	7.5	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.6	10.3	15.2	6.6	18.2	22.4	24.9
Services	1,451.4	243.1	16.8	5.8	2.5	5.8	4.3	5.2	8.6	23.7	8.1	25.7	37.1	26.7
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
Manufacturing	14,882.5	635.9	4.3	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	5.5	3.5	5.3	8.7	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	3,482.8	107.0	3.1	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.8	2.6	3.5	8.7	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	5,036.1	206.1	4.1	2.7	1.5	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.3	7.3	5.2	6.2	10.3	5.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,922.7	64.6	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	4.3	5.4	3.7	5.3	8.1	5.6
Services	1,451.4	91.0	6.3	2.7	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.8	8.5	5.1	9.0	11.2	9.6
1974				Negroes										
Manufacturing	15,453.8	1,720.0	11.1	3.6	2.0	4.2	2.3	2.7	5.8	14.4	7.2	16.0	19.3	22.2
Transportation and public utilities	3,479.2	325.3	9.3	7.4	2.6	4.1	2.6	7.6	11.2	10.4	5.3	12.1	23.4	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade	5,110.8	467.8	9.2	6.0	2.9	5.3	3.5	6.1	8.4	14.4	8.2	15.4	18.0	17.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,050.1	191.8	9.4	8.3	3.7	7.0	2.5	5.2	11.4	19.2	7.8	23.4	27.1	26.5
Services	1,501.4	257.5	17.1	6.6	2.8	6.5	4.5	5.1	10.5	23.0	9.8	26.2	32.0	27.3
				Spanish-speaking Americans										
Manufacturing	15,453.8	675.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.3	5.6	3.6	5.5	8.8	5.1
Transportation and public utilities	3,479.2	112.2	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.2	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.6	8.4	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	5,110.8	212.8	4.2	2.9	1.7	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.5	7.3	5.5	6.1	9.9	5.8
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,050.1	71.3	3.5	3.3	1.4	2.6	1.5	2.3	4.3	6.1	4.3	5.7	9.5	5.5
Services	1,501.4	96.3	6.4	2.7	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	3.8	8.4	4.8	9.3	10.9	10.1

[1] Data for 1969–71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

SOURCE: See source, table G–10.